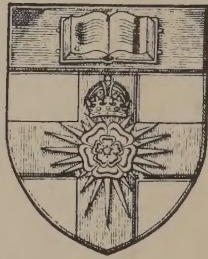


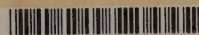
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

—(28.)—

TRADE, &c.—*continued.*

BUILDING SOCIETIES;
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS).

Session

12 March 1894 — 25 August 1894.

VOL. LXXVIII.

1894.



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1894.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

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Building Societies:

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BUILDING SOCIETIES.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 January 1894 ;—for,

“ RETURN of an ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS furnished by BUILDING SOCIETIES Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, including *Great Britain and Ireland*, under the Building Societies Acts, in pursuance of the Act 37 & 38 Vict. c. 42, s. 40, in the annexed Form :—

Register Number.	Year When Incorporated.	Name of Society, and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.	
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.

(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 348, of Session 1892).”

Home Office, }
16 July 1894. }

GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL.

(*Mr. Jackson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1894.

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RETURN of an ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS furnished by BUILDING SOCIETIES Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, under the Building Societies Acts, in pursuance of the Act 37 & 38 Vict. c. 42, s. 40.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
35	1882	BEDFORDSHIRE: Bedfordshire Permanent, 34, High-street, Bedford.	22nd	30 June 1893	85	£. 353	£. (1) 6,366	£. 679	£. 347	£. —	£. 7,392	£. —	(1) Of these, 4,200 l. are paid-up shares.
29	1875	Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire Permanent, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.	18th	8 May "	—	1,327	2,974	—	82	—	2,784	272	
30	"	Sandy and District Permanent, Assembly Rooms, Sandy.	18th	31 Dec. "	161	3,254	(2) 5,646	10	783	—	4,683	1,856	(2) Of these, 684 l. are paid-up shares.
32	1879	Bedford Co-operative Permanent, Rose Inn, High-street, Bedford [Secretary's address, 17, Victoria-road].	14th	31 Dec. "	122	789	3,797	—	66	—	3,486	377	
33	"	Bedford and District 245th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Tavistock street, Bedford.	14th	30 June "	210	2,479	8,979	—	274	—	8,598	655	
34	1880	West Beds and East Bucks Permanent Benefit, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.	13th	31 Dec. "	—	8,970	8,363	11,692	447	—	19,461	1,041	
36	1892	Bedford Crown Permanent, 3, St. Paul's-square, Bedford.	11th	30 June "	170	2,561	4,143	1,285	72	—	5,487	13	
37	"	First Luton 533rd Starr-Bowkett, 29, Park-street West, Luton.	11th	31 Aug. "	—	2,271	9,167	—	560	—	8,580	1,147	
39	1884	Second Luton 655th Starr-Bowkett, Baptist School Room, Park-street, Luton.	10th	— Jan. 1894	—	1,481	3,288	—	348	—	3,198	438	
42	1889	Bedford Peer's Economic, 26, Mill-street, Bedford.	4th	22 April 1893	168	509	1,271	7	—	1	922	(3) 355	(3) Including 11 l. formation expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Registrar Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			£.	£.	
43	1889	BEDFORDSHIRE—continued. Amphill and District Peer's Economic, Amphill Library, Amphill.											
44	"	Luton Peer's Economic, Bute-street, Luton	4th	15 Sept. 1893	165	598	1,456	-	-	31	1,187	238	
45	1890	First Luton and District Richmond, Coffee Tavern, George-street, Luton.											
46	"	Fifth East Bedfordshire, Crown Hotel, Biggleswade.	3rd	May 1893	-	989	13	25	84	-	-	-	
47	"	Luton Central Mutual, Old Bank Buildings, Market hill, Luton.	3rd	31 Dec. "	-	805	1,857	3	-	103	1,637	120	
48	1891	Bedford and District Perfect Thrift, Duke-street, Bedford.	2nd	30 Nov. "	384	1,284	1,906	-	131	-	1,630	407	
				Total - -	1,465	27,670	59,226	13,801	3,194	135	69,045	7,041	
4	1893	BERKSHIRE: Newbury Permanent, 62, Northbrook-street, Newbury.	37th	31 Oct. 1893	-	8,722	8,381	13,641	71	-	18,486	3,607	
4a	1875	Maidenhead Permanent, Queen - street, Maidenhead.	34th	4 April "	148	11,137	11,034	12,243	1,597	-	24,624	250	
6	1891	Reading and County Permanent, 2, Forebury, Reading.	42nd	31 Dec. "	-	8,248	24,939	3,294	2,837	-	28,524	2,546	
9	1885	Windsor and District Ballot and Sale, Templars Hall, Windsor.	16th	30 Sept. "	-	900	4,003	8	146	-	8,877	280	
			Total of Old Societies		148	29,007	48,357	29,186	4,651	-	75,511	6,633	
10	1875	Berks and Bucks Mutual Permanent, 3, High-street, Maidenhead.	17th	31 Mar. 1893	-	3,121	4,473	4,071	445	-	8,905	84	
12	1831	Reading 359th Starr-Bowkett, 36, Castle-street, Reading.	13th	- Jan. 1894	-	2,162	7,925	132	700	-	8,592	165	
13	"	Second Reading 383rd Starr-Bowkett, the Foresters' Hall, Reading.	12th	31 Mar. 1893	232	1,804	8,151	-	610	-	8,191	570	

14	1882	Wallingford and District Permanent, Market-place, Wallingford.	12th	31 Dec.	"	59	1,513	2,136	1,651	193	-	3,368	612
15	"	Third Reading 534th Starr-Bowkett, 17, Market-place, Reading.	11th	30 Sept.	"	-	2,664	7,231	-	465	-	6,386	760
16	"	Wokingham and Bracknell 541st Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall, Wokingham.	11th	30 Sept.	"	-	2,081	9,379	-	43	-	8,542	880
17	1884	Second Wokingham and Bracknell 647th Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall, Wokingham.	10th	31 Dec.	"	-	1,654	7,224	-	135	-	6,739	620
18	1885	First Newbury 789th Starr-Bowkett, Park-street, Newbury.	8th	26 Sept.	"	-	1,421	8,038	-	54	-	7,372	720
19	"	Newbury and District Industrial, 3, Edinburgh-terrace, West Mills, Newbury.	8th	31 Dec.	"	-	730	3,667	9	62	-	3,657	81
20	1886	Reading and District Self-help Permanent, 163, Friar-street, Reading.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
21	1887	Ascot and District 838th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Ascot.	7th	31 Dec.	1893	-	955	2,880	-	-	6	2,603	271
22	"	Borough of Reading Mutual, 17, Cross-street, Reading.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
23	1889	County of Reading 941st Starr-Bowkett, 17, Market-place, Reading.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
		Total - -				439	47,112	109,461	35,049	7,358	6	140,416	11,446
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:													
10	1875	Slough and Eton, High-street, Slough	44th	31 Oct.	1893	153	3,885	5,923	3,734	412	-	10,087	2
14	"	High Wycombe and South Bucks Permanent, Easton-street, High Wycombe.	33rd	31 Dec.	"	-	7,503	18,070	4,646	2,362	-	25,077	1
19	1884	Aylesbury Permanent, Bourbon-street, Aylesbury.	22nd	31 Mar.	"	-	7,165	7,654	11,307	855	-	19,608	203
		Total of Old Societies				153	18,553	31,647	19,707	3,629	-	54,772	211
22	1878	Wolverton (Bucks) Permanent, Science and Art Institute, Wolverton.	15th	30 Sept.	1893	435	5,735	7,115	10,674	253	-	18,042	-
23	1879	Woburn Sands Permanent, Swan Hotel, Woburn Sands.	15th	31 Dec.	"	91	1,132	2,460	-	148	-	2,383	225
24	1881	Second Fenny Stratford and District, Bull Inn, Fenny Stratford.	This Society has terminated.										
26	1887	Newport Pagnell, Wolverton, and District Model, Public Room, Newport Pagnell.	6th	9 Oct.	1893	-	992	3,412	4	72	-	2,932	556
28	1888	Chesham and District Ballot and Sale Mutual, Mechanics' Institute, Chesham.	5th	18 Jan.	"	278	1,393	4,465	-	121	-	3,660	926

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		R E M A R K S.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
29	1888	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Vale of Aylesbury Mutual, 5, Cambridge-street, Aylesbury. High Wycombe 983rd Starr-Bowkett, South Bucks Auction Mart, High Wycombe. Chesham and District 936th Starr-Bowkett, Mechanics' Institute, High-street, Chesham. Amersham and District Ballot and Sale, 19, The Broadway, Amersham. Fenny Stratford, Bletchley, and District Permanent Bull Inn, Fenny Stratford. Chesham, Mechanics' Institute, Chesham - Aylesbury and District 988th Starr-Bowkett, 16, Market-square, Aylesbury.	5th	19 Feb. 1893	—	387	£. 1,400	£. —	£. 6	—	£. 867	£. 539	
30	"		5th	30 Nov. "	—	719	2,206	2	38	—	2,146	100	
31	1889		4th	30 Mar. "	—	951	2,546	—	85	—	2,207	424	
32	"		4th	3 July "	—	609	1,517	—	—	49	1,378	95	
33	1890		3rd	31 May "	—	—	2,433.	1,009	49	—	3,325	166	
34	1891		2nd	30 Nov. "	—	456	845	1	—	80	725	91	
35	"		2nd	27 June "	—	61	97	—	—	—	—	97	
				Total - -	957	30,988	60,143	31,397	4,401	79	92,432	3,430	
4	1875	CAMBRIDGESHIRE: First Cambridge Working Men's Club and Institute, Working Men's Club and Institute, Fitzroy-street, Cambridge. Second Cambridge Working Men's Club, Fitzroy street, Cambridge. Pride of Cambridge Permanent, Crown and Anchor Inn, Newmarket-street, Cambridge. Cambridge Foresters, 41, Sturton-street, Cambridge.	19th	30 Mar. 1893	44	878	2,148	23	48	—	1,777	442	
5	1876		18th	31 Dec. "	40	838	3,075	11	30	—	2,607	509	
6	"		17th	31 Dec. "	33	282	393	871	1	—	1,220	45	
7	"		17th	27 June "	66	764	3,560	—	40	—	3,369	231	

		16th	31 Dec. "	40	389	1,690	20	-	-	1,365	345
8	1877	Third Cambridge Working Men's Club, Fitzroy-street, Cambridge.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1881	Court Excelsior, 5, 956, Permanent, Guildhall-street [Secretary's address, 6, Benet-street], Cambridge.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	1885	Cambridge and District 736th Starr-Bowkett, Alexandra Hall, Alexandra-street, Cambridge.	9th	31 Dec. 1893	-	3,097	-	33	-	2,883	247
11	1887	Cambridge Oddfellows', Eagle Hotel, Cambridge.	6th	30 Dec. "	-	1,744	-	-	-	1,712	32
12	1888	First Cambridge Town and County, Benet-street, Cambridge.	5th	31 Dec. "	-	2,407	11	282	-	1,861	889
13	1889	First Newmarket Richmond, Market-street, Newmarket.	4th	30 June "	-	1,753	1	72	-	1,516	(1) 910
14	"	Ely and District Peers' Economic, Forehill, Ely.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has ceased to exist.								
15	"	Cambridge Peers' Economic, 31, Mill-road, Cambridge.	4th	30 June 1893	382	1,083	2,747	-	12	(2) 2,060	675
16	"	Second Cambridge Peers' Economic, 53, St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge.	4th	30 Nov. "	-	718	1,655	3	14	(3) 1,471	173
17	1890	Willingham and District Mutual Permanent, Board-schoolroom, Willingham.	3rd	- April "	-	433	607	446	-	973	80
18	"	Wisbech and Isle of Ely Permanent, Post Office-lane, Wisbech.	3rd	31 Oct. "	11	759	1,380	1,808	86	2,978	296
				Total - -	616	8,826	26,256	3,194	26	25,792	4,224
CHESHIRE:											
44a	1888	Wallasey Permanent, National School, Liscard.	29th	13 Feb. 1893	182	2,003	17,489	12	1,685	18,465	721
53	1886	Congleton, Biddulph, and Mow Cop, 3, Chapel-street, Congleton.	34th	31 Mar. "	-	4,741	30,320	1,798	1,517	33,625	10
82	1888	First Cheshire Permanent, New Brighton Schoolroom, Little Brighton.	28th	14 Feb. "	174	940	1,034	2,460	425	3,919	-
115	1878	Astley Permanent, Astley-street School, Dukinfield.	22nd	30 April "	-	3,918	7,953	6,631	159	14,262	163
			Total of Old Societies		356	11,602	58,796	10,901	3,627	70,271	894
128	1874	Woodley and District Permanent, White Hart Inn, Woodley.	19th	9 Jan. 1894	34	1,578	1,600	2,498	424	4,517	5
129	1875	Stockport Atlas Permanent, Reform Club, Stockport.	19th	- Dec. 1893	-	10,295	(4) 11,865	17,065	2,732	30,907	755
133	1876	Flowerly Field and District Permanent, White Hart Inn, Flowerly Field, Newton.	17th	6 Feb. "	-	1,103	783	-	319	891	211

(1) Including 6l. formation expenses.

(2) £. 88, sale of appropriations, omitted.

(3) £. 106, sale of appropriations omitted.

(4) Including 2,630l., paid-up shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
134	1876	CHESHIRE— <i>continued</i> . Behington Permanent, Rock Farm, Acres-road, Behington.	17th	31 Dec. 1893	112	£. —	£. 4,117	£. —	£. 286	£. —	£. 4,054	£. 349	
135	"	Chester and North Wales Permanent, 16, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester.	17th	29 Sept. "	236	6,337	12,802	436	518	—	11,482	2,274	
139	1877	Mid-Cheshire Permanent, 11, School-road, Sale.	17th	2 Jan. 1894	—	251	(¹) 3,083	—	—	500	2,497	86	(¹) Of these 1,706l. are preference shares.
141	"	Stockport and East Cheshire Permanent, Conservative Club-rooms, Edgeley.	16th	31 Mar. 1893	—	9,298	5,755	9,974	1,050	—	16,757	22	
142	"	Stockport and County Permanent, Temperance Hall, London-square, Stockport.	16th	28 Feb. "	—	10,369	9,274	11,402	1,145	—	21,811	10	
143	"	Birkenhead and District Artizans, 32, Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.	16th	31 Jan. "	162	1,574	7,598	8	595	—	7,011	1,190	
145	1878	Romiley Marple and District Permanent, Union Rooms, Marple.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been voluntarily wound up.										
146	"	Longdendale Permanent, Congregational School, Hollingworth.	15th	— April 1893	—	1,890	3,451	1,818	275	—	4,927	617	
148	1879	First Crewe and District 250th Starr-Bowkett, No. 2 Committee-room, Town-hall, Crewe.	14th	3 Feb. "	168	1,895	7,381	2	525	—	7,895	13	
149	"	Seacombe 278th Starr-Bowkett, Vienna Hall, Brighton-street, Seacombe.	14th	31 Dec. "	—	1,068	6,198	—	338	—	5,836	680	
150	1880	Chester 252nd Starr-Bowkett, 18, St. Werburgh-street, Chester.	13th	31 Jan. "	—	3,985	15,355	—	1,164	—	15,938	556	
151	"	Birkenhead, Rock Ferry, and District 294th Starr-Bowkett, 69, Old Chester-road, Birkenhead.	13th	31 July "	—	1,155	3,580	—	153	—	3,448	285	

[illegible]

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
		<i>CHESHIRE—continued.</i>											
173	1886	Northwich Richmond, Central Chambers, Northwich.											
176	1887	Stockport Castle Equitable, Cobden-place, Wellington-street, Stockport.	7th	28 Dec. 1893	127	453	1,863	9	—	110	1,602	160	
177	"	Hoylake and West Kirby Model, 5, Albert-road, Hoylake.	6th	11 Dec. "	—	618	2,654	3	—	18	2,415	224	
178	"	Second Stockport Richmond, Wellington-street, Lower Hillgate, Stockport.	6th	31 Dec. "	—	794	3,465	14	44	—	3,508	15	
179	"	Charing Cross Model, Waverley Rooms, Oxtou-road, Birkenhead.											
180	1889	First Crewe Richmond, 38, Earle-street, Crewe.	4th	31 Mar. 1893	92	245	746	—	—	13	350	(¹) 383	(¹) Including 25 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
181	"	Runcorn and District Peers' Economic, Runcorn.	4th	6 April "	206	333	1,256	—	—	(²) 152	380	724	(²) Including 100 <i>l.</i> , paid for appropriation.
182	"	First Chester Economic 14, Newgate-street, Chester.	4th	11 Nov. "	—	1,914	4,738	188	—	—	4,846	80	
183	1887	Lancashire and Wirral Investment, 13, Hamilton square, Birkenhead (formerly 2038, Lancashire).	6th	1 June "	—	208	961	278	—	153	949	137	
184	1889	First Macclesfield 146th Economic, 2 <i>a</i> , King Edward-street, Macclesfield.	4th	27 Nov. "	889	679	2,178	—	30	—	2,107	(³) 101	(³) Including 6 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
185	1890	Macclesfield, 4th Equitable Allotment, 3, Park Green, Macclesfield.											
186	"	Sale and Ashton - on - Mersey Peers' Economic, Sale Institute, Sale.	4th	13 Nov. 1893	—	1,317	3,284	4	71	—	2,637	722	
187	"	First Hyde and District Perfect Thrift, 2, Reynold-street, Hyde.											
188	"	First Nantwich, Richmond, Churchyard-road, Nantwich.	3rd	28 Feb. 1893	—	241	447	27	—	—	463	11	
189	"	Birkenhead Model, 44, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead.	3rd	16 Oct. "	—	1,035	2,271	—	95	—	1,597	(⁴) 769	(⁴) Including 31 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.

		3rd	30 Nov.	"	"	783	1,425	-	14	-	569	(⁴) 870
191	"	Stockport Model	Wallington	Coffee								
192	1891	Tavern, Heaton-lane,	Stockport.									
193	"	Edgeley Popular, 63,	Greek-street,			611	773	-	-	44	626	103
194	"	Birkenhead Second Model, 44,	Hamilton-square,	Birkenhead.		877	1,163	-	46	-	623	(⁴) 586
195	1892	Second Chester Economic, 14,	Newgate-street,	Cheshire.		714	1,043	-	-	76	802	165
196	"	Runcorn and District Perfect Thrift, Mersey Chambers, High-street, Runcorn.										-
197	1893	Crewe and District Perfect Thrift, 37, High-street, Crewe.										-
CORNWALL:												
5	1878	Falmouth District, 16, Church-street, Falmouth.		15th	30 June 1893	-	836	3,302	-	186	-	530
7	1880	City of Truro Mutual, 31, River street, Truro.		13th	30 June "	-	1,200	5,185	11	601	-	746
9	1885	First Camborne and District 747th Starr-Bowkett, Chapel street, Camborne.		9th	31 Jan. "	-	538	2,866	6	4	-	(⁷) 246
13	"	Bodmin and District Self-Help, Coffee Tavern, Bodmin.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	1889	Camborne and District Model, 7, Trelo-warren-street, Camborne.		4th	25 Nov. 1893	250	322	766	5	88	-	(⁴) 311
15	1890	Truro Model, 16, St. Mary's-street, Truro		3rd	4 Feb. "	232	881	1,183	-	80	-	628
16	"	Falmouth and District Perfect Thrift,		3rd	June "	173	308	735	-	4	-	91
17	"	2, Market Strand, Falmouth.		3rd	30 Sept. "	399	943	1,162	-	136	-	192
18	"	Penzance and District Perfect Thrift, Rehahite Hall, Penzance.		3rd	29 Sept. "	181	246	505	-	60	178	267
		Camborne, Hayle, and District Perfect Thrift, 9, Church-street, Camborne.			Total - -	1,235	5,274	15,704	22	1,099	13,754	3,011
CUMBERLAND:												
8	1875	Cumberland Co-operative, 38, Fisher-street, Carlisle.		43rd	31 Mar. 1893	4,560	119,915	242,943	198,117	15,000	-	31,900
13	1876	Cockermouth Permanent, Cocker Bridge, Cockermouth.		29th	31 Oct. "	676	7,795	36,640	-	2,262	-	97
14	1878	Keswick, Court Buildings, Keswick		28th	31 Dec. "	289	3,849	13,325	-	250	-	1,193
19	1891	Whitehaven and West Cumberland, College-street, Whitehaven.		39th	31 Dec. "	957	10,844	88,790	2,165	1,738	-	2,143
		Total of Old Societies				6,382	142,403	382,198	200,282	19,250	-	35,333

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.	
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.		
		CUMBERLAND—continued.					£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
23	1877	Penrith, 3, St Andrew's place, Penrith -	16th	30 June 1893	-	1,916	(1) 5,030	1,606	338	-	6,974	-	(1) Of these, 570l. are preference shares.
25	1882	Workington and West Cumberland Permanent, Workington.	11th	31 Oct. "	-	2,011	2,305	10,560	227	-	13,092	-	
26	1884	First Carlisle Richmond, 37, Castle-street, Carlisle.	9th	31 July "	-	1,480	6,740	-	354	-	6,540	554	
27	1887	Workington 874th Starr-Bowkett, 10, John-street, Workington.	6th	14 Nov. "	-	1,628	4,812	15	180	-	4,752	255	
28	1888	First Maryport Economic, 100, Senhouse-street, Maryport.	6th	19 Dec. "	-	2,210	7,868	2	133	-	7,744	309	
31	"	Millom Model, 13, St. George's-terrace, Millom.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
32	"	Whitehaven Model, 22, Lowther-street, Whitehaven.	5th	14 Aug. 1893	-	854	3,433	8	-	122	3,003	316	
33	"	Cockermouth Model, Lodge Room, Public Hall, Cockermouth.	5th	23 Oct. "	-	813	3,417	-	4	-	3,269	152	
34	"	Whitehaven Model, No. 2, 97, Duke-street, Whitehaven.	5th	4 Nov. "	-	826	3,557	4	-	101	3,040	(2) 420	(2) Including 20L. formation expenses.
35	"	Aspatria and District Model, Main-street, Aspatria.	5th	26 Nov. "	-	756	2,630	13	-	167	2,108	(3) 368	(3) Including 5L. formation expenses.
36	"	Cleator Moor and District 938th Starr-Bowkett, 57, High-street, Cleator Moor.	5th	31 Dec. "	-	429	1,466	-	1	-	1,333	134	
37	"	Workington Model, 3, Pow-street, Workington.	5th	6 Nov. "	-	462	2,529	3	-	235	1,473	824	
38	"	Maryport Model, 77, Crosby-street, Maryport.	5th	2 Dec. "	280	981	3,733	7	-	(4) 25	3,583	132	(4) Including 24L. ballot on hand.
39	"	Carlisle Model, No. 1, 39, Lowther-street, Carlisle.	5th	31 Dec. "	282	1,184	5,067	-	-	125	4,404	(5) 528	(5) Including 26L. formation expenses.
40	1889	Carlisle Model, No. 2, 39, Lowther-street, Carlisle.	5th	31 Dec. "	-	1,179	4,457	-	-	80	3,813	(6) 564	(6) Including 35L. formation expenses.
41	"	Wigton and District Economic, County Court Buildings, High-street, Wigton.	5th	20 Nov. "	276	1,203	3,353	-	160	-	3,029	484	

42	"	First Carlisle Economic, 17, Bank-street, Carlisle.	5th 13 Nov.	334	1,203	4,757	-	236	-	4,440	553
43	"	Egremont and District Economic, 30, Market-place, Egremont.	5th 27 Nov.	-	773	2,644	-	58	-	2,083	519
44	"	Whitehaven and District 939th Starr-Bowkett, Church-street, Whitehaven.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.								
45	"	Penrith and District Peers' Economic, St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith.	4th 23 Jan. 1893	338	1,070	2,841	-	43	-	2,043	841
46	"	First Whitehaven Peers' Economic, Odd-fellows Hall, Lowther-street, Whitehaven.	4th 14 Jan. "	-	1,388	2,866	-	61	-	2,669	258
47	"	Maryport and District 2nd Economic, 100, Lehouse-street, Maryport.	4th 23 Apr. "	-	1,287	3,713	3	27	-	2,825	918
48	"	Keswick Model, Head of Back-lane, Station-street, Keswick.	4th 23 Sept. "	-	1,311	3,817	2	124	-	3,782	(7) 161
49	1890	First Carlisle 967th Starr-Bowkett, 38, Scotch-street, Carlisle.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.								
50	"	Workington, Distington, and Harrington Model, Union-street, Distington.	2nd 25 June 1892	-	624	1,014	10	77	-	386	(8) 715
52	"	Keswick 2nd Model, 7, Lake-road, Keswick.	3rd 19 May 1893	-	459	973	-	-	27	802	(9) 144
53	1891	Workington, Harrington, and District 989th Starr-Bowkett, 10, John street, Workington.	3rd 31 Dec. "	-	423	942	-	-	52	546	(10) 344
54	1892	Cockermouth, Keswick, and District 1011th Starr-Bowkett, Ingham's-court, Cockermouth.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.								
55	1893	Wigton, Asparria, and District 1118th Starr-Bowkett, 4, West-street, Wigton.	First year not complete.								
DERBYSHIRE:			Total - -	7,892	168,873	466,062	212,515	21,323	934	654,130	44,836
18	1888	Ilkeston Permanent, Town Hall, Ilkeston -	40th 31 Dec. 1893	159	2,762	6,481	3	1,034	-	7,330	188
29a	1875	Ashbourne Permanent, Town Hall, Ashbourne.	22nd 31 Dec. "	116	1,512	6,578	592	375	-	7,390	155
40	1887	Burbage Permanent, 5, Quadrant Buxton	30th 31 Dec. "	-	878	6,584	129	71	-	6,440	344
			Total of Old Societies	275	5,152	19,643	724	1,480	-	21,160	687
36	1875	Glossop Dale Working Man's Perpetual, 26, Norfolk-street, Glossop.	19th 31 July 1893	243	7,088	8,237	17,310	138	-	25,106	607
41	1377	Long Eaton Mutual Permanent, High-street, Long Eaton.	16th 30 Jan. "	467	2,598	9,451	-	1,301	-	10,388	364

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		DERBYSHIRE— <i>continued</i> .				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
44	1878	New Mills Economical Permanent, Public Hall, New Mills.	15th	— Dec. 1893	45	777	1,555	1,544	—	55	2,726 18	
51	1881	Derby 479th Starr-Bowkett, 24, The Strand, Derby.	11th	31 Jan. "	—	1,575	5,765	17	—	120	6,652 10	
52	1882	Riddings and District 480th Starr-Bowkett, Infants' New Schoolroom, Riddings.	11th	31 Jan. "	—	425	1,963	2	35	—	1,715 285	
53	"	Heanor (Derbyshire) Permanent, Town Hall, Heanor.	11th	30 June "	—	2,090	5,786	—	300	—	4,674 1,412	
54	1884	Second Derby 681st Starr-Bowkett, 24, The Strand, Derby.	9th	30 June "	194	1,467	5,495	—	—	17	5,497 (1) 51	(1) 79L. appropriations purchased omitted.
55	1885	Glossop Richmond, Howard Chambers, Glossop.	8th	31 Jan. "	163	1,090	5,170	6	177	—	5,006 287	
57	1886	Third Derby 822nd Starr-Bowkett, 24, The Strand, Derby.	7th	31 Oct. "	—	1,856	5,486	—	10	—	4,873 633	
58	1887	First Chesterfield Richmond, 18, Glumant-gate, Chesterfield.	6th	30 April "	—	1,288	3,650	25	196	—	2,641 1,280	
60	1888	Belper Richmond, Library Room, Public Hall, Belper.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.									
61	"	Swadlincote and District Richmond, Committee Room, Market Hall, Swadlincote.	5th	30 June 1893	300	1,562	4,658	—	201	—	3,550 1,309	
62	1889	Derby Richmond, 75, Marklin-street, Derby	5th	30 Nov. "	254	275	1,745	—	—	70	1,200 475	
63	"	Ilkeston Model, Ilkeston	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
64	"	Derby Perfect Thrift, 86, Normanton-road, Derby.	5th	31 Dec. 1893	—	325	1,017	—	—	114	543 (2) 380	(2) 56L. appropriations purchased, omitted.
65	1891	Second Ilkeston Model, Marple's Temperance Hall, Bath-street, Ilkeston.	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
66	"	1st Chesterfield Model, Low Pavement, Chesterfield.	3rd	30 Nov. 1893	—	375	866	—	—	31	668 (3) 187	(3) Including 40L. formation expenses.
67	"	Hadfield and District Economic Bank Chambers, Hadfield.	2nd	6 Feb. "	99	400	531	18	(5) 40	—	(4) 589	(4) Including profit on sale of appropriation.
68	1892	Heanor Model, Town Hall, Heanor	1st	17 July "	125	310	265	48	17	—	135 195	
		Total		Total	2,165	28,653	81,983	19,724	3,895	407	96,526 8,669	

DEVONSHIRE:												
20	1886	Stonehouse, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse,	44th	30 June 1893	—	4,360	3,559	8,174	1,161	—	12,692	202
21	1874	Exeter and West of England Permanent, 16, Bedford-circus, Exeter.	44th	30 Sept. "	74	6,117	(⁵) 5,067	11,566	916	—	17,421	128
22	1875	Provident Permanent, 14, Bedford-circus, Exeter.	44th	31 Oct. "	1,066	38,758	42,106	29,112	5,502	—	73,026	3,694
24	"	North Devon Permanent, Great Torrington.	43rd	31 Jan. "	816	8,323	22,114	2,434	1,231	—	22,170	3,659
27	1880	Barnstaple Permanent, High-street, Barnstaple.	42nd	31 Jan. "	2,036	18,760	60,919	13,500	4,570	—	73,559	5,430
28	1881	Barnstaple and North Devon Permanent, 17, Joy-street, Barnstaple.	42nd	1 May 1892	—	7,633	7,291	8,103	116	—	15,510	—
		Total of Old Societies			3,992	83,961	141,056	72,889	13,546	—	214,378	13,113
42	1880	Exeter and Devon Mutual, Odd Fellows' Hall, Bampfylde-street, Exeter.	12th	31 Oct. 1892	—	1,885	5,162	—	477	—	5,179	460
44	"	First Torquay 341st Starr-Bowkett, 3, Cary-place, Lower-terrace, Torquay.	13th	25 Nov. 1893	—	2,194	6,516	6	969	—	6,637	854
46	1882	Exeter 486th Starr-Bowkett, Eastgate Coffee Tavern, Exeter.	11th	31 Jan. "	—	2,970	10,903	—	122	—	10,533	492
47	"	Paignton and District 495th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Town Hall-terrace, Paignton.	11th	28 Feb. "	—	1,073	5,859	—	77	—	5,586	350
48	"	Second Torquay 496th Starr-Bowkett, 3, Cary-place, Lower-terrace, Torquay.	11th	13 Mar. "	—	1,596	7,784	—	421	—	8,020	185
49	"	Exmouth and District 499th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Palace, Exmouth.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	"	First Plymouth 498th Starr-Bowkett, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.	11th	31 Mar. 1893	107	552	4,828	—	312	—	5,028	112
52	"	First Devonport 520th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Fore-street, Devonport.	11th	30 June "	—	1,580	5,372	—	735	—	5,507	600
53	"	Second Plymouth 545th Starr-Bowkett, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.	11th	30 Sept. "	—	54	1,367	—	298	—	1,648	17
55	1883	Tavistock 583rd Starr-Bowkett, Bedford-square, Tavistock.	10th	31 Jan. "	—	2,125	8,475	46	17	—	8,018	520
57	"	Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport Self-Help, 12, Cornwall-street, Plymouth.	9th	31 Dec. 1892	—	1,327	5,474	15	31	—	5,154	366

(⁵) Of these 1,325¹/₂ are preference shares.

(⁵) Of these 1,325½ are preference shares.

The Registrar is informed that this Society has been wound up.												
			5th	31 July	1893	—	560	1,471	—	—	—	—
77	"	Great Torrington 898th Starr-Bowkett, Great Torrington.										
79	"	Second Bideford 912th Starr-Bowkett, Grenville-street, Bideford.								38	1,034	399
80	"	Dawlish 928th Starr-Bowkett, Cosens Institution, Dawlish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81	1889	Plymouth and District Model, 14, Denham-terrace, Plymouth.	4th	24 Aug. 1893	256	1,450	4,352	—	577	—	4,583	346
82	"	Exeter and District Perfect Thrift, Eastgate Coffee Tavern, Exeter.	4th	30 June "	191	406	1,310	—	—	44	1,118	148
83	1890	Torquay, Paignton, and District Perfect Thrift, 11, Strand, Torquay.	3rd	29 Feb. "	—	310	871	—	—	170	563	138
84	"	Exeter Model, Guildhall Chambers, Exeter	3rd	22 Feb. "	169	496	852	—	—	90	442	320
85	"	Fourth Exeter 972nd Starr - Bowkett, Cathedral-yard, Exeter.	3rd	31 Mar. "	—	496	1,096	—	—	185	753	158
86	"	St. Thomas and District Mutual Cowick-street, Exeter.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.									
			Total	—	—	5,258	112,593	257,543	73,082	18,727	1,616	326,658
			46th	30 Sept. 1893	63	3,783	11,346	596	1,866	—	10,507	3,301
2	1881	Dorchester and County of Dorset Economic, 52A, South-street, Dorchester.										
6	1878	Dorset, Dumory street, Blandford - -	41st	31 Aug. "	437	18,493	(1) 29,444	39,810	5,372	—	71,634	2,992
			Total of Old Societies		500	22,276	40,790	40,406	7,238	—	82,141	6,293
10	1875	Town and County of Poole, Market-place, Poole.	19th	31 Dec. 1893	417	18,676	(2) 32,907	36,772	1,619	—	71,248	50
11	1880	Swanage and Isle of Purbeck, Durlston House, Swanage.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	—	387	(3) 762	7	33	—	622	(4) 180
12	1883	First Weymouth 590th Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market-street, Weymouth.	10th	31 Mar. 1893	—	2,768	8,900	—	—	175	8,438	287
13	"	Dorchester 641st Starr - Bowkett, Dorchester.	10th	30 Nov. "	—	2,768	9,397	—	—	484	8,782	131
14	1884	Second Dorchester and District 683rd Starr-Bowkett, Alington Hall, Durragate-street, Dorchester.	9th	31 Aug. "	—	2,183	7,575	—	—	426	7,077	72
15	1885	First Poole 746th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Poole.	8th	31 Dec. 1892	—	1,582	4,156	14	19	—	(5) 4,039	150

(1) Of these, 26,730*l.* are paid-up shares.

(2) Of these, 31,231*l.* are realized shares.

(3) Of these, 618*l.* are paid-up shares.

(4) Including 10*l.* balance of formation expenses.

(5) 19*l.* purchase of appropriations, omitted.

(¹) Of these, 28,730l. are paid-up shares.

(²) Of these, 31,231% are realized shares.

(³) Of these, 618% are paid-up shares.

(⁴) Including 10%, balance of formation expenses.

(⁵) 19%. purchase of appropriations, omitted.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.			REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance Deficit (if any).	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
17	1885	Dorset— <i>continued.</i> Portland 78th Starr-Bowkett, St. John's School, Portland.	8th	31 July 1893	226	£. 790	£. 2,868	£. —	£. 85	£. —	£. 2,880	£. 73	
20	1888	Third Weymouth 918th Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market-street, Weymouth.	5th	31 Aug. "	366	988	2,635	—	—	80	2,297	258	
22	1889	Weymouth and District Perfect Thrift, Temperance Hall, Park-street, Weymouth.	5th	20 Nov. "	352	939	2,517	—	124	—	2,639	2	
				Total - -	1,861	53,357	112,507	77,199	9,118	1,165	190,163	7,496	
DURHAM:													
73	1875	Barnard Castle and Teesdale, Wilham Testimonial, Barnard Castle.	42nd	1 Aug. 1892	268	3,606	11,198	—	190	—	10,500	888	
90	1882	City and County of Durham Permanent, 6, Sadler-street, Durham.	40th	3 Mar. 1893	81	4,602	4,607	3,857	3,138	—	11,514	88	
147	1876	Darlington Equitable, 44, High-row, Darlington.	37th	26 July "	683	22,120	(1) 41,159	18,177	839	—	60,136	39	(1) Of these, 23,842 l. are realised shares.
151	1879	Auckland Union Permanent, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.	37th	31 Dec. "	—	11,710	(2) 21,040	7,599	9,338	—	25,516	12,461	(2) Of these, 14,485 l. are preference shares.
201	1877	Albion Permanent, 27, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	32nd	26 Sept. "	—	3,220	(3) 6,928	800	509	—	8,001	236	(3) Of these, 3,913 l. are preference shares.
208	1889	Stockton Permanent, 13, Finkle-street, Stockton-on-Tees.	32nd	31 Dec. "	—	8,788	13,143	6,266	379	—	18,465	1,323	
233	1887	Bede Permanent, 5½, Grange-road West, Jarrow.	30th	30 Sept. "	—	10,449	(4) 25,224	140	789	—	25,871	282	(4) Of these, 22,900 l. are preference shares.
236	1875	Gateshead Institute Permanent, 10, Swinborne-street, Gateshead.	30th	29 Oct. "	—	24,320	(5) 48,101	1,319	2,152	—	35,128	16,444	(5) Including 43,440 l. realised preference shares.
238	1889	South Shields Equitable Permanent, 50, Fowler-street, South Shields.	30th	31 Dec. "	76	4,355	(6) 13,551	302	729	—	14,649	33	(6) Including 12,313 l., preference shares.

239	1888	United Permanent, Commercial Chambers, 71, King-street, South Shields.	29th	28 Feb. "	229	23,088	(7)51,965	-	1,793	-	53,220	538	(1) Including 48,886 L., preference shares.
255	1887	Tyne Dock Permanent, 99, Hudson-street, Tyne Dock.	29th	23 Feb. "	122	9,074	(8)22,891	-	231	-	22,786	386	(2) Including 20,201 L., preference shares.
267	1876	North Durham Permanent, 3, West-street, Gateshead.	28th	18 Nov. 1892	-	26,278	(9)65,203	5,000	3,743	-	72,054	1,892	(3) Including 56,850 L., preference shares.
269	1888	Corporation Permanent, 3, Market-place, South Shields.	27th	14 Jan. 1893	337	20,927	(10)42,432	-	1,177	-	42,057	1,552	(10) Including 35,122 L., preference shares.
278	1885	Houghton-le-Spring, and North Durham Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Hough- ton-le-Spring.	27th	22 June "	-	4,836	6,903	6,360	1,021	-	14,764	120	
280	1877	West Hartlepool and District Permanent, 8, Lower-street, West Hartlepool.	28th	31 Dec. "	-	10,442	15,441	12,942	82	-	26,443	2,092	
283	1884	Crown Permanent, 37, Fawcett-street, Sun- derland.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
302	1890	United Permanent, 12, West-street, Gates- head	24th	31 Mar. 1893	-	17,377	(11)38,911	372	850	-	39,062	1,071	(11) Including 35,293 L., preference shares.
311	1878	Provident Permanent, 16, King-street, South Shields.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
324	1880	Bishop Auckland Rock Permanent, Vic- toria-street, Bishop Auckland.	22nd	31 Dec. 1893	-	41,189	(12)104,863	5,133	8,443	-	114,147	4,292	(12) Including 89,537 L., preference shares.
339	1881	Industrial Permanent, 67, King-street, South Shields.	21st	31 Dec. "	-	6,195	(13)2,406	54	561	-	2,816	204	(13) Including 2,082 L., preference shares.
340	1891	Imperial Permanent, 59, John-street, Sun- derland.	20th	- Mar. "	33	37	952	151	-	525	515	43	
341	1889	North of England Permanent, 16, John- street, Sunderland.	30th	- Sept. "	202	2,865	(14)13,051	2,462	430	-	15,486	457	(14) Including 9,079 L., preference shares.
342	1877	Jarrow Permanent, 1, Grange-road, West Jarrow.	19th	31 Dec. 1892	229	11,606	(15)20,843	17,841	796	-	38,274	1,206	(15) Including 20,235 L., preference shares.
344a	1880	Industrial and Provident Permanent, 42, Fawcett-street Sunderland.	39th	31 Dec. 1893	637	18,284	(16)28,038	17,106	6,528	-	37,942	13,730	(16) Including 17,886 L., preference shares.
347	1860	Alliance Permanent, Barrington-street, South Shields.	19th	31 Dec. 1892	91	8,973	22,287	1,415	83	-	23,765	20	
		Total of Old Societies			2,988	294,341	621,137	107,296	44,401	525	712,961	59,348	
356	1875	Eligible Permanent, 63, King-street, South Shields.	19th	31 Oct. 1893	319	20,796	(17)69,149	-	4,394	-	72,450	1,093	(17) Including 61,676 L., preference shares.
257	"	South Shields Crown Permanent, 16, King- street, South Shields.	18th	15 Mar. "	151	3,537	(18)10,554	22	881	-	11,448	9	(18) Including 9,556 L., preference shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
358	1875	DURHAM— <i>continued</i> . Sunderland Royal, 20, Bridge-street, Sunderland.	18th	23 May 1893	280	7,987	£. (1) 6,314	£. 8,818	£. 1,254	—	£. 15,768	£. 618	(1) Of these, 4,718 <i>l.</i> are paid-up shares.
360	"	Askew Permanent, 5, Wellington-street, Gateshead.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been wound up.										
361	"	Second Sunderland Crown Permanent, 37, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
362	"	South Shields Onward Permanent, Central Hall, Chapter-row, South Shields.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
363	"	Tow Law Reciprocal, Mechanics' Institute, Tow Law, Bishop Auckland.	18th	31 May 1893	2	457	1,919	396	364	—	2,229	450	
364	"	Crook Equitable, 10, High Hope street, Crook.	18th	6 June "	—	4,281	(2) 16,006	—	1,248	—	16,367	887	(2) Of these, 930 <i>l.</i> are paid-up shares and loans on debentures.
365	"	North British Permanent, 12, West-street, Gateshead.	18th	— Sept. "	—	3,118	(3) 3,313	46	—	1	2,549	809	(3) Of these, 1,376 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
367	"	South Shields Commercial Permanent, 67, King-street, South Shields.	18th	30 June "	—	59,474	(4) 96,090	6,500	2,922	—	105,355	157	(4) Of these, 82,446 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
368	1876	Sunderland Mutual Permanent, 47, John-street, Sunderland.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
371	"	Sunderland Star Permanent, 16, John-street, Sunderland.	17th	27 Feb. 1893	—	6,910	(5) 15,414	9,285	666	—	24,052	1,313	(5) Of these, 10,326 <i>l.</i> are realised shares.
372	"	Hetton-le-Hole and Easington Lane Permanent, Hetton-le-Hole.	18th	19 Dec. "	—	3,537	8,434	—	115	—	5,565	2,984	
374	"	Hartlepool Permanent, 61, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	17th	30 June "	239	8,586	22,131	94	630	—	22,855	—	
376	"	South Shields Sun Permanent, 55, East King-street, South Shields.	17th	31 July "	86	7,859	(6) 16,315	379	311	—	17,070	135	(6) Of these, 15,813 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.

378	1877	Stanhope and Wear Valley, New Bank, Stanhope.	16th	30 June "	44	1,094	(7) 1,586	211	11	-	1,750	58	(7) Of these, 576 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
379	"	South Shields Nelson Permanent, 28, King-street, South Shields.	16th	28 Feb. "	64	2,015	(8) 5,982	221	49	-	5,546	6	(8) Of these, 4,219 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
380	"	North Eastern Industrial, 22, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	16th	24 July "	80	744	(9) 3,406	1,291	168	-	4,786	79	(9) Of these, 870 <i>l.</i> are realised shares.
382	"	Sunderland Havelock, 47, John-street, Sunderland.	16th	4 Oct. "	-	3,872	(10) 7,503	4,255	356	-	11,961	153	(10) Of these, 5,570 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
384	"	Twenty-fifth Provident Standard, 5, Foyle-street, Sunderland.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has terminated.										-
387	"	Tyne Commercial Permanent, 71, Ormonde-street, Jarrow.	16th	31 Dec. 1893	413	15,790	(11) 36,852	338	1,402	-	38,532	60	(11) Of these, 33,901 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
392	1879	Sunderland Working Men's Permanent, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	14th	1 Jan. 1894	-	47,910	(12) 114,036	-	6,121	-	112,878	7,329	(12) Of these, 92,867 <i>l.</i> are for preference shares.
395	1880	Sunderland 399th Starr - Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	13th	31 Oct. 1893	170	1,864	5,375	-	584	-	(13) 5,655	304	(13) 40 <i>l.</i> "purchase of appropriations" omitted.
396	"	Stockton 340th Starr-Bowkett, 134, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees.	13th	31 Oct. "	-	1,032	3,825	4	375	-	3,833	371	
397	1881	Hartlepool's 344th Starr - Bowkett, 8, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	13th	31 Dec. "	-	1,143	4,654	-	249	-	4,758	145	
399	"	First Shotley Bridge and District 370th Starr - Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Blackhill.	12th	29 April "	-	1,874	7,221	74	695	-	6,458	1,532	
401	"	Second Sunderland 417th Starr-Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	12th	9 May "	167	1,578	4,290	-	25	-	3,975	340	
402	"	Jarrow and District 402nd Starr-Bowkett, 61, Ellison street, Jarrow.	12th	30 June "	-	1,129	4,237	-	86	-	3,140	1,183	
403	"	South Shields Amalgamated Starr-Bowkett, 28, King-street, South Shields.	1st	8 Aug. "	-	4,374	(14) 14,126	-	441	-	10,835	3,732	(14) Of these, 2,810 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
405	"	Gateshead 477th Starr-Bowkett, 14, West-street, Gateshead.	12th	31 Dec. "	-	2,675	8,188	3	726	-	7,232	1,685	
407	1882	Second South Shields 462nd Starr-Bowkett, 28, King-street, South Shields.	This Society has united with the South Shields Amalgamated Starr-Bowkett Building Society (Reg. No. 403).										
408	"	Second Durham and District Terminating, St. Nicholas - court, Market - place, Durham.	11th	30 Apr. 1893	28	643	4,407	-	1,293	-	4,650	1,050	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Balance.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
DURHAM—continued.													
410	1882	Third Sunderland 536th Starr Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	11th	6 Sept. 1893	—	£. 1,665	£. 4,403	£. —	£. 247	£. —	£. 4,455	£. 195	
411	"	Sunderland Monarch Permanent, 20, St. Thomas-street, Sunderland.	11th	31 Dec. "	—	4,227	(1) 16,943	1	196	—	16,313	(2) 827	(1) Including 1,247L, preference shares. (2) Including 60L, formation expenses.
412	"	Third Derwent, Station Hotel, Blackhill, Benfieldside.	11th	23 Aug. "	64	1,939	9,623	—	5,070	—	14,460	233	
414	1883	Sunderland Neptune Permanent; 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	11th	1 Jan. 1894	—	2,653	(3) 7,153	—	8	—	6,478	683	(3) Including 6,976L, preference shares and deposits.
415	1885	Second Jarrow and District 537th Starr-Bowkett, Ellison-street, Jarrow.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
416	"	Third South Shields 566th Starr-Bowkett, 28, King-street, South Shields.	This Society has united with the South Shields Amalgamated Starr-Bowkett Building Society (Reg. No. 403).										
418	"	Blaydon and District (formerly 603rd Starr-Bowkett), 19, Tyne-street, Blaydon.	The Registrar is informed that this Society is being wound up.										
419	"	Wearside Permanent, 14, Waterloo-place, Sunderland.	10th	20 Sept. 1893	—	4,036	(4) 4,515	5,298	—	52	9,482	(5) 279	(4) Including 2,855L, paid-up shares. (5) Including 23L, formation expenses.
420	"	Sunderland Lambton Permanent, St. Thomas-street, Sunderland.	10th	24 Oct. "	—	823	(6) 754	1,000	71	—	1,625	200	(6) Including 393L, preference shares.
421	1884	Second Hartlepool 638th Starr-Bowkett, 67, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	10th	31 Dec. "	—	1,928	4,883	—	229	—	4,820	292	
422	"	Sixth St. Hilda Terminating, 70, King-street, South Shields.	9th	1 May "	36	1,734	(7) 1,836	660	3,071	—	5,239	328	(7) Including preference shares.
423	"	Team Valley Permanent, Chester-le-Street	9th	21 Mar. "	—	3,313	(8) 9,294	8	240	—	7,691	1,951	(8) Including 3,062L, preference shares.
427	"	Felling and District 684th Starr-Bowkett, 79, High-street, Felling.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
428	1885	Consett and District 741st Starr-Bowkett, New Town Hall, Consett.	8th	31 Jan. 1893	—	951	3,439	57	10	—	2,915	591	

		9th	21 Dec. "	-	2,208	1,808	4,202	124	-	6,096	38	
429	"	Consett and District Permanent, New Town Hall, Consett.	7th	5 Oct. "	41	858	(9) 1,949	-	258	1,621	70	(8) Including 1,168 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
431	"	Sunderland Eclipse Permanent, 67, John-street, Sunderland.										
432	"	Northern Progress Permanent, 64, John-street, Sunderland.										
433	1886	South Shields Anchor Permanent, Waverley Chambers, Salem-street, South Shields.	7th	7 Feb. 1893	85	5,670	(10) 7,032	72	115	7,200	19	(10) Including 5,833 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
436	1888	Palmer [formerly Jarrow and District Self-help] Permanent, 47, Ellison-street, Jarrow.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
437	"	Stockton-on-Tees Model, 8, Silver-street, Stockton.	5th	30 May 1893	210	680	2,215	5	-	2,018	202	
438	"	Second Gateshead 911th Starr-Bowkett, 14, West-street, Gateshead.	5th	31 Dec. "	-	1,405	5,054	-	79	4,535	598	
439	1889	Fourth Sunderland 937th Starr-Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	4th	25 Jan. "	-	1,004	2,579	-	50	2,184	345	
440	"	Bishop Auckland and District 942nd Starr-Bowkett, 54, Market-place, Bishop Auckland.	4th	31 Dec. "	-	509	1,416	-	-	772	(11) 605	(11) Including 16 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
441	"	First Sunderland Peers' Economic, Phoenix-buildings, Union-street, Sunderland.	5th	2 Jan. 1894	218	753	2,118	1	46	2,099	66	
442	"	Hartlepool Model, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	5th	- Jan. "	-	968	3,579	4	83	3,480	(12) 186	(12) Including 19 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
443	"	Sunderland First Model, 2, St. Thomas Chambers, Sunderland.	4th	31 Mar. 1893	285	801	2,575	3	-	2,030	(13) 516	(13) Including 16 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
444	"	South Shields Economic, 22, King-street, South Shields.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.									
445	"	Black Hill, Consett, and District Model, 66, Derwent-street, Black Hill.	4th	24 April 1893	-	1,023	2,792	-	47	2,388	(14) 451	(14) Including 5 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
446	"	Hartlepool Second Model, 65, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	4th	22 May "	-	638	2,530	2	65	2,237	(15) 360	(15) Including 29 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
447	"	Darlington Model, 8, Houndgate, Darlington.	4th	20 June "	293	999	3,364	-	-	3,103	(16) 224	(16) Including 10 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
448	"	Hebburn Model, 86, Rose street, Hebburn New Town.	4th	29 May "	-	421	1,355	3	35	1,206	(17) 188	(17) Including 82 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
449	"	Sunderland Second Model, 11, John-street, Sunderland.	4th	30 June "	283	802	2,268	2	6	2,079	(18) 197	(18) Including 22 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
450	1889	DURHAM— <i>continued.</i> Chester-le-Street and District Economic, Front-street, Chester-le-Street.	4th	21 Mar. 1893	190	401	866	—	37	—	878	25	
451	"	Jarrow-on-Tyne and District Perfect Thrift, 1, Grange-road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.	4th	(1) 31 Dec. "	126	300	496	24	—	149	369	2	(1) From 31st May 1892.
452	"	Gateshead and District 134th Peers' Economic, 16, West-street, Gateshead.	4th	29 Aug. "	239	500	1,463	—	65	—	1,469	(2) 59	(2) Including 5l., formation expenses.
453	"	First Spennymoor and District Model, 4, Thomas-street, Spennymoor.	4th	15 Oct. "	273	1,163	3,609	—	78	—	3,437	(3) 250	(3) Including 13l., formation expenses.
454	"	Shildon's Model, 18, John's-road, New Shildon.	4th	31 Oct. "	—	1,009	2,825	—	—	46	2,762	(4) 27	(4) Including 7l., formation expenses.
455	"	South Shields First Model, Edinburgh Buildings, 34, King-street, South Shields.	4th	31 Oct. "	268	1,150	3,513	—	154	—	3,047	(5) 620	(5) Including 16l., formation expenses.
456	"	Sunderland Third Model, 11, John-street, Sunderland.	4th	30 Nov. "	293	813	2,405	1	—	38	2,290	(6) 78	(6) Including 18l., formation expenses.
457	"	Darlington Second Model, 8, Howardgate, Darlington.	4th	28 Dec. "	289	917	2,888	1	—	48	2,637	(7) 204	(7) Including 27l., formation expenses.
458	1890	Darlington First Popular, 2, Prebend-row, Darlington.	3rd	31 Jan. "	—	675	1,498	2	—	26	1,182	(8) 292	(8) Including 51l., formation expenses.
459	"	Gateshead First Model, 38, West-street, Gateshead.	3rd	1 Mar. "	—	845	2,016	2	—	28	1,865	(9) 125	(9) Including 35l., formation expenses.
460	"	Hartlepool Third Model, 65, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	3rd	28 April "	—	671	1,802	2	—	16	1,438	(10) 356	(10) Including 35l., formation expenses.
461	"	First Gateshead and District Perfect Thrift, West street, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	3rd	31 Mar. "	—	1,188	2,473	—	1	—	2,019	455	
462	"	Jarrow First Model, 1, Grange-road, Jarrow.	3rd	26 June "	—	348	836	—	—	77	584	(11) 175	(11) Including 28l., formation expenses.
463	"	Sunderland Fourth Model, 11, John-street, Sunderland.	3rd	30 June "	281	690	1,530	2	—	62	990	(12) 480	(12) Including 45l., formation expenses.

464	"	Crook First Popular, Freemasons' Hall, Crook.	3rd	31 Aug.	"	-	915	1,529	2	33	-	1,390	(13) Including 20L., formation expenses.	(18) 174	(12) Including 20L., formation expenses.
465	"	South Shields and District Perfect Thrift, 64, King-street, South Shields.	3rd	9 Oct.	"	-	458	926	-	8	-	678	(14) Including 140L., purchase value of shares held by Society.	(15) 256	(14) Including 140L., purchase value of shares held by Society.
466	"	Barnard Castle and Teesdale Popular, Withan's Testimonial Hall, Barnard Castle.	Notice of termination of dissolution of this Society has been received.												
467	"	Spennymoor First Popular, Central Hall, Spennymoor.	3rd	9 Oct.	1893	-	476	1,103	-	10	-	965	(15) Including 30L., formation expenses.	(16) 157	(15) Including 30L., formation expenses.
468	"	Stockton-on-Tees First Popular, 10, Exchange Building, Stockton.	3rd	3 Oct.	"	-	752	1,459	3	46	-	1,142	(16) Including 28L., formation expenses.	(17) 366	(16) Including 28L., formation expenses.
469	"	Hartlepool's Popular, Whitby-street, West Hartlepool.	3rd	5 Dec.	"	234	669	1,615	1	-	66	623	(17) Including 29L., formation expenses.	(18) 927	(17) Including 29L., formation expenses.
470	"	Bishop Auckland Mutual Aid, Town Hall Buildings, Bishop Auckland.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has not yet commenced business.												
471	1891	Stockton and District Perfect Thrift, 13, Nelson-terrace, Stockton.	2nd	31 Jan.	1893	399	998	1,503	-	394	-	1,543	(18) Of these, 9,773L. are preference shares.	(19) 354	(18) Of these, 9,773L. are preference shares.
472	"	Durham and Yorkshire, 85, North-gate, Darlington.	3rd	31 Dec.	"	1,044	31,652	(18) 40,470	37,746	585	-	76,464	(19) Including 65L., formation expenses.	(20) 292	(19) Including 65L., formation expenses.
473	"	First Sunderland Paragon, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	2nd	28 Feb.	"	-	900	1,195	-	-	23	880	(20) Including 26L., preliminary expenses.	(21) 143	(20) Including 26L., preliminary expenses.
474	"	First Monkwearmouth Economic, Masonic Hall, 6, North Bridge-street, Monkwearmouth.	3rd	23 Dec.	"	254	562	1,291	-	17	-	1,165	(21) Including 36L., formation expenses.	(22) 472	(21) Including 36L., formation expenses.
475	"	South Shields Second Model, 34, King-street, South Shields.	2nd	30 Jan.	"	-	972	1,618	-	30	-	1,176	(22) Including 37L., formation expenses.	(23) 607	(22) Including 37L., formation expenses.
476	"	Shildon's Popular, 1, Market-place, Shildon.	The Registrar is informed that this Society no longer exists.												
477	"	Hartlepool Fourth Model, 65, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	2nd	30 Mar.	1893	300	826	1,339	3	-	13	722	(23) Including 28L., formation expenses.	(24) 283	(23) Including 28L., formation expenses.
478	"	Shildon's Second Model, 1, St. John's-road, New Shildon.	2nd	27 April	"	284	770	1,304	16	-	12	1,025	(24) Including 53L., formation expenses.	(25) 305	(24) Including 53L., formation expenses.
479	"	Second Black Hill and Consett Model, 65, Derwent-street, Black Hill.	2nd	27 April	"	-	734	1,186	-	-	10	871	(25) Including 59L., formation expenses.	(26) 206	(25) Including 59L., formation expenses.
480	"	Eldon Lane and District Workman's, Primitive Methodist Lecture Hall, Eldon-lane.	2nd	28 May	"	-	285	476	-	12	-	274	(26) Including 32L., formation expenses.	(27) 366	(26) Including 32L., formation expenses.
481	"	Darlington Third Model, 8, Houndgate, Darlington.	2nd	18 May	"	286	794	1,372	-	-	4	1,162	(27) Including 32L., formation expenses.	(28) 366	(27) Including 32L., formation expenses.
482	"	Spennymoor Mutual, 4, Thomas-street, Spennymoor.	2nd	3 April	"	-	670	1,117	2	-	-	753	(28) Including 32L., formation expenses.	(29) 366	(28) Including 32L., formation expenses.
483	"	Stanley Popular, Lowe's-buildings, Stanley	The Registrar is informed that this Society was never started.												

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities and Cash.			
DURHAM—continued.															
484	1891	Darlington North End Popular, 2, Arthur-street, Northgate, Darlington.	—	—	—	£. —	£. —	£. —	—	—	£. —	—			
485	"	First Hartlepool Economic, 29, Scarborough-street, West Hartlepool.	2nd	25 July 1893	154	339	535	4	24	—	(1) 331	232	(1) Including prospective interest.		
486	1892	Seaham Harbour Model, Rutherford's buildings, Seaham Harbour.	1st	21 July "	124	389	330	—	—	3	(2) 247	(3) 80	(2) £. 60 profit on transfer omitted. (3) Including 70 l. formation expenses.		
487	"	Gateshead Second Model, 17, West-street, Gateshead.	1st	29 Mar. "	—	248	194	52	—	42	45	(4) 169	(4) Including 76 l. formation expenses.		
488	"	First Blaydon Model, Temperance Hall, Blaydon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
489	1893	Crook Second Popular, Freemason's Hall, Crook.	First year not complete.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
490	"	Hartlepool Fifth Mutual, 65, Church-street, Hartlepool.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
491	"	North Eastern Model, 79, King-street, South Shields.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total						604,787	1,306,274	188,414	81,012	1,651	1,466,497	107,552			
ESSEX:															
5	1875	Chelmsford and Essex, Chelmsford Institute, Chelmsford.	48th	— Aug. 1893	132	3,932	13,701	—	2,068	—	11,927	3,842	(2) Of these, 15,333 l., are paid-up shares.		
19	1881	Essex Equitable Permanent, South-street, Romford.	46th	31 Mar. "	374	12,263	(3) 27,260	2,726	1,737	—	(6) 31,492	231	(6) Including 3,508 l. properties in possession.		
23	1875	Saffron Walden 2nd, Town Hall, Saffron Walden.	45th	31 Dec. "	522	8,698	16,316	16,158	841	—	32,249	1,066			
27	1885	Maldon Permanent, 32, High-street, Maldon	42nd	31 Mar. "	23	2,586	2,746	3,509	9	—	4,564	1,700			

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
73	1879	Essex— <i>continued.</i> Second Colchester 246th Starr-Bowkett, Shattisbury Rooms, Culver-street, Colchester.	14th	2 Mar. 1893	—	£. 1,581	£. 5,232	£. —	£. 448	—	£. 4,422	£. 1,258	
74	"	West Essex Mutual, Bank Chambers, 60, New-street, Chelmsford.	Notice of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.										
75	"	Leytonstone and Wanstead 253rd Starr-Bowkett, Elliott Rooms, Hervey-road, Leytonstone.	14th	30 April 1893	—	1,657	6,038	—	235	—	6,060	213	
76	"	Fifth Stratford Rock Mutual, Workmen's Hall, West Ham-lane.	13th	5 Jan. "	—	1,701	6,147	3	1,420	—	7,530	40	
77	1880	Grays and District 305th Starr-Bowkett, Devon Villa, Brooke-road, Grays.	13th	31 May "	—	876	2,665	—	346	—	2,191	820	
78	"	Grays Co-operative Mutual Permanent, High-street, Grays.	13th	31 Dec. "	195	3,618	6,798	5,648	44	—	12,478	12	
80	"	Harwich Mutual, the Restaurant, King's Quay-street, Harwich.	13th	31 Mar. "	56	994	3,484	—	294	—	3,436	342	
81	"	Second Canning Town 349th Starr-Bowkett, Trinity School-room, Barking-road.	13th	25 Nov. "	156	2,432	7,572	—	613	—	7,428	757	
82	"	Walhamstow and District 347th Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Arms Coffee Tavern, Selborne-road, Walthamstow.	13th	31 Dec. "	—	3,572	7,667	53	547	—	7,047	1,220	
83	"	Ilford and General Permanent High-street, Ilford.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution received.										
84	1881	Epping, Ongar, and District 348th Starr-Bowkett, Mr. Sworder's Auction Room, Epping.	13th	31 Dec. 1893	257	2,140	9,624	—	—	299	9,062	273	
85	"	Eleventh Commercial Mutual Benefit Harrow-green, Leytonstone.	12th	— Oct. "	—	1,841	5,892	135	125	—	6,042	110	

	1882		11th	30 June 1893	-	983	2,970	-	-	207	2,390	373
222.	90	Forest Gate, St. Saviour's School-, Broadway, Forest Gate.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.									
	92	Third Plaistow 513th Starr-Bowkett, St. Mary's Schools, Pelly-road, Plaistow.										
	93	Forest Gate Rock, Lecture Hall, Norwich-road, Romford-road, Upton.	10th	8 Aug. 1892	-	1,265	4,150	168	783	-	5,084	17
	97	West Essex Permanent, Bank Chambers, Chelmsford.	10th	31 May 1893	85	15,513	6,321	8,368	482	-	14,774	397
	102	Second Stratford and Leytonstone Mutual, Broadway, Stratford.	10th	- Dec. "	-	491	708	-	78	-	782	4
	107	Chelmsford 661st Starr-Bowkett, Moulsham-street, Chelmsford.	9th	31 May "	-	1,707	5,658	245	93	-	5,384	662
	109	Loughton and District 769th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Loughton.	7th	30 April 1892	-	560	1,575	-	-	140	1,076	360
	110	Buckhurst Hill Second Woodford and Wanstead Mutual, Williamson House, Queen's road, Buckhurst Hill.	8th	30 June 1893	311	2,992	9,504	-	137	-	9,455	186
	111	Forest Lane Independent Mutual Benefit, Forest Gate - hill, Forest - lane, Forest Gate.	8th	31 Aug. "	152	537	3,059	-	19	-	2,108	970
	112	Billericay and District Permanent, Billericay.	7th	- June 1892	57	343	(1) 1,202	-	173	-	1,277	98
	114	Upton Park and District Permanent, Upton Park and Plashet Estate Office, Upton.	7th	31 July 1893	-	3,510	2,786	3,221	120	-	5,919	208
	117	Fifth West Ham Benefit, George Inn, Stratford.	6th	30 April 1893	163	2,614	7,564	-	943	-	8,142	365
	118	Fillebrook, Leytonstone, and Wanstead Mutual Benefit, Fillebrook Lecture Hall, Fairlop-road, Leytonstone.	6th	- June "	-	1,002	372	-	-	94	267	11
	125	Blackwater Mutual, 32, High - street, Maldon.	4th	15 Aug. 1892	62	482	984	-	-	-	820	164
	126	First Colchester Richmond, Shaftesbury Rooms, Colchester.	4th	10 April 1893	174	505	1,673	-	-	269	1,265	139
	127	Stratford and District Perfect Thrift, 370, High-street, Stratford.	This Society has amalgamated with the Woolwich and Plumstead Perfect Thrift Building Society (Reg. No. 140, Kent).									
	128	Forest Gate Equitable Permanent, 320, Romford-road, Forest Gate.	3rd	6 Aug. 1893	47	2,019	2,416	1,917	82	-	4,405	10
	129	Seventh Stratford Rock Mutual, Workmen's Hall, West Ham-lane, E.	3rd	30 Sept. "	408	3,138	7,367	-	-	2	6,977	388

(1) Of these, 325l. are fully paid-up shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities and Cash.	
130	1891	Essex— <i>continued.</i> Colchester Model, 4, North Hill, Colchester.	2nd	30 Jan. 1893	251	£. 766	£. 1,090	£. —	£. 26	—	£. 746	£. (1) 370	(1) Including 58 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
131	"	Second Colchester and District Model, St. Mary's Chambers, 10, Church-street, North Colchester.	2nd	13 June "	78	16	210	12	—	102	—	(2) 120	(2) Including 87 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
132	"	Forest Gate District Mutual, 70, Wood-grange-road, Forest Gate.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has done no business.										
133	"	South East Essex Permanent, 61, High-street, Southend.	2nd	30 June 1893	95	—	1,844	3,050	88	—	4,908	69	
134	"	Southend and Shoebury Permanent, Auction Estate Offices (next the bank), Southend.	2nd	31 Dec. "	—	26	931	—	—	10	152	69	
135	"	Southend and District Mutual, 32, Alexandra-street, Southend.	The Registrar is informed that this Society was not proceeded with.										
136	"	Southend Central Mutual, Rose Coffee Tavern, Marine Parade, Southend.	A letter to this Society has been returned through the Post Office.										
137	1892	East Ham and District Mutual, Lecture-hall, adjoining East Ham Congregational Church, Stamford-road, East Ham.	1st	31 Dec. 1893	—	443	382	—	—	—	354	28	
138	"	First Stratford Co-operative, Great Eastern Railway Mechanics' Institute, Store-street, Stratford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
139	"	Second West Essex Mutual, Bank Chambers, Chelmsford.	1st	31 May "	51	5,910	1,547	3,369	155	—	5,091	—	(3) 45 <i>l.</i> premium omitted.
140	"	Sixth West Ham, George Inn, Stratford	1st	31 Aug. "	138	953	922	—	(3) 3	—	624	301	
141	1876	Ocean, 4, Lancaster-terrace, High-road, Leytonstone formerly 1, 106, Middlesex-l.	25th	31 Dec. "	—	3,546	35,205	7,887	—	25,239	8,467	(4) 9,386	(4) Including 7,434 <i>l.</i> properties in possession.
142	1893	Essex, 4, Lancaster-terrace, High-road, Leytonstone.	First year not complete.										
				Total	4,317	141,530	327,728	80,026	23,957	26,362	369,916	35,433	

GLOUCESTERSHIRE:									
4 ^a 1876	Cheltenham and East Gloucestershire, 2A, Essex-place, Rodney-place, Cheltenham.	41st	31 Aug. 1893	97	3,744	3,109	5,737	703	25
10 1876	Bristol Equitable Permanent, 48, Wine-street, Bristol.	42nd	31 July 1892	631	7,945	(⁵) 9,882	5,810	2,323	(⁵) Including paid-up shares. 2,065
11 1874	Bristol, West of England, and South Wales, 8, St. Stephen-street, Bristol.	43rd	31 July 1893	1,750	138,589	(⁶) 144,837	78,067	32,840	(⁶) Including 45,514 ^l , preferential shares. 42,221
13 1875	Bristol and District Permanent Economic, 40, Broad-street, Bristol.	40th	20 Mar. "	667	21,196	(⁷) 37,389	8,468	7,200	(⁷) Including 16,079 ^l , preferential shares. 4,133
14 ^a 1888	Gloucestershire Mutual, 19, Clarence-street, Gloucester.	41st	12 Sept. "	168	5,886	6,360	3,939	507	56
19 1884	Third Bristol, 22, Broad-street, Bristol	34th	31 July "	222	7,516	(⁸) 8,413	2,793	1,085	(⁸) Including 1,533 ^l , paid-up shares. 807
20 1876	Guardian Permanent, 17, Small-street, Bristol.	32nd	31 Oct. "	201	10,355	25,241	-	2,332	889
21 1875	Bristol General Permanent, 12, Bridge-street, Bristol.	28th	28 Feb. "	131	10,032	(⁹) 9,903	2,382	4,564	(⁹) Including 2,927 ^l , paid-up shares. 1,242
22 "	Fourth Bristol Permanent, 5, Exchange-buildings, Corn-street, Bristol.	28th	25 Mar. "	-	12,467	(¹⁰) 8,227	12,897	392	(¹⁰) Including 5,401 ^l , preferential shares. 372
24 "	New Bristol and District Permanent Economic, 40, Broad-street, Bristol.	28th	30 June "	360	10,042	(¹¹) 13,688	5,212	1,484	(¹¹) Including 2,969 ^l , preferential and paid-up shares. 887
26 1881	Imperial (Bristol) Permanent, Athenæum Chambers, 26, Nicholas-street, Bristol.	26th	30 June "	-	1,314	3,990	-	429	3,440
27 1874	Bristol and Clifton Permanent, 3, Baldwin-street, Bristol.	29th	31 Mar. "	412	14,171	(¹²) 40,829	1,680	4,022	(¹²) Including 8,475 ^l , paid-up shares. 1,888
30 1875	Shareholders' Hand-in-Hand, 4, Colston-street, Bristol.	20th	31 Dec. "	-	4,924	(¹³) 5,616	11,290	339	(¹³) Including 1,875 ^l , preferential shares. 1,097
46 1877	Stroud Provident, 5, Rowcroft, Stroud	43rd	31 July 1893	719	18,269	(¹⁴) 24,467	21,645	5,843	1,990
47 1877	Stroud Conservative Permanent, 8, Rowcroft, Stroud.	24th	31 Dec. 1892	550	7,873	21,433	8,547	2,514	(¹⁴) Including 79 ^l , paid-up shares. 2,610
50 1878	Cheltenham and Gloucestershire, 7, Clarence-street, Cheltenham.	42nd	11 Aug. 1892	1,875	82,397	96,369	76,348	13,783	6,174
Total of Old Societies				7,783	356,720	459,763	244,815	80,160	69,896

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY. AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities and Cash.	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—continued.												
45	1877	Phoenix (Bristol) Permanent, 49, Broad-street, Bristol.	15th	31 Mar. 1892	—	£. 2,750	£. (1) 1,905	£. 1,046	£. 128	£. 3,006	£. 73	(1) Including 815 <i>l.</i> , preferential shares.
49	"	Gresham (Bristol) Permanent, 45, Nicholas-street, Bristol.	15th	31 Dec. "	—	6,905	(2) 5,664	10,117	45	15,740	86	(2) Including preference shares.
51	"	Wotton under-Edge Phoenix Permanent, Town Hall, Wotton-under-Edge.	15th	10 June 1893	—	1,038	5,668	1,109	267	6,811	233	
52	1879	Cosmopolitan Permanent, 14, John-street, Bristol.	15th	31 Dec. "	150	1,660	(3) 2,704	1,180	276	4,148	12	(3) Including 1,837 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
53	1880	Victoria (of Bristol), 1, Stephen-street, Bristol.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	157	4,280	(4) 3,877	6,781	517	11,100	75	(4) Including 810 <i>l.</i> , preferential shares.
54	1882	Tewkesbury and District Permanent, 84, Barton-street, Tewkesbury.	11th	31 Dec. 1893	108	1,406	(5) 3,578	202	56	3,832	4	(5) Including 840 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
55	1886	Bristol Great Western, 59, Broad-street, Bristol.	8th	3 Oct. "	30	2,270	795	2,338	428	2,889	667	
56	1887	First Gloucester Richmond, 5, Priory-place, Grey Friars, Gloucester.	7th	31 Dec. "	—	1,282	4,736	—	217	4,866	87	
57	1889	First Kingswood and District Richmond, High-street, Kingswood.	4th	30 Sept. "	—	763	2,090	11	70	1,911	(6) 260	(6) Including 5 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
59	1891	Bristol Perfect Thrift, City Chambers, 4, Nicholas-street, Bristol.	2nd	28 Feb. "	399	1,258	1,718	—	41	1,506	253	
60	"	Gloucester and District Perfect Thrift, Westgate Chambers, Berkeley-street, Gloucester.	2nd	31 Mar. "	337	621	1,073	17	26	960	156	
61	"	Second Gloucester Richmond, 3, Grey Friars, Gloucester.	3rd	31 Dec. "	—	902	1,734	—	100	1,727	107	
62	"	Cheltenham Richmond, 2, Ormond-place, Cheltenham.	2nd	28 Feb. "	—	690	1,202	—	9	708	503	

	2nd	31 July	300	797	1,315	-	46	-	1,034	327
63	"	Second Cheltenham Richmond, 147, High-street, Cheltenham.								
64	"	Second Bristol Perfect Thrift, 106, West-street, Bristol.		947	1,032	-	-	36	857	139
65	1892	Third Cheltenham Richmond, Tivoli Coffee Tavern, Cheltenham.		562	918	-	2	-	525	(7) 395
66	"	Charlton Kings' Richmond, Rosedale, London-road, Cheltenham.	This Society has amalgamated with the Third Richmond Building Society.							
67	"	Bedminster and Totterdown Perfect Thrift, Don Restaurant, Redcliff-street, Bristol.	1st	420	317	-	-	120	186	11
68	"	Third Bristol Perfect Thrift (formerly Kingswood and District Perfect Thrift), Shepherd's Hall, Old Market-street, Bristol.	1st	134	110	-	-	89	21	-
69	"	Winchcombe Richmond, Chandos Grammar School, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.	2nd	501	443	8	-	23	294	134
70	1893	Third Gloucester Richmond, 3, Gray Friars, Gloucester.	First year not complete.							
		Total -	10,018	385,906	500,642	267,619	82,388	268	776,963	73,418
18	1875	HAMPSHIRE: Ringwood and South Hants, Market-place, Ringwood.	42nd	5,026	(8) 13,870	85	1,544	-	7,748	(9) Including 3,872l. paid-up shares.
22a	"	Southampton and South Hants Equitable, 2, High-street, Southampton.	41st	10,851	15,208	3,994	3,479	-	18,903	(9) Including 12,598l. realised shares.
24	1878	County of Southampton Provident Permanent, 3, Portland-street, Southampton.	46th	6,250	(9) 12,775	6,397	1,984	-	13,665	(10) Including 10,546l. realised shares.
37	1880	Christchurch and Bournemouth Permanent, Church-street, Christchurch.	27th	564	(10) 14,984	24,040	2,012	-	29,935	(11) Including 438l. preference shares.
38	1875	Hampshire and Landport Permanent, 3, Edinburgh-road, Landport.	27th	73,037	51,216	33,894	5,058	-	71,621	
43	"	Bournemouth Benefit, 41, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.	21st	6,723	(11) 14,805	1,322	1,358	-	15,558	
		Total of Old Societies -	728	102,451	122,858	69,732	15,435	-	157,430	50,595

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
54	1876	HAMPSHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Fordingbridge Permanent, Victoria Rooms, Fordingbridge.	17th	9 Sept. 1893	70	994	2,502	—	286	—	2,481	307	
56	1877	Second Southampton and District 21st Starr-Bowkett, Polytechnic Institution, Southampton.	16th	30 June "	169	1,818	6,493	9	220	—	6,330	392	
57	"	Winchester 216th Starr-Bowkett, Workman's Hall, North Wall, Winchester.	16th	31 Aug. "	—	2,318	8,214	17	648	—	7,949	930	
58	1878	Borough of Portsmouth Mutual Permanent, Edinburgh-road, Landport, Portsea.	15th	20 April "	22	422	112	—	1,030	—	410	732	
60	"	Cowes Permanent, Town Hall, West Cowes.	15th	31 Dec. "	—	707	1,516	170	—	319	1,060	(¹) 307	(¹) Including 34l. formation expenses.
61	1879	Vectis Permanent Investment, 28, Thomas-street, Ryde.	14th	31 July "	—	7,986	(²) 7,486	14,324	416	—	20,846	(³) 1,380	(²) Including 6,390l. fully paid shares.
62	"	Portsea Island 261st Starr-Bowkett, Marie-la-Bonne School - room, Swann - street, Southsea.	14th	31 July "	143	966	3,557	211	543	—	4,304	7	(³) Properties in possession.
63	"	Eleventh Ryde, 4, Lind-terrace, Ryde	Notices of commencement and termination of Dissolution of this Society have been received.										
64	1880	Romsey and South Hants Permanent, Town Hall, Romsey.	13th	28 Feb. 1893	47	2,426	2,743	1,802	307	—	2,323	2,589	
65	"	Second Portsea Island 309th Starr-Bowkett School-room, Swan-street, Landport.	13th	31 May "	118	1,213	4,419	322	686	—	5,414	13	
66	1881	Gosport and Alverstoke Mutual Benefit Permanent, Gosport.	13th	31 Dec. "	—	3,077	(⁴) 4,934	—	391	—	4,934	391	(⁴) Including 622l. deposit shares.
67	"	First Landport 375th Starr-Bowkett, 393, Commercial-road, Landport.	12th	31 Mar. "	251	1,767	5,498	—	493	—	5,444	547	
68	"	Third Southampton and District 433rd Starr - Bowkett, Hanover - buildings, Southampton.	12th	30 Sept. "	—	2,210	6,676	1	197	—	6,378	496	
69	"	Borough of Portsmouth Mutual, No. 8, Edinburgh-row, Landport, Portsea.	12th	31 Dec. "	118	2,810	467	—	1,031	—	856	692	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
92	1886	HAMPSHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Portsea, 825th Starr-Bowkett, 90, Lake-road, Landport.	7th	30 Nov. 1893	—	£. 477	£. 2,022	£. —	£. —	£. 270	£. 1,560	£. 192	
93	1887	Bishopstoke Mutual, Ivy Cottage, Market-street, Eastleigh.	5th	21 Mar. 1892	74	209	756	—	62	—	530	288	
94	"	Bishopstoke and District 856th Starr-Bowkett, Wills and Dorset Bank, Eastleigh.	6th	31 May 1893	—	345	1,751	—	20	—	1,308	463	
95	"	Emsworth, Havant, and District 849th Starr-Bowkett, Messrs. Longcroft and Green's Offices, High-street, Emsworth.	6th	30 April "	—	786	1,537	—	—	229	1,067	241	
96	"	First Southampton Richmond, 10, Prospect-place, Southampton.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the Southampton and Eastleigh Co-operative Permanent Building Society (112 Hants).										
98	"	Farnborough and District 884th Starr-Bowkett, Lynchford-road, Farnborough.	6th	31 Dec. 1893	251	436	1,494	—	—	190	1,048	256	
99	"	Thirteenth Ryde, 62, Union-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.	6th	31 Dec. "	128	7,273	4,477	11,915	1,140	—	8,374	9,158	
100	1888	Fareham and District 889th Starr-Bowkett, 13, West-street, Fareham.	5th	31 Mar. "	306	752	2,380	13	—	172	2,043	178	
101	"	Fareham and District Ballot and Sale Mutual, 8, High-street, Fareham.	5th	31 Mar. "	—	392	1,441	—	5	—	1,389	57	
103	1889	Bournemouth Perfect Thrift, Holy Trinity Schools, St. Paul's-road, Bournemouth.	5th	10 Dec. "	—	824	2,349	—	30	—	1,874	(1) 505	(1) £. 55, "appropriations purchased," deducted.
104	"	First Southampton Perfect Thrift, 11, Portland-street, Southampton.	5th	13 Oct. "	81	141	611	—	—	70	431	(2) 110	(2) £. 40, "purchase of appropriations," deducted.
105	"	Winchester and District Perfect Thrift, St. Patrick's Hall, Trafalgar-street, Winchester.	5th	30 Nov. "	231	509	1,483	21	—	193	1,148	163	
106	"	Kingsdon and District Bullot and Sale, 38, Leonard-road, Lake-road, Landport.	4th	10 May "	200	716	2,290	4	59	—	1,997	356	

This Society has amalgamated with the First Gosport 714th Starr-Bowkett Building Society.

Forton 953rd Starr-Bowkett, St. John's Schoolroom, Forton.
 Borough of Portsmouth Mutual Benefit Terminable, No. 10, Edinburgh-road, Landport.
 14th Ryde, 62, Union-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
 Second Bournemouth Perfect Thrift, Central Schools, St. Paul's road, Bournemouth.
 Southampton and Eastleigh Co-operative Permanent, 170, High-street, Southampton.
 Fifteenth Ryde, 62, Union-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
 Borough of Portsmouth Mutual Benefit Terminable, No. 11, Edinburgh Hall, Edinburgh-road, Landport.

HEREFORDSHIRE:

Hereford City and County, 138, Wide-marsh-street, Hereford.
 Hereford 297th Starr - Bowkett, Kerry Arms Chambers, Commercial - road, Hereford.
 Second Hereford and District 335th Starr-Bowkett, 51, Commercial-street, Hereford.
 Ross and District 575th Starr-Bowkett, 6, St. Mary-street, Ross.
 Ledbury Freehold (Permanent), Masonic Room, Ledbury.
 Hereford and District Self-Help Permanent, 2, Offa-street, Hereford.
 Third Hereford and District 837th Starr-Bowkett, 6, Commercial street, Hereford.
 First Hereford Richmond, 11, High street, Hereford.

(³) £. 302, sale of appropriation, omitted.

(⁴) £. 389, appropriations purchased, omitted.

(⁵) £. 34, appropriations purchased, omitted.

(⁶) £. 24, appropriations purchased, omitted.

		4th	30 June 1893	148	9,580	12,393	9,535	2,503	-	24,230	201
107	"										
109	"										
110	1890	3rd	30 Sept.	187	6,952	4,530	11,235	1,285	-	10,790	6,260
111	1891	2nd	28 Feb.	182	244	331	-	-	125	-	206
112	"	2nd	31 May	21	92	335	2	44	-	357	24
113	1892	1st	30 June	101	3,291	1,105	1,790	284	-	3,060	179
114	1893	1st	30 Dec.	-	12,555	3,656	5,924	758	-	10,001	337
			Total	5,041	212,142	320,400	131,170	37,027	1,584	387,242	99,771
4	1875	43rd	30 April 1893	230	3,495	8,693	22	473	-	7,549	1,639
6	1880	13th	31 Mar.	-	2,272	6,315	-	31	-	5,256	(³) 1,090
8	"	13th	30 Sept.	-	1,698	4,907	-	147	-	4,327	(⁴) 727
9	1883	9th	12 Feb.	344	1,463	5,739	-	167	-	5,400	(⁵) 506
10	1885	8th	30 June	62	426	1,059	88	89	-	560	676
11	"	This Society has united with the First Hereford Richmond Building Society.									
12	1887	7th	31 Dec. 1893	-	1,208	5,061	-	280	-	(⁶) 4,781	500
13	"	5th	31 May	205	773	3,104	-	17	-	2,545	576
			Total	841	11,335	34,878	110	1,204	-	30,418	5,774

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
24	1878	HERTFORDSHIRE: Markyate street (Herts) Permanent, Gas Company's Offices, Markyate-street.	15th	30 June 1893	113	£. 1,755	£. 3,456	£. 2,642	£. 232	£. 6,175	£. 156	
25	1879	Barnet Permanent, High-street, Barnet	15th	30 Nov. "	186	2,395	(1)7,811	606	415	8,017	815	(1) Including 3,325l., completed shares.
26	"	Bishop's Stortford, South-street, Bishop's Stortford.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.									
27	"	Watford and West Herts Permanent, 52, High-street, Watford.	15th	31 Dec. 1893	310	13,943	8,230	12,270	1,333	19,572	2,261	
29	1881	City of St. Albans Permanent, Chequer-street, St. Albans.	13th	31 Dec. "	248	14,238	8,149	10,734	441	19,180	144	
31	1882	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 14, Swan Hotel, Rickmansworth.	Notice of termination of dissolution of this Society has been received.									
33	1883	Bishop's Hatfield Permanent, National School-room, Hatfield.	10th	30 June 1893	—	570	1,309	241	98	1,200	448	
34	"	Hitchin District Mutual, Workmen's Hall, Hitchin.	10th	31 Dec. "	117	923	4,745	—	845	(2)5,387	203	(2) This is stated to represent the deferred, not present, value.
36	1884	Watford 643rd Starr - Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Watford.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
37	"	Hemel Hempstead and District Mutual Permanent, High street, Hemel Hempstead.	9th	20 April 1893	59	4,665	3,814	6,826	396	10,963	68	
38	"	North Herts Permanent Mutual Benefit, Public Hall, Stevenage.	10th	31 Dec. "	185	4,086	(3)10,260	—	92	10,083	269	(3) Including 2,551l., deposit shares.
40	1885	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 15, Swan Hotel, Rickmansworth.	8th	31 Mar. "	69	3,267	3,905	1,700	—	2,448	3,157	
41	1887	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 16, Mr. George Harvey's, Rickmansworth.	6th	31 Mar. "	96	3,630	5,507	2,000	—	5,034	2,473	

		An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dis- solution has been received.												
		St. Albans and District Mutual, Mr. Well's Offices, St. Peter-street, St. Albans.	6th	31 Dec. 1893	1,342	4,654	—	141	—	4,154	641			
42	"	Berkhamsted and Northchurch Mutual, 147, High street, Berkhamsted.	5th	31 Aug. "	2,002	1,545	722	55	—	2,224	98			
43	1888	Herts and Essex Permanent, Corn Ex- change, Bishop's Stortford.	5th	30 Sept. "	235	2,994	28	10	—	2,445	587			
44	"	Second Watford 924th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Watford.	4th	31 Mar. "	142	4,084	8,778	3,445	—	10,424	1,799			
45	"	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 17, Mr. George Harvey's, Rickmansworth.	32nd	31 Dec. "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
48	1889	Hertford and Ware (formerly 963rd Starr- Bowkett), 60, Fore-street, Hertford.	4th	30 June "	338	1,136	3,347	9	—	3,074	282			
50	"	Tring and District Mutual, National Schools, Western-road, Tring.	3rd	31 July "	58	157	421	—	—	180	(4) 188			
51	1890	Hemel Hempstead and Boxmoor Equit- able, 38, High-street, Hemel Hemp- stead.	2nd	30 April "	97	7,212	2,957	5,955	—	8,732	180			
52	1891	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 18, Mr. W. A. Cudworth's, Rickmansworth.	Total - - -									53	119,297	13,769
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:														
1	1885	St. Neot's and District 784th Starr-Bowkett, Market-square, St. Neot's.	8th	31 July 1893	—	626	6,193	—	—	3,850	1,662			
2	1887	Second St. Neot's 842nd Starr-Bowkett, Market-square, St. Neot's.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the foregoing Society.											
			Total - - -		—	626	6,193	—	—	3,850	1,662			
KENT:														
1	1876	Deal, Walmer, and East Kent, Guildhall, Deal.	47th	31 Dec. 1893	175	6,541	6,912	256	1,494	7,052	1,610			
2	1874	Kent and Canterbury Permanent, 1, Parade, Canterbury.	46th	30 Sept. "	275	9,358	19,140	200	153	16,512	2,981			
3	1875	Second Chatham Investment, 19, Railway- street, Chatham.	46th	31 Aug. "	83	9,597	8,893	3,670	1,231	12,782	1,012			

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(4) Including 8s. prelimi-
nary expenses.

(4) Including 8l., preliminary expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
4	1875	KENT— <i>continued.</i> Woolwich Equitable, 181, Powis-street, Woolwich.	45th	30 Sept. 1893	2,099	358,113	(1) 218,047	318,016	38,171	—	489,680	(2) 84,554	(1) Including 70,267 <i>l.</i> , preference shares. (2) Including 63,943 <i>l.</i> , properties in possession. (3) Including 20,900 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
5	"	People's Co-operative Permanent, Blue Stile, Greenwich.	46th	31 Dec. "	1,729	47,424	(3) 72,820	48,157	5,472	—	113,454	12,995	
6	1876	East Kent and Sandwich Permanent, Guildhall, Sandwich.	44th	30 Sept. "	—	2,688	2,839	2,317	292	—	4,035	1,413	
7	1875	Tunbridge Wells (Benefit), 28, Dudley-road, Tunbridge Wells.	43rd	30 April "	1,221	40,667	109,097	9,160	4,533	—	102,636	20,154	
8	"	Tunbridge Wells and District Permanent Mutual, No. 3, The Royal Victoria Pan-technicon, Parade, Tunbridge Wells.	43rd	— Aug. "	74	5,482	12,694	5,663	324	—	17,909	772	
9	"	Tunbridge Wells Permanent, Calverley-road, Tunbridge Wells.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
10	"	Isle of Thanet Permanent, Town Hall, Ramsgate.	42nd	31 Dec. 1893	752	760,623	70,035	29,282	4,322	—	100,802	2,837	
11	"	Ramsgate, Cinque Ports, and County Permanent, Town Hall, Ramsgate.	42nd	10 Oct. "	252	9,572	14,426	7,404	398	—	22,228	—	
13	"	Woolwich Mutual, 134, Powis-street, Woolwich.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.										
14	"	Dover and East Kent, Auction Rooms, Townwall-street, Dover.	37th	— Nov. 1892	579	13,992	30,223	295	1,736	—	29,075	3,179	
15	"	Sheerness Permanent, Bethel School-room, 21, Meyrick-road, Sheerness.	35th	1 Jan. 1893	—	22,414	21,662	26,574	2,738	—	49,576	1,398	
16	"	Dover District Permanent, 3, Market-square, Dover.	31st	— Sept. 1892	312	7,320	17,848	1,418	372	—	19,045	593	
17	"	City of Rochester and General Permanent, Guildhall, Rochester.	29th	30 June 1893	—	2,651	6,579	—	455	—	5,615	1,419	

18	"	Hythe Permanent, County Sessions Hall, Bank-street, Hythe.	28th	30 April	"	-	28,177	24,384	27,952	901	-	49,277	3,960
27	1877	New Cross Equitable [formerly 103rd Starr-Bowkett], 470, New Cross-road, S.E.	27th	31 July	"	710	14,984	27,600	12,378	505	-	39,915	568
29	1876	Kent and Surrey Permanent, 37, Green's End, Woolwich.	Notice of commencement of winding up of this Society has been received.										
40	1881	Industrial Permanent, Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich.	41st	30 April 1893	"	1,010	95,927	104,283	54,116	8,337	-	138,983	27,753
50	1878	Globe Permanent, 498, New Cross-road, S.E.	24th	30 June 1892	"	-	53,504	46,533	60,886	5,087	-	108,023	4,483
59	1885	Tonbridge and Southborough 152nd Starr-Bowkett, Old Town Hall, Tonbridge.	18th	30 Sept.	"	201	2,037	8,398	300	330	-	8,706	322
		Total of Old Societies				9,472	1,491,071	822,413	608,044	76,851	-	1,335,305	172,003
25	1876	Rochester, & Co., 182nd Starr-Bowkett, 19, St. Margaret's Banks, Rochester.	17th	31 Mar. 1893	"	136	1,798	7,561	-	803	-	7,748	606
26	"	Greenwich 184th Starr-Bowkett, 33, London-street, Greenwich.	17th	31 Mar.	"	-	490	1,541	6	116	-	1,516	147
30	1875	Canterbury and District 161st Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Hall, High-street, Canterbury.	18th	28 Feb.	"	-	902	5,510	-	334	-	5,730	114
32	1876	Brockley Permanent, 169, Brockley-road -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	"	Rochester, Strood, and District 196th Starr-Bowkett, 215, High-street, Rochester.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	"	-	858	5,143	-	508	-	5,582	69
35	1877	Chatham and District 200th Starr-Bowkett, St. Mary's Schools, Military-road, Chatham.	16th	31 Mar. 1893	"	104	1,852	6,020	-	1,214	-	7,054	180
36	"	Second Canterbury and District 209th Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, Orange-street, Canterbury.	16th	28 Feb.	"	176	1,588	6,849	-	447	-	6,739	557
39	"	Whitstable and District 215th Starr-Bowkett, Music Hall, Whitstable.	15th	31 July 1892	"	-	1,020	3,093	-	170	-	2,740	523
41	"	East Greenwich Mutual Benefit, 63, Trafalgar-road, East Greenwich.	15th	31 July	"	197	4,358	6,256	9,136	371	-	15,736	27

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		KENT— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
44	"	Greenwich and Charlton Permanent, 4, Alma-place, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.	15th	30 June 1892	58	2,238	1,196	2,130	2	2,995	333	
46	"	Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Permanent, Institute, Old-road, Lee.	15th	30 Sept. "	—	5,635	(1) 9,501	8,126	661	17,749	539	
47	1878	Modern Permanent, 38, Green's-end, Woolwich.	15th	31 Dec. "	—	183,040	95,066	180,525	8,560	269,206	14,945	
53	"	Sixth West Kent Mutual, 7, Nelson-street, Greenwich.	14th	31 Dec. "	111	7,031	48,387	3,963	—	13,123	33,537	(1) Of these, 1,500l. are preference shares.
54	1879	New Brompton 247th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, New Brompton.	15th	28 Feb. 1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2) This is a suspense and deficiency account.
56	"	Second Maidstone 266th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.	13th	31 Aug. "	159	1,933	7,983	—	376	8,315	44	
58	"	Kent Reliance Permanent, 14, Thomas-street, Woolwich.	13th	30 Nov. 1892	—	26,252	17,948	34,538	1,335	52,888	933	
61	"	Gravesend Borough Mutual Investment, 17, King-street, Gravesend.	13th	31 Jan. 1893	43	4,620	14,782	620	1,653	15,106	1,949	
62	1880	Second Gravesend Borough Mutual Investment, 17, King-street, Gravesend.	13th	31 Jan. "	45	3,544	13,443	500	1,275	13,855	1,363	
63	"	Tunbridge Wells 290th Starr-Bowkett, Friendly Society Hall, Camden-road, Tunbridge Wells	13th	31 Jan. "	—	1,339	6,646	—	—	6,484	125	
64	"	Gravesend and District 296th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, New-road, Gravesend.	13th	28 Feb. "	157	2,088	5,820	—	784	6,552	(3) 52	(3) 35l. purchase of appropriations, omitted.
65	"	Northfleet and District 302nd Starr-Bowkett, 5A, Station-road, Upper Northfleet.	13th	3 April "	196	2,057	6,400	167	(4) 1,167	7,721	13	(4) 32l. premiums, omitted.
67	"	Third Deptford 314th Starr-Bowkett, 88, Warwick-street, Deptford.	13th	30 June "	—	52	570	—	—	528	32	

		An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										(^) 562L, premiums, on purchase of appropriation, omitted.
		11th	31 Jan. 1892	236	1,375	4,144	444	148	-	4,544	192	
68	"	11th	31 Jan. 1892	236	1,375	4,144	444	148	-	4,544	192	
69	1881	12th	30 April 1893	-	2,296	6,930	-	230	-	6,711	499	
70	"	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
71	"	11th	31 Aug. 1892	143	1,720	6,977	-	377	-	7,047	307	
72	"	11th	22 Jan. 1893	199	1,422	4,799	-	641	-	5,082	(^) 358	
74	1882	11th	27 Mar. "	-	1,464	4,979	-	90	-	5,041	28	
75	"	11th	31 Mar. "	240	1,232	4,433	41	240	-	4,262	452	
76	"	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.										
78	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79	"	10th	31 Oct. 1892	-	756	3,022	-	508	-	3,378	152	
83	"	10th	30 Nov. "	-	1,344	4,046	-	-	349	3,550	147	
84	"	10th	31 Dec. "	165	1,888	5,222	2	178	-	5,261	141	
85	"	10th	31 Jan. 1893	-	1,034	4,718	3	102	-	4,644	179	
86	1883	9th	30 June 1892	-	6,243	11,082	1,968	513	-	12,507	1,056	
88	"	10th	31 May 1893	133	3,284	4,003	1,320	114	-	5,153	284	
90	"	10th	15 Aug. "	-	1,777	7,082	-	158	-	6,522	718	
91	"	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.										
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		10th	31 Oct. 1892	-	756	3,022	-	508	-	3,378	152	
		10th	30 Nov. "	-	1,344	4,046	-	-	349	3,550	147	
		10th	31 Dec. "	165	1,888	5,222	2	178	-	5,261	141	
		10th	31 Jan. 1893	-	1,034	4,718	3	102	-	4,644	179	
		9th	30 June 1892	-	6,243	11,082	1,968	513	-	12,507	1,056	
		10th	31 May 1893	133	3,284	4,003	1,320	114	-	5,153	284	
		10th	15 Aug. "	-	1,777	7,082	-	158	-	6,522	718	

		8th	30 April 1893	-	456	1,956	-	-	159	1,663	(¹) 1,388	(¹) Including 1,747, properties in possession.
111	"	Sevenoaks, Westerham, and District 760th Starr-Bowkett, Lime Tree Coffee-house, Sevenoaks.	8th								134	
112	"	Gravesend and Rochester Equitable Permanent, 49, Windmill-street, Gravesend.	8th	30 June "	75	3,867	5,947	2,574	28	7,161	(¹) 1,388	
114	1886	Second Woolwich and District 724th Starr-Bowkett, Duke of Connaught Coffee Tavern, Woolwich.	7th	25 Feb. "	-	1,655	7,372	-	163	7,310	225	
116	"	Ashford Ballot and Sale, Bank - street Hall, Ashford.	7th	12 June "	-	1,319	4,954	-	302	4,924	332	
117	"	Dover and District Ballot and Sale [late 810th Starr-Bowkett], Working Man's Institute, Biggin-street, Dover.	7th	30 June "	-	114	1,427	-	12	1,167	248	
121	1887	Third Deal, Walmer, Sandwich, and District 812th Starr-Bowkett, Blackburn Institute, Deal.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
122	"	Sittingbourne and Milton District 834th Starr-Bowkett, Crescent-street, Sittingbourne.	6th	28 Feb. 1893	-	408	1,093	-	14	998	109	
123	"	Brockley and St. John's Mutual, 22, St. Margaret's-road, Brockley.	6th	30 Sept. "	13	265	131	-	22	126	27	
126	"	Wilmington and Darent Valley District 863rd Starr-Bowkett, Parish Room, Wilmington.	This Society is winding up.									
129	"	Tonbridge and District Ballot and Sale Mutual, 1, East-street, Tonbridge.	6th	31 Dec. 1893	152	340	1,394	17	144	1,380	175	
131	1888	Gravesend, Northfleet, and District Self-Help Permanent, Public Hall, New-road, Gravesend.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been voluntarily wound up.									
132	"	Third Woolwich and District 892nd Starr-Bowkett, 8, Thomas-street, Woolwich.	5th	31 Mar. 1893	-	1,451	4,196	-	7	4,023	180	
134	"	Sixth Maidstone and District 900th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Gabriel's-hill, Maidstone.	5th	30 June "	364	1,294	3,264	-	-	2,673	513	
137	"	First Tunbridge Wells and District Perfect Thrift, Friendly Societies Hall, Tunbridge Wells.	5th	30 June "	-	1,655	3,842	-	231	4,027	46	
138	"	Herne Bay and District 925th Starr-Bowkett, Bank House, William - street, Herne Bay.	5th	30 Sept. "	228	893	2,789	-	-	2,173	616	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Registrar Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		KENT— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
139	1888	Third Canterbury and District 940th Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Hall, Canterbury.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the City of Canterbury Mutual Building Society. (Reg. No. 105, Kent.)										
140	1889	Woolwich and Plumstead Perfect Thrift, 23, Powis-street, Woolwich.	4th 31 Jan. 1893	1893	215	647	1,762	—	—	165	1,520	77	
141	"	First Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton Richmond, 12, Parson's-hill, Woolwich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
142	1881	Norwood and West Kent 610th Starr-Bowkett, The Library, St. Mary Cray.	11th — Dec. "	"	—	601	3,932	25	—	205	3,272	180	
143	"	Deptford and New Cross Perfect Thrift, Lecture-hall, High-street, Deptford.	A letter to this Society has been returned through the Post Office.							—	—	—	
145	"	Maidstone Perfect Thrift, Coffee-palace, West-street, Maidstone.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has no existence.							—	—	—	
146	"	Lewisham, Forest Hill and District Mutual, Devonshire-road, Forest Hill.	Letters to this Society have been returned through the Post Office.							—	—	—	
147	"	Bromley, Beckenham, and District Mutual, 11, Market-square, Bromley.	3rd 31 Dec. 1893	1893	189	1,192	2,024	301	—	65	2,242	18	
148	1891	New Cross Central Mutual, 385, New Cross-road.	Letters to this Society have been returned through the Post Office.							—	—	—	
149	"	Seventh Rochester, Chatham, and District 1,000 Starr-Bowkett, 7, Medway-terrace, Rochester.	2nd 31 May 1893	1893	—	303	470	—	—	95	195	180	
150	"	Gillingham and District 999th Starr-Bowkett, 166, High-street, New Brompton.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has ceased to exist.							—	—	—	
151	1893	Sydenham Central Mutual, Bell Green, Lower Sydenham.	First year not complete.							—	—	—	
		Total			14,149	1,796,630	1,246,412	854,578	102,038	7,584	1,955,220	240,224	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
784	1881	Ashton-under-Lyne Permanent, Bowling Green Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.		An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution received.								
816	1890	Lancashire and Cheshire Permanent, 11, Lord-street, Liverpool.	34th	3 Nov. 1893	127	1,136	13,404	12	875	11,299	2,992	
826	1887	Borough and County Permanent, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool.	34th	4 Jan. 1894	64	370	5,017	—	925	5,744	198	
829	1889	Constitutional Permanent, 57, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	33rd	8 Feb. 1893	—	2,466	25,867	—	2,689	28,260	296	
832	"	Nestor Permanent, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool.	33rd	9 Feb. "	64	280	7,094	—	1,526	8,520	370	
836	1883	Princes' Park Permanent, 4, Clayton-square, Liverpool.	34th	— Dec. "	—	6,410	(1) 29,903	148	3,410	31,176	2,285	(1) Including 2,036 £, preference shares.
838	1886	Second Rock, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.	33rd	21 Feb. "	144	3,486	13,001	4,107	1,312	18,143	277	
851	1882	Oxford Permanent, 12, Paradise-street, Liverpool.	33rd	16 April "	264	—	(2) 45,416	4,700	2,534	59,665	5	(2) Including 15,383 £, preference shares.
862	1889	Equitable Permanent, Price's Buildings, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	33rd	31 May "	—	916	9,859	9	1,740	11,530	78	
877	"	St. Nicholas Perpetual, Bristowe Chambers, 8, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	33rd	— Nov. "	202	1,658	14,185	5	8,419	21,797	812	
900	1881	Rodney Permanent, 12 and 14, Paradise-street, Liverpool.	32nd	20 Jan. "	255	—	(3) 36,384	5,257	3,797	44,396	1,042	(3) Including 15,423 £, preference shares.
902	1884	Edgehill District Permanent, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool.	32nd	13 Feb. "	195	1,952	11,438	—	1,394	12,533	299	
906	1888	North British Permanent, 34, Castle-street, Liverpool.	32nd	29 Mar. "	118	1,446	7,421	49	776	7,447	799	

	917	1889	32nd	- May "	81	472	7,820	4	1,538	-	9,080	282
			Soho Permanent, 8, Harrington-street, Liverpool.									
	933	1875	32nd	11 July "	610	10,001	(1) 53,384	40	9,017	-	58,456	3,885
	961	1890	31st	22 Feb. "	328	7,044	31,568	50	5,645	-	38,461	1,802
	965	1887	31st	5 April "	241	3,161	26,588	19	3,417	-	28,615	1,409
	973	1882	31st	30 April "	47	683	7,370	118	730	-	7,218	1,000
	975	1889	31st	- June "	115	1,222	9,290	653	864	-	10,546	261
	982	1890	31st	6 July "	156	-	17,670	-	1,886	-	18,656	900
	985	1887	31st	1 Aug. "	202	1,781	19,336	-	2,561	-	21,452	445
	990	1889	30th	4 Oct. "	95	1,008	16,927	31	2,382	-	13,186	204
	993	1887	31st	5 Dec. "	122	1,497	13,424	81	1,266	-	14,409	362
	996	"	31st	4 May "	70	1,061	3,672	20	158	-	2,984	866
	997	"	31st	- Dec. "	1,480	21,531	171,263	1,304	17,665	-	182,952	7,280
	1,008	1883	30th	- June "	106	1,021	8,760	-	1,188	-	9,394	554
	1,024	1875	30th	2 May "	97	2,728	4,544	2,820	156	-	7,225	295
	1,025	1880	30th	31 May "	29	1,237	(6) 1,286	-	-	293	973	20
	1,032	1881	30th	13 Sept "	138	5,021	7,650	4,227	-	240	10,772	265
	1,035	1889	30th	- Sept. "	302	3,624	(7) 34,714	3,387	5,219	-	42,245	1,175
	1,038	1888	30th	- Nov. "	368	4,297	(8) 44,094	4,392	8,174	-	56,052	608
	1,041	1889	30th	6 Nov. "	-	6,815	23,334	1	1,004	-	20,627	2,712

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,053	1874	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Queen's, Queen's-buildings, Deansgate, Manchester.	30th	1 Jan. 1894	7,707	65,531	(¹) 586,190	£. 16,926	£. —	£. 30,482	£. 542,643	£. 29,989	(¹) Including 192,179 <i>l.</i> , preferred shares, and 340,155 <i>l.</i> , deferred shares.
1,069	1882	Ardwick Permanent, 27, Brazen-nose-street, Albert-square, Manchester.	29th	11 April 1893	219	8,981	(²) 12,629	1,200	—	5,850	6,335	1,644	(²) Including 1,298 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,072	1882	North Lancashire Permanent, 12, Chapel-street, Preston.	29th	30 April "	—	4,856	(³) 18,330	4,076	4,096	—	25,963	1,139	(³) Including 14,301 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,079	1879	Lombardian Permanent, Bridgewater Chambers, 6, Brown-street, Manchester.	29th	24 May "	—	14,452	(⁴) 57,925	32,603	—	11,731	76,158	2,039	(⁴) Including 8,113 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,093	1876	Ulverstone Temperance, Temperance Hall, Ulverstone.	29th	— July "	147	2,807	5,575	—	602	—	5,767	410	
1,100	1889	Independent Permanent, 17 <i>½</i> , South Castle-street, Liverpool.	29th	5 Dec. "	53	174	4,978	—	1,065	—	5,928	115	
1,123	1879	Exchange Permanent, 87, Market-street, Manchester.	28th	16 May "	—	12,668	(⁵) 22,589	12,150	1,198	—	32,961	2,976	(⁵) Including 19,392 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,124	1887	Clarence-street Permanent, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Anne-street, Liverpool.	28th	12 April "	—	10,767	(⁶) 117,918	2,877	5,501	—	123,851	2,445	(⁶) Including 27,147 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,143	1875	Irwell Permanent, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester.	28th	21 Oct. "	—	—	(⁷) 16,230	1,182	—	12,712	4,342	353	(⁷) Including 12,021 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,147	1891	Furness and South Cumberland Permanent, 36, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness.	28th	31 Dec. "	1,430	21,883	85,943	395	5,960	—	88,578	3,720	
1,162	1890	Trafalgar Permanent, 1 <i>½</i> , Central Chambers, 17 <i>½</i> , South Castle-street, Liverpool.	28th	31 Dec. "	160	843	(⁸) 14,956	—	2,188	—	16,786	338	(⁸) Including 10 <i>l.</i> , preference share.
1,174	1887	Palmerston Permanent, 45, Lord-street, Liverpool.	27th	— April "	290	21,283	(⁹) 23,473	8,880	1,963	—	33,381	985	(⁹) Including 2,576 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,176	1883	Imperial Permanent, Queen's Arms Inn, Ashton New-road, Bradford.	27th	25 April "	58	2,707	8,170	298	930	—	9,193	115	
1,179	1881	Streetford Permanent, 20, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.	27th	29 Aug. "	—	4,244	(¹⁰) 15,763	1,332	1,115	—	17,902	308	(¹⁰) Including 2,008 <i>l.</i> , preferential shares.

1,189	1875	Burnley, 12, Grimshaw-street, Burnley -	42nd	31 Dec. 1892	3,875	235,686	333,560	298,766	17,500	-	583,731	66,095	
1,197	1887	Northern Counties Permanent, 22, Lord-street, Liverpool.	26th	31 Dec. "	-	8,081	58,257	-	21,775	-	74,952	5,080	
1,203	1880	Royal Permanent, 8, York-street, Manchester.	26th	30 Nov. "	-	420	(¹¹) 12,155	-	147	-	12,033	269	(¹¹) Including 8,153 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,209	1881	Blackburn and East Lancashire Permanent, 18, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	27th	30 Sept. 1893	-	3,468	(¹²) 40,350	20	-	-	37,493	2,877	(¹²) Including 3,880 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,211	1887	Planet Perpetual, Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool.	27th	6 Nov. "	410	27,830	(¹³) 40,593	30	19,092	-	55,636	4,079	(¹³) Including 7,092 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,216	1876	Chorley (100 <i>l.</i> Shares) Permanent, 8, High-street, Chorley.	26th	30 Jan. "	-	4,134	8,450	5,966	373	-	2,955	11,824	
1,240	1882	Grosvenor Permanent, 4, Booth-street, Manchester.	26th	27 June "	58	2,247	(¹⁴) 14,253	6,363	3,608	-	22,860	1,424	(¹⁴) Including 9,567 <i>l.</i> , preferred shares.
1,246	1877	Wigan Provident Permanent, Bank Chambers, Wallgate, Wigan.	26th	30 June "	218	2,510	(¹⁵) 10,130	1,765	366	-	10,644	1,617	(¹⁵) Including 1,801 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,253	1881	County Palatine Permanent, 25, Booth-street, Manchester.	25th	31 Dec. 1892	596	5,840	19,644	38	-	-	19,332	350	
1,252	1879	Equitable Co-operative Permanent, 47, Spring-gardens, Manchester.	26th	6 Nov. 1893	855	3,858	38,057	24,676	-	9,065	53,184	484	
1,255	1881	Wigan, Ince, Hindley, Pemberton, and Orrell Permanent, Clarence Chambers, Wigan.	26th	- Sept. "	-	1,185	4,510	1,252	115	-	5,854	23	
1,257	1887	Second Chatham Permanent, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool.	26th	- June "	1,123	16,667	(¹⁶) 117,914	290	4,695	-	118,486	4,413	(¹⁶) Including 6,790 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
1,260	"	Exchange Permanent, 12, Acresfield, Bolton.	26th	30 June "	-	-	(¹⁷) 2,408	5,972	2,315	-	10,211	484	(¹⁷) Including 1,259 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
1,266	1877	Amicable, 49, Whitechapel, Liverpool	26th	- Oct. "	135	2,982	10,070	-	673	-	6,926	3,817	
1,276	1883	Blackpool and Fylde Permanent, 88, Church-street, Blackpool.	26th	31 Dec. "	66	1,099	1,007	1,566	172	-	2,652	33	
1,295	1881	Third Newton Heath Permanent, All Saints' School, Newton Heath.	25th	7 Mar. "	-	4,571	5,793	6,080	788	-	12,187	474	
1,303	1886	Christchurch Hulme Permanent, Queen-street, Chester-road, Hulme.	25th	31 May "	232	6,308	(¹⁸) 34,615	30,556	4,929	-	67,616	2,284	(¹⁸) Including 18,879 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,319	1882	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Eccles, Patricroft, and District Permanent, Co-operative Hall, Eccles.	25th	1 Aug. 1893	—	£. 3,625	£. (1) 34,890	£. 200	£. 1,128	£. —	£. 35,495	£. 723	(1) Including 21,316L., preferential shares.
1,323	1879	Manchester Provident Permanent, 14, Market-place, Manchester.	25th	31 Aug. "	125	3,569	16,222	4,301	6,941	—	27,280	184	
1,333	1882	Preston and County Permanent, 13, Chapel-street, Preston.	25th	5 Dec. "	234	2,496	5,853	35	2,010	—	147	(2) 7,751	(2) Properties in possession.
1,337	1881	Wellington Permanent, 20, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.						—	—	—	—	
1,353	1882	Bury Permanent Co-operative, Bury	24th	— Mar. 1893	75	1,503	7,753	1,791	565	—	9,075	1,034	
1,368	1882	County Palatine of Lancaster Permanent, 9, Chapel-street, Preston.	24th	31 May "	288	1,679	(2) 24,025	6,662	—	11,925	52	18,710	(3) Including 56L., preference shares.
1,371	1879	Rochdale Permanent, 1, King-street, Rochdale.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									—	
1,372	1876	Accrington and District Permanent, 15, Dutton-street, Accrington.	24th	17 June 1893	—	4,911	23,269	2,594	2,633	—	26,696	1,800	
1,377	1880	Manchester and Salford Permanent, 86, Mossley-street, Manchester.	24th	30 Nov. "	—	70,159	(4) 110,484	71,347	9,140	—	186,898	4,073	(4) Including 30,783L., preference shares.
1,380	1880	Ash-ton-under-Lyne and District Permanent, Buckley Chambers, Stamford-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	24th	31 Dec. "	176	5,108	16,083	4,333	3,018	—	23,400	34	
1,385	1885	St. Michael's Permanent, 17, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.	23rd	21 Feb. "	147	909	3,508	725	—	1,934	2,259	100	
1,387	1879	Standard 2nd Permanent, 20, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.	2rd	13 Feb. "	—	2,845	(5) 7,241	6,889	75	—	15,384	821	(5) Including 5,822L., preference shares.

		23rd	30 April "	258	16,607	10,534	594	868	-	11,911	5
1,404	1881	Warrington Working Men's Permanent, Schoolroom, Gollborne-street, Warrington.									
1,406	1876	Mossley £. 100 Permanent, Commercial Hotel [Secretary's address, Stockport-road], Mossley.	23rd	31 Mar. "	-	827	2,513	-	-	1,256	1,318
1,422	1880	Bardsley Permanent, Horseshoe Inn, Bardsley.	22nd	31 Dec. 1892	-	13,719	2,044	42	-	1,450	636
1,436	1881	Gorton and District Permanent, Waggon and Horses Inn, Gorton.	22nd	19 Jan. 1893	-	2,213	3,212	402	-	5,450	20
1,443	1882	Preston and District Permanent Mutual, 45, Fishergate, Preston.	22nd	30 Apr. "	106	2,124	(6) 5,360	12,392	967	-	18,719
1,445	1884	Prince Albert Permanent, 131, Church-street, Preston.	22nd	- Mar. "	-	5,385	(7) 12,163	12,601	4,033	18,220	10,577
1,452	1876	Rossendale, Waterfoot, Rossendale -	22nd	31 May "	87	3,537	150	1,445	-	2,975	3,507
1,482	1890	Crown Permanent, Hope Chapel Schoolroom, Stockport-road, Denton.	Notice of commencement of winding-up of this Society has been received.								
1,508	1882	Charlton-upon-Medlock Permanent, 16, Kennedy-street, Manchester.	21st	31 July 1893	19	321	2,674	806	123	3,488	115
1,511	1886	Ellesmere Permanent, 17, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	21st	1 Sept. "	-	2,060	(5) 4,859	3,429	2,012	9,920	389
1,534	1882	Preston Victoria Permanent, 5, Winekley-street, Preston.	18th	28 Mar. "	-	1,063	(9) 9,581	4,016	1,698	13,708	1,587
1,536	1884	Heaton Norris and Reddish Permanent, Lancashire Hill British School, Heaton Norris.	20th	31 Mar. "	75	1,893	1,993	3,510	281	5,057	727
1,538	1882	Third Prince of Wales, 17, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	20th	28 Mar. "	-	2,212	(10) 3,120	1,153	1,760	5,616	417
1,566	1885	Marsden Permanent, 2, Russell-street, Nelson.	33rd	31 May "	851	3,489	(11) 59,774	22,807	5,843	87,944	540
1,580	1886	Littleborough Permanent, Church-street, Littleborough.	19th	30 June "	-	241	3,512	2,219	-	-	3,070
1,586	1879	Borough of Wigan and District Permanent, St. Catherine's Schools, Schofield-lane, Wigan.	19th	30 Sept. "	218	6,563	(12) 21,567	-	2,530	14,764	9,333
1,825	1880	Hookey Hill and District Permanent, Methodist Schoolroom, Hookey Hill.	20th	1 Aug. "	-	1,081	(13) 1,889	1,891	257	4,016	21
Total of Old Societies					29,464	895,620	3,487,264	695,411	309,018	4,086,493	318,307

(6) Including preference shares.

(7) Including preference shares.

(8) Including preference shares.

(9) Including preference shares.

(10) Including preference shares.

(11) Including paid-up shares.

(12) Including completed or realised shares.

(13) Including preference shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		R E M A R K S.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,593	1874	LANCASHIRE—continued. Atherton and District, 48, Market-street, Atherton.	19th	31 Dec. 1893	-	£ 1,045	£. 1,956	£. -	£. 300	£. 82	£. 2,224	
1,597	1875	Borough of Warrington Incorporated Permanent, 53, Bewsey-street, Warrington.	18th	31 Jan. "	53	-	4,942	1,288	600	6,610	215	
1,598	"	Accrington Victoria Permanent, 7, St. James'-street, Accrington.	19th	31 Dec. "	153	10,411	13,860	15,137	2,408	28,823	2,582	
1,600	"	St. Mary's Moss Side Permanent, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.						-	-	-	
1,617	"	Pennington and West Leigh Permanent, Rope and Anchor Inn, Market-street, Leigh.	18th	30 June 1893	137	3,550	7,320	-	378	6,430	1,268	
1,618	"	St. Stephen's Schools, Lowermoor, Permanent, St. Stephen's-street, Oldham.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.						-	-	-	
1,621	"	St. Oswald's Permanent, 59, Oldham-road, Manchester.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been registered.						-	-	-	(*) Including 1,845l. preference shares.
1,633	1876	Manchester Britannia Permanent, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester.	18th	3 Jan. 1894	-	1,294 (*)	6,431	3,247	-	7,800	339	
1,635	"	Rochdale, No. 2, White Swan, White Swan Inn, Yorkshire-street, Rochdale.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been registered.						-	-	-	
1,637	"	Oxford (Bolton) Permanent, 44, Town Hall-square, Bolton.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.						-	-	-	
1,641	"	Failsworth Permanent, St. John's Schools, Failsworth.	18th	- Jan. 1893	-	4,470	4,736	4,852	340	9,918	10	
1,648	"	Liverpool Joiners' Freehold, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Anne-street, Liverpool.	16th	31 Dec. "	49	451	802	360	53	755	460	
1,649	"	Prestwich Permanent, Co-operative Stores, Prestwich.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been wound up.						-	-	-	

	17th	30 April 1893	11	310	268	-	-	292	-	46
1,651	Rochdale (No. 6) Commercial, Star Inn, Drake-street, Rochdale.									
1,656	Crumpsall and Broughton Permanent, Crumpsall Hotel, Cheetham-hill, Manchester.	17th	4 May	981	3,410	3,805	-	521	6,581	113
1,663	West Lancashire, 6, Clayton-square, Liverpool.	17th	(²) 31 Mar.	-	40,185	92,755	19,632	2,822	66,489	48,720
1,669	Ashton-under-Lyne Stamford Permanent, 108, Catherine-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	17th	7 Aug.	180	7,086	7,477	7,103	526	14,212	894
1,675	Liverpool 198th Starr-Bowkett, 81, Dale-street, Liverpool.	16th	30 Jan.	-	1,535	7,296	-	317	6,632	981
1,676	Rochdale Flying Horse Inn, Flying Horse Inn, Packer-street, Rochdale.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.								
1,677	Mossley Victoria Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Mossley.	The Registrar is informed that this Society is about to be dissolved.								
1,679	Liverpool Railway Permanent, 48 and 50, Castle-street, Liverpool.	17th	- Nov. 1893	242	16,363	18,662	11,036	3,602	33,128	174
1,680	Blackburn Union Permanent, 1, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	15th	31 Oct. 1891	36	143	1,355	531	-	1,165	9
1,681	Glodwick Permanent, St. Mark's Schools, Glodwick, Oldham.	17th	29 Nov. 1893	31	1,227	1,487	6,133	344	7,941	(³) 23
1,685	Third Royal, 2, The Orchard, Rochdale.	17th	28 June	26	2,670	2,070	890	-	1,404	12
1,687	Lancashire Mutual Permanent, Mechanics' Institution, Ashton-under-Lyne.	16th	14 Feb. 1893	46	1,877	4,039	-	-	2,104	642
1,690	Hollinwood Working Men's Club and Institute, Hollinwood.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.								
1,692	St. Martin's (German-street, Manchester) Permanent, German-street Schoolroom, Oldham-road, Manchester.	16th	13 Feb. 1893	65	1,882	(⁴) 3,077	1,657	371	5,077	28
1,693	Denton West End Permanent, Queen's Hotel, Denton.	16th	1 Feb.	-	508	1,107	883	384	424	2,010
1,695	Blackburn Royal Permanent, 10, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	16th	28 Feb.	5	205	166	1,880	413	42	2,417

(²) From 12 July 1892.(³) Of these, 8 L. are balance of formation expenses.(⁴) Of these, 91 L. are deposit shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,702	1877	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued</i> . Manchester 201st Starr-Bowkett, Young Men's Christian Association, 1, Green-street, Oak-street, Manchester.	16th	30 June 1893	—	£. 512	£. 1,129	£. —	£. 668	£. —	£. 594	£. 1,203	
1,705	"	Black Horse, Lees-road, 81, Union-street, Oldham.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									—	
1,706	"	Second Liverpool 212th Starr-Bowkett, 81, Dale-street, Liverpool.	16th	31 May 1893	—	2,273	8,718	—	684	—	9,257	145	
1,713	"	Abbey, Dog and Duck Inn, St. Domingo-street, Oldham.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									—	
1,714	"	St. James's, Major-street, Manchester, 1, Dalton Chambers, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester.	16th	2 Aug. 1893	—	136	1,268	2,519	—	851	2,884	52	
1,724	"	St. Andrew's, Westhill, St. Andrew's Schoolroom, York-street, Oldham.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									—	
1,725	"	Sutton, Bold, and District Permanent, Parish Room, Ditch Hillock, Sutton, St. Helen's.	16th	7 Oct. 1893	59	89?	2,949	—	230	—	2,160	1,019	
1,726	"	Blackburn Victoria Permanent, 68, Victoria-street, Blackburn.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									—	
1,729	"	Third Liverpool 220th Starr-Bowkett, 6, Cook-street, Liverpool.	16th	31 Oct. 1893	—	1,672	6,246	—	564	—	6,657	153	
1,730	"	Padiham and District Permanent, Burnley-road, Padiham.	16th	31 Dec. "	142	25,824	19,180	15,537	400	—	34,401	716	
1,731	"	Walton and Kirkdale Permanent, Central Buildings, North John-street, Liverpool.	16th	9 Oct. "	153	2,944	(1) 11,147	2,215	1,734	—	14,528	568	(1) Including 1,966 1/2 preference shares.
1,733	"	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord street, Liverpool.	16th	18 Nov. "	1,617	330,817	227,246	286,887	20,948	—	460,704	71,377	

1,734	"	Newton and Flowery Field Permanent, Rosemount Schoolroom, Bennett-street, Newton.	16th	8 July "	11 "	1,556	5,280	2,444	465	-	7,755	434
1,736	1878	Rochdale Victoria Permanent, Temperance Hall, Smith-street, Rochdale.	16th	19 Dec "	10	1,040	1,608	-	306	-	662	1,252
1,738	"	Rochdale No. 3, White Swan, White Swan Inn, Rochdale.	16th	3 Feb. 1894	31	6,384	887	1,603	331	-	2,247	574
1,739	"	Leesfield Permanent, St. Thomas's Schools, Leesfield, Lees.	14th	17 Feb. 1892	86	2,625	3,380	1,910	313	-	5,603	-
1,740	"	Wigan Victoria Permanent, 23, King-street, Wigan.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been wound up.									
1,741	"	Bootle-cum-Linacre, 45, Oriel-road, Bootle	15th	10 Mar. 1893	137	878	11,345	-	827	-	11,591	581
1,743	"	Exchequer, 1, South John-street, Liverpool	15th	2 April "	31	-	627	-	117	-	669	75
1,750	"	Eighth Exchange, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has terminated.									
1,756	"	Fourth Equitable, White Lion Inn, Yorkshire-street, Rochdale.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society and notice of termination of dissolution have been registered.									
1,758	"	Angel Hotel Third Benefit, Angel Hotel, High-street, Oldham.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been registered.									
1,760	"	Fourth Liverpool 242nd Starr-Bowkett, 81, Dale-street, Liverpool.	15th	30 Nov. 1893	163	1,974	7,459	357	582	-	7,740	658
1,761	"	Oldham Lamb Inn, Lamb Inn, Market-place, Oldham.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been registered.									
1,762	1879	Rochdale No. 2 Industrial, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,763	"	Liverpool Citizen Permanent, 4, Clayton-square, Liverpool.	15th	31 Dec. 1893	96	707	6,334	876	1,611	-	8,615	206
1,765	"	Liverpool Guardian Permanent, 15, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	13th	7 Feb. 1892	68	137	4,300	10	-	103	3,421	786
1,766	"	Oldham King's Arms Hotel, King's Arms Hotel, Yorkshire-street, Oldham.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been registered.									
1,767	"	Third Lancaster and District Mutual, Savings Bank, New-street, Lancaster.	This Society has terminated.									

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,769	1879	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Liverpool Clerks' Co-operative, 37, Victoria-street, Liverpool.	14th	31 Aug. 1893	148	£. 5,706	£. 16,343	£. —	£. 499	—	£. 15,875	£. 967	
1,770	"	Oldham Lyceum 2nd, Lyceum, Union-street, Oldham.	14th	7 July "	33	593	6,913	8	1,065	—	8,582	4	
1,771	"	Liverpool and County Permanent, 2, South John-street, Liverpool.	14th	6 Sept. "	217	7,864	20,020	—	1,563	—	21,038	545	
1,772	"	Liverpool Industrial, 63, St. Anne-street, Liverpool.	The Registrar is informed that this Society is about to wind up.										
1,775	"	Second Manchester 272nd Starr-Bowkett, 1, Green-street, Oak-street, Manchester.	14th	31 Oct. 1893	100	387	934	4	386	—	984	340	
1,777	"	Oldham Hotel 2nd, 12, Greaves-street, Oldham.	14th	28 Sept. "	25	2,058	8,349	5	2,012	—	10,170	226	
1,778	"	East Crompton Church Schools, Church Schools, East Crompton.	14th	26 Oct. "	65	1,921	7,750	197	86	—	6,983	(1) 1,050	(1) Including balance of preliminary expenses.
1,779	"	Werneth Mechanics' Institution, Werneth, Oldham.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has terminated.										
1,780	"	Rochdale 276th Starr-Bowkett, Packers-street Chambers, Rochdale.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,781	1880	Borough and District of St. Helen's Mutual, Hardshaw-street, St. Helen's.	14th	2 Jan. 1894	4	41	45	—	8	—	—	53	
1,782	"	Sixth Liverpool 287th Starr-Bowkett, 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.	14th	31 Dec. 1893	130	931	4,723	—	56	—	4,109	(2) 670	(2) Including 502l. "cash deficiency, W. T. Kean."
1,783	"	Old England Permanent, Bennett's Buildings, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	14th	9 Jan. 1894	149	—	11,321	984	948	—	12,325	928	
1,784	"	First St. Helen's 284th Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Chambers, Market-square, St. Helen's.	13th	30 Jan. 1893	—	2,815	8,136	812	66	—	8,700	314	

		13th	23 Jan.	198	2,152	7,599	-	408	-	6,737	(3) 1,270	(3) £.104, owing on appropriations sold, omitted.
1,785	"	First Ramsbottom 289th Starr-Bowkett, 40, Bolton-street, Ramsbottom.										
1,786	"	First Bolton 286th Starr-Bowkett, 20, Chancery-lane, Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.										(4) £.123, balance of late Secretary's deficiency, omitted.
1,787	"	First Southport 299th Starr-Bowkett, 22, Chapel-street, Southport.										
1,788	"	Oldham Swan Hotel, Third, Swan Hotel, High-street, Oldham.										(5) Including 24, balance of formation expenses.
1,789	"	Third Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo Hotel, Union-street, Oldham.										(6) Including 24, balance of formation expenses.
1,791	"	Finance Investment, 45, Lord-street, Liverpool.										(7) Of these, 10,677L are paid-up shares.
1,797	"	Mersey Bowkett, Central Chambers, 89, Victoria-street, Liverpool.										
1,798	"	Seventh Liverpool 306th Starr-Bowkett, 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.										
1,800	"	First Bootle and District 301st Starr-Bowkett, 1, Brazennose-road, Bootle.										
1,801	"	First Bacup and District 303rd Starr-Bowkett, 48, Market-street, Bacup.										
1,802	"	Bury 311th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Walmersley-road, Bury.										
1,803	"	Oldham Wheat Sheaf Inn, Derker-street, Oldham.										
1,805	"	Queen-street 2nd, Queen-street Schools, Oldham.										(8) Including 14, balance of formation expenses.
1,806	"	First Chorley 312th Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall Chambers, Market-street, Chorley.										
1,807	"	First Rawtenstall and District 317th Starr-Bowkett, 73, Bank-street, Rawtenstall.										
1,808	"	Prestwich and Whitfield 320th Starr-Bowkett, Poppythorn-lane, Prestwich.										
1,809	"	Arndwick 322nd Starr-Bowkett, Congregational Schoolroom, Stockport-road, Ardwick, Manchester.										(9) Exclusive of 373L, "investments at cost price," really appropriations purchased.
1,811	"	City Charter Permanent, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool.										
1,812	"	Eighth Liverpool 324th Starr-Bowkett, 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.										

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Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,817	1880	First Salford 333rd Starr-Bowkett, St. Mathias Schools, Lower Broughton-road, Salford.	13th	31 Oct. 1893	422	2,460	8,138	500	1,037	—	8,849	826	
1,818	"	First Preston 342nd Starr Bowkett, 12, Lune-street, Preston.	12th	15 Nov. 1892	—	1,084	6,083	—	177	—	5,416	844	
1,820	"	Bankside Coffee Palace 2nd Benefit, Coffee Palace, Manchester-street [Secretary's address, 7, Queen-street], Oldham.	13th	24 Nov. 1893	—	1,277	7,353	1,417	1,548	—	7,107	(¹) 3,211	(¹) Including 1 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,821	1881	Oldham Spread Eagle Hotel Fifth, Spread Eagle Hotel, Manchester-street [Secretary's office, 12, Greaves-street], Oldham.	13th	17 Nov. "	22	754	6,992	1,375	1,670	—	9,165	(²) 872	(²) Including 2 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,823	"	First Blackburn 356th Starr-Bowkett, 17, Victoria-street, Blackburn.	12th	15 Dec. 1892	—	1,005	6,068	27	187	—	6,565	(³) 317	(³) 2 <i>l.</i> , appropriation, omitted.
1,824	"	Rochdale No. 2 Flying Horse, Flying Horse Inn, Rochdale.	13th	8 Jan. 1894	20	2,219	663	—	1,714	—	1,828	549	
1,827	"	Second St. Helen's 350th Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Chambers, Market-place, St. Helen's.	12th	26 Jan. 1893	—	2,727	6,461	839	265	—	7,037	528	
1,828	"	First Hulme 357th Starr-Bowkett, Primitive Methodist School Library, Upper Moss-lane, Hulme.	12th	31 Jan. "	499	1,921	7,876	10	428	—	7,848	466	
1,829	"	Second Preston 364th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Lune-street, Preston.	12th	17 Jan. "	—	1,508	5,505	—	193	—	5,173	525	
1,830	"	Liverpool Exchange, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.	12th	25 Jan. "	56	183	3,454	1,004	—	413	3,823	(⁴) 222	(⁴) 69 <i>l.</i> , "loss at debt of Charter-street" omitted.
1,831	"	Second Bury and District 362nd Starr-Bowkett, 21, Haymarket-street, Bury.	12th	11 Feb. "	152	1,384	5,932	—	280	—	5,793	419	
1,832	"	Second Oldham Old Cheshire Cheese, Old Cheshire Cheese Inn, Market-place, Oldham.	13th	— Jan. 1894	23	772	5,292	3,000	278	—	6,160	(⁵) 2,410	(⁵) Including 2 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses, and 1,100 <i>l.</i> , properties in possession.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,863	1881	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Over-Darwen 425th Starr-Bowkett, 17, Railway-road, Over-Darwen.	11th	11 July 1892	113	£. 1,711	£. 3,091	£. 1	£. 140	£. —	£. 3,130	£. 102	
1,864	"	Temperance Hall 2nd Benefit, Horsedee-street [Secretary's address, 7, Queen-street], Oldham.	12th	12 July 1893	19	403	3,510	1,676	600	—	4,657	(1) 1,129	(1) Including 2½, balance of formation expenses.
1,865	"	First Pendleton 367th Starr-Bowkett, John-street Hall, Pendleton.	12th	31 Aug. "	499	1,095	4,415	213	—	108	(2) 4,479	41	(2) 32½, purchase of appropriations, omitted.
1,866	"	Cliheroe and District 2nd Economic, King-street, Clitheroe.	11th	9 Sept. 1892	249	2,167	6,819	32	258	—	7,076	33	
1,867	"	Edgehill 439th Starr-Bowkett, 4, Durn-ing-road, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,868	"	St. Margaret's 1st Benefit, St. Margaret's School, Hollinwood, Oldham.	12th	25 Aug. 1893	34	933	8,944	212	2,100	—	9,810	1,447	
1,869	"	Third Preston 450th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Lane-street, Preston.	12th	4 Oct. 1893	—	1,873	5,472	—	173	—	5,011	634	
1,870	"	Third Manchester 445th Starr-Bowkett, 4, Albert-square, Manchester.	12th	31 Oct. 1893	330	1,128	4,422	—	496	—	3,850	(3) 1,068	(3) Including appropriations purchased.
1,871	"	Nelson and District 451st Starr-Bowkett, 8, Dial-street, Nelson.	12th	31 Oct. "	255	2,077	6,150	—	196	—	5,161	1,185	
1,872	"	Third Victoria (Oldham), Market Hotel, Curzon-street, Oldham.	11th	5 Oct. "	38	1,681	12,480	3,980	2,840	—	16,496	(4) 2,804	(4) Including 3½, formation expenses.
1,873	"	Second Bury Imperial, Albion Hotel, Bury.	13th	9 Oct. "	53	1,772	3,643	—	3,185	—	6,053	775	
1,874	"	Second Blackburn 462rd Starr-Bowkett, 17, Victoria-street, Blackburn.	11th	9 Nov. 1892	297	2,077	8,274	30	281	—	8,422	163	
1,875	"	Second Burnley 464th Starr-Bowkett, 6, Grimshawe-street, Burnley.	11th	30 Nov. "	369	1,668	7,689	6	256	—	7,034	(5) 317	(5) 34½, appropriations purchased, omitted.
1,876	"	Second Bolton 473rd Starr-Bowkett, 20, Chancery-lane, Bolton.	12th	30 Nov. 1893	102	3,284	5,532	5	—	17	5,214	306	

		11th	8 Feb.	"	—	2,041	(⁶) 6,590	415	834	—	7,500	249	(⁶) Including 2,327 <i>l.</i> preference shares.
1,877	City of Liverpool Permanent, 17, Lord-street, Liverpool.	11th	8 Feb.	"	—	2,041	(⁶) 6,590	415	834	—	7,500	249	(⁶) Including 2,327 <i>l.</i> preference shares.
1,878	" Padium, Harwood, and District 475th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Railway-road, Padium.	12th	16 Dec.	"	130	975	4,276	—	659	—	4,870	65	
1,879	Oldham Friendship Hotel Fourth Benefit, Friendship Hotel, Mumps, Oldham.	12th	11 Jan.	1894	22	775	5,236	700	1,277	—	6,172	(⁷) 1,041	(⁷) Including 4 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,880	Toxteth 491st Starr-Bowkett, 32, Admiral-street, Toxteth, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.											
1,881	Shaw Victoria Benefit, Wesleyan Schools, Shaw.	12th	10 Jan.	1894	24	602	1,349	—	755	—	645	1,459	
1,882	Ninth Liverpool 508th Starr-Bowkett, 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.											
1,883	Burnley 57th Economic [formerly 506th Starr-Bowkett], 20, Hargreaves-street, Burnley.	11th	12 April	1893	146	1,442	3,853	—	118	—	3,799	172	
1,884	Second Wigan 507th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Wallgate, Wigan.	11th	14 May	"	287	1,881	7,058	—	438	—	7,154	342	
1,885	Waggon and Horses, Huddersfield-road, Waggon and Horses, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.	11th	5 April	"	45	952	7,686	—	1,872	—	7,214	(⁸) 2,344	(⁸) Including 4 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,887	Oldham White Swan Second, White Swan, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.	11th	19 April	"	26	564	4,826	—	845	—	5,597	(⁹) 84	(⁹) Including 5 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,888	Wesley Second, Wesley Schools, Green-acres-road, Oldham.	11th	29 April	"	36	557	2,479	—	1,068	—	1,150	2,397	
1,889	Bull's Head, Bottom of Moor (2nd), Bull's Head Inn, Bottom of Moor, Oldham.	11th	18 April	"	25	988	2,842	3,956	674	—	4,290	(¹⁰) 3,182	(¹⁰) Including 4 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,890	Old Mare and Foal Hotel (2nd), Old Mare and Foal Hotel, Ashton-road, Oldham.	11th	24 May	"	20	802	6,524	916	1,210	—	8,461	(¹¹) 189	(¹¹) Including 5 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,891	Fourth Preston 500th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Lune-street, Preston.	11th	19 May	"	—	1,387	4,825	—	273	—	4,937	161	
1,892	Second Padium, Harwood, and District, 524th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Railway-road, Padium.	11th	15 June	"	140	828	3,498	—	286	—	3,636	148	
1,893	Third Blackburn 522nd Starr-Bowkett, 17, Victoria-street, Blackburn.	11th	8 June	"	357	1,415	6,897	—	106	—	6,880	123	
1,894	Second Edge Hill 528th Starr-Bowkett, 4, Durning-road, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.											
1,895	Mersey Permanent, 21 and 22, Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool.	11th	28 July	1893	289	6,838	(¹²) 16,854	950	1,422	—	17,165	2,061	(¹²) Including 2,860 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,896	1882	Everton 544th Starr-Bowkett, Breck Hall, 17A, Breck-road, Liverpool.	11th	31 Oct. 1893	—	674	4,106	—	79	—	4,063	122	
1,898	"	Walton and District 551st Starr-Bowkett, 27, Carisbrooke-road, Walton-on-the-Hill.	11th	30 Nov. "	147	837	3,935	—	260	—	4,113	82	
1,899	"	Second Accrington 562nd Starr-Bowkett, 11, Dutton-street, Accrington.	11th	24 Nov. "	—	751	4,563	232	88	—	4,671	212	
1,901	"	Second Kirkdale 563rd Starr-Bowkett, 48, Walton-road, Kirkdale.	11th	31 Dec. "	—	647	2,583	52	67	—	2,692	10	
1,902	"	Hindley and District 576th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Market-street, Hindley.	10th	24 Jan. "	316	1,509	5,984	—	217	—	5,766	435	
1,905	1883	Crumpsall and Blockley 579th Starr-Bowkett, 148, Cheetham-hill, Crumpsall.	10th	28 Feb. "	—	1,630	5,095	2	330	—	5,044	383	
1,906	"	Kingsley Permanent, 15, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	9th	28 Feb. 1892	53	496	3,061	1,061	360	—	4,324	(1) 158	(1) Including 3 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,907	"	Thirteenth Crown and Anchor Inn, Henshaw-street, Oldham.	10th	10 Feb. 1893	23	791	6,159	4,611	1,218	—	11,988	—	
1,908	"	Second Eccles and Patricroft 585th Starr-Bowkett, 202, Liverpool-road, Patricroft.	10th	15 Feb. "	143	940	2,297	—	171	—	2,099	369	
1,910	"	Liverpool Temperance Permanent, 15, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,911	"	Oldham Spread Eagle 6th, Spread Eagle, Manchester-street, Oldham.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,913	"	Oldham Swan Hotel 4th, Swan Hotel, High-street, Oldham.	10th	13 April 1893	27	745	5,602	2,505	1,102	—	9,157	(2) 52	(2) Including 6 <i>l.</i> , balance of formation expenses.
1,914	"	Lees Swan Inn, 2nd Swan Inn, Lees, near Oldham.	9th	14 April 1892	23	548	3,141	57	591	—	3,783	(3) 6	(3) Formation expenses.
1,915	"	Birkdale 602nd Starr-Bowkett, 3, Cambridge Arcade Chambers, Southport.	10th	31 May 1893	—	2,279	5,419	1	343	—	4,321	1,442	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,946	1884	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued</i> . Farnworth and District 716th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Farnworth.	9th	22 Aug. 1893	439	£. 1,725	£. 6,014	£. 27	£. 117	£. 5,228	£. 930	
1,947	"	Angel Wine Lodge, Angel Wine Lodge, High-street, Oldham.	7th	8 Sept. 1892	28	832	4,764	—	729	4,010	(1) 1,483	(1) Including 6 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
1,948	"	Fourth Victoria (Oldham), Market Hotel, Curzon-street, Oldham.	9th	28 Sept. 1893	25	3,030	7,620	8,407	1,071	13,092	(2) 4,006	(2) Including 6 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
1,950	"	Southport, Churchtown, and District 717th Starr-Bowkett, Queen's Buildings, 21, London-street, Southport.	9th	31 Oct. "	420	1,253	5,674	10	50	5,505	(3) 229	(3) 93 <i>l.</i> , appropriations unrealised, omitted.
1,951	"	Fourth Rochdale 722nd Starr-Bowkett, Packer-street Chambers, Rochdale.	9th	31 Oct. "	298	1,144	5,102	6	218	5,285	41	
1,954	"	Churchtown and District Allotment, Churchtown Coffee and Cocoa Rooms, Churchtown, North Meols.	The Registrar is informed that no money has been received or paid since 1890.									
1,955	"	Toxteth and Garston Amalgamated Starr-Bowkett, 32, Admiral-street, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,956	"	First Liverpool Economical [formerly 723rd Starr-Bowkett], 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,957	1885	Second Todmorden 734th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Church-street, Todmorden.	9th	31 Dec. 1893	384	1,035	3,281	—	113	3,304	90	
1,958	"	Bury and Elton 733rd Starr-Bowkett, 21, Haymarket-street, Bury.	9th	31 Dec. "	154	1,201	4,323	—	101	3,964	430	
1,959	"	Fourth Blackburn 743rd Starr-Bowkett, 9, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	9th	31 Dec. "	346	1,480	5,733	—	102	5,567	288	
1,963	"	St. Helen's Equitable, New Commercial School, North-road, Cowleyhill, St. Helen's.	8th	31 Mar. "	238	1,388	4,440	—	1,360	5,402	398	

		8th	6 Mar.	"	25	486	2,908	907	474	-	3,931	(⁴) 858	(¹) Including 8 L., formation expenses.
1,964	"	Union-street East (Oldham), 35, Union-street, Oldham.	8th	6 Mar.	"	25	486	2,908	907	474	-	3,931	(¹) Including 8 L., formation expenses.
1,967	"	White Bear, White Bear Inn, George street, Oldham.	8th	- April	"	27	605	2,689	3,389	334	-	6,353	(²) Formation expenses.
1,968	"	Hope School (Oldham), Hope-street, Oldham.	8th	11 Mar.	"	-	3,301	8,476	2,919	1,726	-	13,003	(³) Including 8 L., formation expenses.
1,969	"	Oxford Hotel 2nd, Oxford Hotel, Oxford-street, Werneth, Oldham.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
1,971	"	Fourth St. Helen's 742nd Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Chambers, Market-place, St. Helen's.	8th	28 Mar.	1893	-	1,931	4,628	220	-	27	4,228	593
1,972	"	Third Edge Hill and Wavertree 755th Starr-Bowkett, 4, Durning-street, Edge Hill.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,974	"	Nelson Inn, Nelson Inn, Union-street, Oldham.	8th	6 April	1893	-	799	2,230	1,376	753	-	3,929	(⁷) 1,430
1,975	"	City of Liverpool Co-operative, 49, Pen broke-place, Liverpool.	8th	31 July	"	-	1,357	5,805	-	345	-	5,431	729
1,976	"	Railway and Central Hotel 2nd, Wellington-street, Oldham.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,977	"	Third Lord Nelson, Lord Nelson Hotel, Bury.	9th	16 Nov.	"	34	1,108	2,920	-	1,722	-	3,312	1,380
1,978	"	First Bolton and District Self-Help, 39, Mawdesley-street, Bolton.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,980	"	Second Widnes and District 754th Starr-Bowkett, 66, Victoria-road, Widnes.	8th	- May	1893	392	1,567	5,662	-	252	-	5,595	(⁸) 319
1,983	"	Friendship Hotel 5th, Friendship Hotel, Oldham.	7th	13 July	1892	24	981	3,417	4,833	757	-	8,805	(⁹) 202
1,987	"	East Liverpool Safety Mutual, 7a, Waver-tree-road, Liverpool.	8th	31 Dec.	1893	220	1,175	4,749	41	645	-	4,980	455
1,988	"	Granby Mutual, 12, Great George-street, Liverpool, South.	7th	31 Dec.	1892	268	1,324	3,524	-	512	-	3,933	103
1,990	"	Second Wheatsheaf Oldham, Wheatsheaf, Dishers-street, Oldham.	8th	25 Oct.	1893	19	1,899	3,185	2,371	906	-	5,817	(¹⁰) 645
1,991	"	Second Radcliffe and Pilkington 757th Starr-Bowkett, 85, Church-street, Radcliffe.	8th	9 Nov.	"	234	1,598	3,541	-	73	-	3,142	472
1,992	"	First Roebuck Hotel Oldham, Roebuck Hotel, King-street, Oldham.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,993	"	First Manchester Richmond, 27, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,994	"	Preston Municipal, 4, St. George's-terrace, Deepdale-road, Preston.	7th	28 Feb.	1893	259	1,362	5,252	21	376	-	5,509	140
1,996	"	Everton Bee-hive, 28, Lowhill, Liverpool.	8th	- Jan.	1894	109	284	1,373	1	83	-	1,438	19

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,995	1886	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Oldham Lyceum 3rd Union-street, Oldham.	8th	5 Jan. 1891	51	1,801	6,711	9	1,248	—	7,807	(1) 161	(1) Including 10 £., formation expenses.
1,997	"	Liverpool North Western Permanent, 18, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	8th	31 Oct. 1893	43	1,176	2,210	170	161	—	2,511	30	
1,999	"	Black Horse, Lees-road, 2nd, Oldham	7th	26 Mar. "	19	1,175	2,286	1,184	407	—	3,869	(2) 8	(2) Formation expenses.
2,000	"	Heaton Chapel and District 798th Starr-Bowkett, Assembly Hall, Heaton Moor.	7th	2 Mar. "	499	2,355	7,793	—	302	—	7,653	444	
2,002	"	Darwen Borough, 32, Railway-road, Darwen.	7th	19 May "	347	997	3,268	2	400	—	3,602	68	
2,005	"	Darwen Economic, 35, Railway-road, Darwen.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.										
2,006	"	Fourth Bolton, 811th Starr-Bowkett, 2nd, Chancery-lane, Bolton.	7th	31 May 1893	365	1,401	4,427	—	33	—	4,402	(3) 58	(3) Including 14 £., preliminary expenses.
2,007	"	Shaw 2nd, Duke of York Inn, Market-street, Shaw.	7th	4 Aug. "	38	922	2,957	2	462	—	3,332	(4) 89	(4) Including 3 £., formation expenses.
2,008	"	Third John-of-Gaunt Mutual 96, Church-street, Lancaster.	7th	10 July "	—	3,814	21,883	—	2,464	—	22,406	1,941	
2,009	"	Third Wigan 817th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Wallgate, Wigan.	7th	31 Aug. "	375	2,053	7,208	—	310	—	7,122	396	
2,010	"	Pemberton and District Mutual Allotment, 55, Orrell-road, Pemberton.	7th	31 Oct. "	315	1,159	3,614	33	272	—	3,625	(5) 294	(5) 50 £., " allotment purchased, but not re-issued," omitted.
2,011	"	Great George Model, 12, Great George-street, Liverpool.	6th	31 Oct. 1892	208	986	4,588	—	45	—	4,156	477	
2,012	"	Lancaster and District 823rd Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, Penny-street, Lancaster.	7th	31 Oct. 1893	478	2,074	6,735	1	151	—	6,589	298	
2,013	"	First Warrington 826th Starr-Bowkett, 14, Cairo-street, Warrington.	7th	3 Nov. "	484	2,188	6,746	—	160	—	6,801	105	
2,014	"	Morecambe and Lancaster 827th Starr-Bowkett, Pedder-street, Morecambe.	6th	31 Nov. 1892	—	2,399	6,348	—	8	—	6,178	178	

		6th	25 Nov. 1892	462	1,919	6,089	—	100	5,797	192	
2,015	Carnforth and District 828th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hotel, Market-street, Carnforth.	6th	25 Nov. 1892	462	1,919	6,089	—	100	5,797	192	
2,017	Old Mare and Foal Inn 3rd, Ashton-road, Oldham.	7th	11 Dec. 1893	51	1,139	4,948	1,267	904	7,105	(⁶) 14	(⁶) Formation expenses.
2,018	Barrow-in-Furness 835th Starr-Bowkett, 297, Rawlinson-street, Barrow-in-Furness.	6th	31 Dec. 1892	449	2,111	7,469	8	76	7,237	164	
2,019	Oldham Alliance, 7, Queen-street, Oldham.	7th	1 Jan. 1894	20	584	2,186	2,968	320	5,463	(⁷) 11	(⁷) Formation expenses.
2,020	Heywood Economic Mutual, 4, Market-street, Heywood.	7th	10 Dec. 1893	302	1,208	3,132	508	514	4,122	32	
2,021	Dalton-in-Furness 836th Starr-Bowkett, 2, Market-place, Dalton.	This Society has amalgamated with the 3rd Barrow-in-Furness 1,004th Starr-Bowkett Building Society (2,244 Lanc.).									
2,022	Fifth Rochdale 840th Starr-Bowkett, Packer street Chambers, Rochdale.	6th	31 Jan. 1893	289	924	3,200	7	66	2,645	496	
2,023	Nelson Economic Mutual, 47, Manchester-road, Nelson.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered and notice of termination has been received.									
2,024	Bacup Economic, 9, Lord-street, Bacup	6th	2 Feb. 1893	—	940	2,619	—	68	2,414	(⁸) 273	(⁸) Including 10 L., formation expenses.
2,025	Tyldesley 850th Starr-Bowkett, Maitland's-buildings, the Square, Tyldesley.	6th	31 Mar. "	356	1,308	3,893	—	58	3,072	763	
2,026	Clitheroe Economic, King-street, Clitheroe	7th	29 Dec. "	282	2,077	4,767	—	190	4,758	199	
2,027	Haslingden and District Economic, 1, Townsend-street, Haslingden.	7th	— Jan. 1894	186	1,170	3,330	—	80	2,374	(⁹) 876	(⁹) £. 179 owing on allotments sold, omitted.
2,028	Old Soldier Inn 6th, Old Soldier Inn, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.	6th	6 Mar. 1893	16	418	1,862	2,413	246	4,161	(¹⁰) 360	(¹⁰) Including 13 L. formation expenses.
2,029	Horwich and District 853rd Starr-Bowkett, 5, Winterhev-lane, Horwich.	6th	31 Mar. "	85	147	676	—	2	254	(¹¹) 424	(¹¹) Including 35 L., formation expenses.
2,031	Fifth Preston 843rd Starr-Bowkett, 127, Fishergate, Preston.	This Society is stated to have paid off all its members and ceased to exist.									
2,034	Second Great George Model, 12, Great George-street, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
2,035	Oldham Ebenezer Methodist New Connexion School, Union-street, Oldham.	6th	8 May 1893	12	506	1,657	2,236	159	3,900	(¹²) 152	(¹²) Including 11 L., formation expenses.
2,037	First Manchester 17th Economic, 71, Market-street, Manchester.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered and notice of termination has been received.									
2,039	Chorley and District Economic, 5, St. Thomas-read, Chorley.	6th	30 April 1893	274	1,345	5,660	—	238	5,385	513	
2,040	Waggon and Horses (Huddersfield-road) 2nd, Waggon and Horses Inn, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.	6th	17 May "	30	1,448	2,418	378	420	3,209	(¹³) 7	(¹³) Formation expenses.

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
2,045	1887	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued</i> . First Blackburn Economic, 1, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	6th	31 Mar. 1893	327	1,265	4,087	34	—	16	3,857	(¹) 248	(¹) Including 52 <i>l.</i> , preliminary expenses, but excluding 207 <i>l.</i> due to the Society on purchases and sales of appropriations.
2,047	"	Fourth Fylde Union Whitworth Institute, Fleetwood.	6th	— Aug. 1893	73	769	5,005	—	957	—	5,345	617	
2,049	"	First Lancaster Economic, 62, Market-street, Lancaster.	6th	3 Sept. "	337	2,357	6,833	—	619	—	6,408	1,064	
2,050	"	Colne and Trawden Model, 4, Albert-road, Colne.	6th	31 Oct. "	127	316	3,489	—	—	52	3,362	(²) 75	(²) Excluding 156 <i>l.</i> , purchase of appropriations.
2,052	"	Second Lancaster and District 876th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, Penny-street, Lancaster.	5th	4 Oct. 1892	—	1,739	5,028	—	191	—	5,074	145	
2,054	"	Burnley Model, 6, Nicholas-street, Burnley.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
2,057	"	Kirkdale Model, 374, Netherfield-road North, Liverpool.		9 Jan. 1892	—	740	2,021	3	251	—	2,237	38	
2,058	"	Accrington, Church, and Clayton-le-Moors Model, 16, Warner-street, Accrington.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
2,059	"	First Preston Economic, 13, Chapel-street, Preston.	6th	9 Oct. 1893	—	999	3,040	—	391	—	2,984	447	
2,060	"	Edge Hill Model, 7 <i>a</i> , Wavertree-road, Liverpool.	6th	31 Dec. "	184	510	2,490	—	—	85	2,322	83	
2,061	"	Fifth Blackburn 871st Starr-Bowkett, 9, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	6th	30 Nov. "	—	573	2,504	—	29	—	2,162	(³) 371	(³) Including 16 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,062	"	Albion Hotel (Oldham) 1st, Albion Hotel, High-street, Oldham.	6th	31 Oct. "	31	743	3,188	1,999	350	—	4,292	(⁴) 1,245	(⁴) Including 11 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,066	"	First Bolton Economic, 4, Wood-street, Bolton.	6th	31 Dec. "	—	1,254	3,441	163	121	—	3,574	151	
2,067	"	First Radcliffe Economic, 87, Church-street, Radcliffe.	6th	30 Nov. "	—	11	146	—	50	—	130	66	
2,068	"	First Middleton Economic, 93, Long-street, Middleton.	6th	24 Oct. "	—	944	3,387	6	187	—	3,167	(⁵) 413	(⁵) Including 40 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.

		An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.	-	-	(⁶) 15	(⁶) Including 9L., formation expenses.
2,072	"	Stanley People's Modern, 7, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.	6th	25 Dec. 1893	4,924	10,791
2,074	1888	Hollinwood Institute 2nd Working Men's Clubs Institute, Hollinwood.	6th	31 Dec. "	1,560	3,990
2,077	"	Grove 4th Equitable, Grove Inn, Rochdale.	6th	31 Dec. "	58	3,981
2,078	"	First Blackpool Economic, 67, Church-street, Blackpool.	6th	31 Dec. "	3	3,327
2,080	"	Lodge-lane Model, 114a, Lodge-lane, Liverpool.	5th	19 May "	-	1,265
2,081	"	First Great Harwood Economic, Palatine-buildings, Great Harwood.	5th	3 Feb. "	21	503
2,082	"	Seaforth District People's Modern, 7a, Seaforth-road, Seaforth.	4th	30 June 1892	4	213
2,083	"	Second Barrow-in-Furness 894th Starr-Bowkett, 292, Rawlinson-street, Barrow.	5th	30 April 1893	4	344
2,084	"	Barrow and District Model, Abbey-road, Dalton-road, Barrow.	5th	31 Mar. "	4	684
2,085	"	Southport Model, Albany-buildings, Lord-street, Southport.	5th	13 Mar. "	-	410
2,087	"	First Leigh Richmond, Assembly Rooms, Railway-road, Leigh.	5th	31 Mar. "	8	-
2,088	"	First Burnley Economic, Central Coffee Tavern, 3, Bridge-street, Burnley.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.			
2,089	"	First Leigh Economic, 44, Church-street, Leigh.	5th	30 Mar. 1893	-	366
2,090	"	First Horwich Economic, 142, Lee-lane, Horwich.	5th	24 Mar. "	-	249
2,091	"	First Rochdale Economic, South Parade, Rochdale.	5th	13 Mar. "	-	648
2,092	"	Second Chorley and District Economic, Town Hall, Chorley.	5th	8 May "	-	916
2,093	"	Third Great George Model, 12, Great George-street, Liverpool.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.			
2,094	"	Lancaster Model, 1, New-road, Lancaster	5th	1 May 1893	1	808
2,095	"	First Burnley Richmond, 21, Nicholas-street, Burnley.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.			
2,097	"	First Wigan Economic, Clarence Chambers, Wallgate, Wigan.	5th	6 May 1893	55	416
2,099	"	Levenshulme and Longsight 919th Starr-Bowkett, Methodist Free Church School-room, Levenshulme.	5th	31 July "	-	617

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance Deficit (if any).	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.		
LANCASHIRE—continued.														
2,100	1888	Fourth Manchester 855th Starr-Bowkett, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.	5th	24 June 1893	228	£. 677	£. 1,928	£. —	£. —	42	£. 1,604	£. 282	(1) Including 25 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.	
2,101	"	Wigan Model, Leaders Buildings, King-street, Wigan.	5th	4 June "	279	990	3,769	7	177	—	3,663	(1) 290		
2,102	"	Second Warrington 920th Starr-Bowkett, 14, Cairo-street, Warrington.	5th	31 July "	499	2,136	6,749	—	179	—	6,839	89		
2,103	"	Morecambe and District Model, "Visitor" Office, Victoria-street, Morecambe.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.											
2,104	"	Second Model, 4, Albert-road, Colne	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.											
2,106	"	First Manchester Perfect Thrift, 1, Cooper street, Manchester.	5th	— Aug. 1893	399	1,082	3,670	—	182	—	3,245	607	(2) Including 11 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.	
2,107	"	Hindley Model, 104, Market - street, Hindley.	5th	29 Aug. "	277	2,028	4,214	8	174	—	3,150	1,246		
2,108	"	Park Hotel (Oldham) 1st, Park Hotel, Park-road, Oldham.	5th	12 Sept. "	25	1,009	2,472	3,100	307	—	5,789	(2) 90		
2,109	"	Lonsdale and North-Western Permanent, 80, Duke-street, Barrow.	4th	26 June "	55	1,401	1,309	1,351	—	—	2,620	40		
2,110	"	Blackburn Model, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn.	5th	21 Sept. "	269	834	3,086	—	135	—	2,811	(2) 410	(3) Including 46 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.	
2,111	"	First St. Helens 59th Economic, 1, Hardslow-street, St. Helens.	5th	6 Oct. "	270	902	2,809	3	148	—	2,630	330		
2,114	"	Preston Self-Help Permanent, 44a, Fishergate, Preston.	5th	11 Dec. "	39	191	628	—	45	—	610	(4) 63	(4) Including 12 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.	
2,115	"	Third Chorley and District Economic, Town Hall, Chorley.	5th	2 Nov. "	344	1,440	4,936	—	364	—	4,258	1,042		
2,116	"	Second St. Helens Equitable Model, Commercial School, North-road, St. Helens.	5th	2 Dec. "	249	963	3,791	—	30	—	3,564	257		
2,117	"	Southport and District, No. 1 Industrial, Hoghton Chambers, Southport.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.											
2,118	"	Third St. Helens Equitable Model, Commercial School, North-road, St. Helens.	5th	— Jan. 1894	—	937	3,739	—	—	3	3,434	302		

2,121	"	Second Liverpool Clerks, 37, Victoria-street, Liverpool.	5th	31 Dec. 1893	224	1,867	6,250	-	152	-	5,745	657	
2,122	"	First Hulme Perfect Thrift, 261, Shelford-road, Hulme.	5th	26 Oct. "	402	1,395	4,638	-	357	-	3,779	1,216	
2,123	"	Three Crowns Hotel Sixth Benefit, Three Crowns Hotel, Oldham.	4th	- Jan. "	19	1,082	1,859	4,652	227	-	6,575	(⁵) 163	(⁶) Including 12 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,124	"	First Southport and Birkdale Richmond, Assembly Rooms, Duke-street, Southport.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.										
2,125	"	Second Wigan Model, Leader's-buildings, King-street, Wigan.	4th	24 Feb. 1893	-	906	2,563	3	1	-	1,828	(⁶) 739	(⁶) Including 70 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,126	"	Openshaw and District Economic, 51, Ashton Old-road, Openshaw.	5th	27 Nov. "	-	1,261	4,273	-	69	-	3,992	350	
2,127	"	First Warrington Peers' Economic, 20, King street, Warrington.	4th	31 Dec. 1892	265	1,112	2,630	43	-	12	2,620	(⁷) 41	(⁷) Including 13 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses, but excluding 82 <i>l.</i> , balloted share accounts.
2,128	"	Leigh Model, 68, Church-street, Leigh	4th	31 Mar. 1893	379	1,089	3,392	2	75	-	2,714	(⁸) 755	(⁸) Including 9 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,129	"	Fourth St. Helens Equitable Model, Commercial School, North-road, St. Helens.	4th	17 April "	218	785	2,399	-	7	-	2,125	(⁹) 281	(⁹) Including 11 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,131	"	Ramsbottom and District Economic, 40, Bolton-street, Ramsbottom.	5th	- Jan. 1894	255	937	2,124	-	-	5	1,847	(¹⁰) 272	(¹⁰) 80 <i>l.</i> , ballots, omitted.
2,132	"	Norman, Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool.	4th	2 April 1893	76	1,788	6,207	-	836	-	6,721	322	
2,133	"	Widnes and District Peers' Economic, 2, Ditton-road, Widnes.	4th	29 Mar. "	207	777	2,385	-	78	-	1,965	(¹¹) 398	(¹¹) Including 6 <i>l.</i> , preliminary expenses.
2,134	"	Leyland Model, Union street, Leyland	4th	28 April "	292	720	2,214	-	21	-	2,113	(¹²) 122	(¹²) Including 15 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses, but excluding 15 <i>l.</i> appropriations on hand.
2,135	"	First Farnworth Richmond, 131, Market-street, Farnworth.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
2,137	1889	Second Blackburn Model, Richmond-chambers, Blackburn.	4th	22 May 1893	249	628	1,903	-	4	-	1,391	(¹³) 516	(¹³) Including 70 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,138	"	Second Hindley Model, 104, Market-street, Hindley.	4th	29 June "	300	1,077	3,105	2	132	-	2,516	(¹⁴) 723	(¹⁴) Including 37 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,139	"	Manchester First Equitable Allotment, 13, Blackfriars-street, Manchester.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been wound up.										
2,141	"	Fourth Chorley and District Economic, Town Hall, Chorley.	4th	7 Aug. 1893	327	1,181	3,121	-	198	-	2,076	1,243	
2,142	"	Second Wigan Economic, Clarence-chambers, Wallgate, Wigan.	4th	22 Aug. "	338	1,402	3,110	4	-	36	2,262	(¹⁵) 816	(¹⁵) Including 21 <i>l.</i> , formation account, but excluding 165 <i>l.</i> , allotments purchased but not reissued.
2,143	"	Glodwick Ordnance Arms Second, Ordnance Arms Inn, Park-road, Oldham.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
2,144	"	Bradford and Boswick Model, Coffee Tavern, Bradford, Manchester.	4th	26 Sept. 1893	-	996	2,906	-	25	-	1,892	(¹⁶) 1,039	(¹⁶) Including 13 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,146	"	Whitefield Model, Post Office, Whitefield.	4th	16 Oct. "	224	662	1,938	31	99	-	915	(¹⁷) 253	(¹⁷) Including 59 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892. &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.			REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance Deficit (if any).	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
2,147	1889	LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Chorley Model, 36, High-street, Chorley -	4th	29 Sept. 1893	194	£. 684	£. 1,750	£. 14	£. 2	£. -	£. 1,691	£. (1) 75	(1) Including 27 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,148	"	Oldham Coach and Horses Third, Coach and Horses Inn, Church-lane, Oldham.	3rd	- Oct. 1892	23	1,088	1,248	5,053	114	-	6,378	(2) 37	(2) Including 12 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,149	"	Newton Heath Peers' Economic, The Café, Dean-lane, Newton Heath.	4th	12 Oct. 1893	324	2,231	5,351	-	260	-	5,115	(3) 496	(2) Excluding 50 <i>l.</i> , value of appropriations on hand.
2,150	"	Newton Heath Model, St. Wilfrid's School-room, Bulkeley-street, Newton Heath.	4th	16 Oct. "	300	880	2,517	-	106	-	2,089	(4) 534	(4) Including 13 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,151	"	Third Warrington 965th Starr Bowkett, 14, Cairo-street, Warrington.	4th	30 Dec. "	308	1,465	2,729	109	70	-	2,858	(5) 50	(5) Including 10 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,152	"	Fourth Wigan 964th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Wallgate, Wigan.	4th	28 Nov. "	391	1,332	3,271	-	81	-	3,192	160	
2,153	"	Second Manchester Perfect Thrift, 1, Cooper-street, Manchester.	4th	31 Oct. "	399	1,331	3,786	-	219	-	3,774	231	
2,154	"	Second Hulme Perfect Thrift, 261, Streetford-road, Hulme.	4th	30 Oct. "	400	1,487	4,644	21	257	-	2,921	2,001	
2,155	"	Southport and District 962nd Starr-Bowkett, 67, London-street, Southport.	2nd	31 Dec. 1891	271	724	1,108	-	-	(6) 45	559	508	(6) Including 25 <i>l.</i> , appropriations unrealised.
2,156	"	Furness and Cartmel Model, Station-road, Dalton-in-Furness.	4th	4 Dec. 1893	275	710	2,040	4	-	42	1,595	407	
2,158	1890	Collyhurst Model, St. Oswald's School, Collyhurst.	2nd	26 Dec. 1891	300	763	1,155	2	77	-	376	(7) 858	(7) Including 40 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,159	"	Hollinwood Popular, 792, Oldham-road, Failsworth.	4th	4 Dec. 1893	174	418	1,061	3	14	-	939	(8) 139	(8) Including 30 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
2,160	"	Oldham White Swan Third, White Hart Inn, Greenacre's Hill, Oldham.	4th	- Jan. 1894	46	2,137	2,171	2,139	213	-	4,511	(9) 12	(9) Formation expenses.
2,162	"	Leigh Second Model, 68, Church-street, Leigh.	3rd	30 Jan. 1893	220	871	1,720	-	47	-	1,354	(10) 413	(10) Including 30 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.

			3rd	8 Feb.	42	966	2,106	2,883	157	5,040	(¹¹) 106	(¹¹) Including 14L., formation expenses.
2,164	"	Swan Hotel Fifth, Swan Hotel, High-street, Oldham.	3rd	8 Feb.	"	42	966	2,106	157	-	(¹¹) 106	(¹¹) Including 14L., formation expenses.
2,165	"	First Ashton-under-Lyne Popular, Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	3rd	26 Jan.	"	107	302	647	27	-	131	
2,166	"	North-East Manchester Popular, People's Institute, Holland-street, Newton Heath, Manchester.	3rd	16 Jan.	"	197	694	1,278	3	110	(¹²) 301	(¹²) Including 35L., formation expenses, but excluding 233L. premiums.
2,167	"	First Chorley Popular, Upper Cleveland-street, Chorley.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been wound up.									
2,168	"	Haslingden, Rawtenstall, and District Richmond, 114, Blackburn-road, Haslingden.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
2,169	"	First Blackburn Richmond, 3, Tackett's-street, Blackburn.	3rd	28 Feb. 1893	270	717	1,561	5	39	-	(¹³) 371	(¹³) Including 11L., formation expenses.
2,170	"	Prince of Wales Hotel Second, Prince of Wales Hotel, Spencer-street, Oldham.	3rd	10 Mar.	"	20	607	1,243	131	-	(¹⁴) 348	(¹⁴) Including 17L., formation expenses.
2,171	"	Longsight Model, 140a, Earl street, Longsight, Manchester.	3rd	27 Mar.	"	300	759	1,679	5	-	(¹⁵) 271	(¹⁵) Including 30L., formation expenses.
2,172	"	First Oldham Popular, United Methodist Free Church School, Union-street West, Oldham.	2nd	12 Mar. 1892	299	1,169	1,588	2	18	-	(¹⁶) 146	(¹⁶) Including 101L., formation and amalgamation expenses.
2,173	"	Chadderton Popular, Primitive Methodist School, Middleton-road, Chadderton.	This Society has united with the First Oldham Popular Building Society (Register No. 2,172).									
2,174	"	Fourth Oldham Mutual, Wesleyan Schools, St. Domingo-street, Oldham.	3rd	17 Mar. 1893	48	1,638	1,225	3,011	128	-	(¹⁷) 14	(¹⁷) Formation expenses.
2,175	"	Prescot and District 150th Economic, 13, Vicarage place, Prescot.	3rd	31 Mar.	"	204	683	1,308	-	3	(¹⁸) 437	(¹⁸) Including 6L. preliminary expenses, but excluding 31L. premiums.
2,176	"	Southport, Birkdale and District Perfect Thrift, 25, London-street, Southport.	The Registrar is informed that no business was transacted by this Society.									
2,177	"	Salford Perfect Thrift, 2, Leaf-square, Pendleton.	4th	31 Dec. 1893	347	725	1,628	-	70	-	483	
2,179	"	Aspull Model, St. John-the-Baptist School, New Springs.	3rd	7 Mar.	"	159	783	1,542	-	45	(¹⁹) 625	(¹⁹) Including 51L., formation expenses.
2,180	"	Curzon-street Café First, Café, Curzon-street, Oldham.	3rd	26 April	"	28	2,526	2,088	148	-	(²⁰) 15	(²⁰) Formation expenses.
2,181	"	Third Hulme Perfect Thrift, 26L, Shelford-road, Hulme.	3rd	25 Feb.	"	399	1,453	3,077	36	-	1,405	
2,182	"	First Wigan and District Richmond, Quadrant, King-street, Wigan.	3rd	28 Feb.	"	96	382	672	1	38	(²¹) 162	(²¹) Including 33L., formation expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Registrar Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		LANCASHIRE— <i>continued</i> .				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
2,218	1891	Oldham Grapes Inn First, Grapes Inn, Yorkshire-street, Oldham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2,219	"	Ashton and District Model, Park-lane Village Club and Institute, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	2nd	22 Feb. 1893	—	937	1,628	—	111	—	1,339	(1) 400	(1) Including 40L., formation expenses.
2,220	"	Old Mare and Foal Inn Fourth, Old Mare and Foal Inn, Ashton-road, Oldham.	2nd	17 Feb. "	—	2,116	1,189	2,235	52	—	3,450	(2) 26	(2) Formation expenses.
2,221	"	Second Collyhurst Model, Wesleyan School, Harpurhey, Manchester.	2nd	1 Mar. "	—	847	1,267	—	39	—	669	637	
2,222	"	Third Blackburn Model, 9, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn.	2nd	22 Feb. "	255	421	630	9	—	—	180	(3) 459	(3) Including 105L., formation expenses.
2,224	"	First Ince Model, 165, Ince Green-lane, Ince, Wigan.	2nd	3 April "	170	341	558	23	19	—	250	(4) 350	(4) Including 44L., formation expenses.
2,225	"	Second Longsight Model, 140A, Earlstreet, Longsight.	2nd	28 Mar. "	—	813	966	19	11	—	167	(5) 229	(5) Including 69L., formation expenses.
2,226	"	Second Ashton and District Model, Park-lane Village Club and Institute, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	This Society has amalgamated with the Ashton and District Model Building Society (Register No. 2,219).										
2,227	"	Bradford, Beswick, and 2nd Openshaw Economic, 258, Ashton New-road, Beswick, Manchester.	3rd	23 Oct. 1893	—	684	1,526	5	16	—	1,355	(6) 192	(6) Including 42L., formation expenses, but excluding 32L., cost of appropriated shares.
2,228	"	Gorton Model, Union Chapel Schools, Clowes-street, West Gorton, Manchester.	2nd	25 April "	165	382	634	—	—	15	469	(7) 150	(7) Including 95L., formation expenses.
2,229	"	Salford Model, Higher Grade School, Woodbine-street, Cross-lane, Salford, Manchester.	2nd	15 May "	—	561	822	—	17	—	309	(8) 530	(8) Including 118L., formation expenses.
2,230	"	Second North East Manchester Popular, St. Mark's Schools, Newton Heath, Manchester.	2nd	30 May "	261	477	665	1	—	88	259	(9) 819	(9) Including 60L., formation expenses, but excluding 90L., balloted shares on hand.

The Registrar is informed that this Society has not been carried on.														
2,231	"	First Liverpool Richmond, 50A, Low-street, Liverpool.	2nd	20 May	1893	268	640	1,111.	2	-	(10) 157	783	173	(10) Including 40L., appropriations purchased.
2,232	"	Barrow Model, No. 2, Central Auction Mart, Abbey-road, Barrow-in-Furness.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.											
2,233	"	Ardwick and Chorlton Exemplar, Arcade Chambers, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.	This Society has amalgamated with the Bradford, Beswick, and Clayton Economic Building Society (2,227, Lancaster).											
2,234	"	Second Openshaw and District Economic, 51, Ashton Old-road, Openshaw.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11) 249
2,235	"	Ulverston and North Lancashire Model, Smith's-court, Ulverston.	2nd	23 June	1893	-	414	660	38	-	40	409	(11) 249	(11) Including 34L., formation expenses.
2,236	"	Platt Bridge Popular, Wesleyan School, Platt Bridge.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,237	"	Oldham Old Cheshire Cheese 3rd, Old Cheshire Cheese Inn, Henshaw-street, Oldham.	2nd	31 Oct.	1893	172	446	666	-	-	(12) 160	96	410	(12) Including 50L., appropriations purchased.
2,238	"	Barrow-in-Furness Perfect Thrift, 4, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness.	This Society has amalgamated with the Gorton Model Building Society (2,228, Lancaster).											
2,239	"	Second Hulme Model, Trinity Chapel School, Boston-street, Hulme, Manchester.	2nd	3 Oct.	1893	70	1,160	1,842	-	254	-	1,540	556	-
2,240	"	Third Bury and Elton, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury.	2nd	12 Oct.	"	47	3,648	1,782	6,012	123	-	7,894	(13) 23	(13) Including 15L., formation expenses.
2,241	"	Oldham King's Arms Third, King's Arms Hotel, Oldham.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has been dissolved.											
2,242	"	Kersal Popular, Dean - street Mission School, Lower Broughton, Manchester.	2nd	24 Nov.	1893	-	380	600	1	-	50	290	(14) 261	(14) Including 40L., formation expenses.
2,243	"	Hindley Popular, Public Hall, Market-street, Hindley.	2nd	30 Nov.	"	-	1,277	3,727	1	-	219	3,390	(15) 119	(15) Including 43L., formation expenses.
2,244	"	Third Barrow-in-Furness and Dalton Amalgamated 1,004th Starr-Bowkett, 297, Rawlinson-street, Barrow.	1st	31 Dec.	1892	-	151	-	-	-	(16) 91	-	-	-
2,245	"	Broughton Model, Wesleyan School, Sussex-street, Broughton, Manchester.	2nd	11 Oct.	1893	306	697	802	2	-	-	344	369	(16) Including 36L., appropriations in hand.
2,246	"	First Barrow and District Economic, 10, Hartington-street, Barrow.	2nd	20 Nov.	"	345	584	920	13	-	16	440	(17) 477	(17) Including 92L., formation expenses.
2,247	"	Third Wigan Model, 23, King - street, Wigan.	1st	15 Nov.	1892	-	2,731	459	2,110	19	-	2,574	(18) 14	(18) Formation expenses.
2,248	"	Prince William of Gloucester Fourth, Prince William of Gloucester Hotel, Market-place, Oldham.	2nd	31 Dec.	1893	265	549	910	-	7	-	484	433	-
2,249	"	Warrington and District Perfect Thrift, 71, Butternmarket-street, Warrington.												

	1st	13 May 1893	203	435	341	-	23	-	50	(⁸) 314	(⁹) Including 32l. formation expenses.
2,261	"	Clitheroe and District Third Economic, King street, Clitheroe.									
2,262	"	Heaton Park and Prestwich Model, Congregational School, Rooden-lane, Heaton Park.									
2,263	"	Second Horwich and District Economic, 142, Lee-lane, Horwich.									
2,264	"	St. Anne's-on-the-Sea Economic, Wood-street, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.									
2,265	"	First Bolton Model, 10, Great Moor-street, Bolton.									
2,266	"	Oldham Swan Hotel Sixth, Swan Hotel, High-street, Oldham.									
2,267	"	Ashton-under-Lyne Perfect Thrift, 17, Booth-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.									
2,268	"	Pendleton Model, Lighthown Hall, Percy-street, Ellor-street, Pendleton.									
2,269	"	Second Preston Model, 2, Chapel Walks, Preston.									
2,270	"	Sutton Model, National Schools, Ellams-bridge-road, Sutton.									
2,271	"	Second Leigh Economic, 44, Church-street, Leigh.									
2,272	"	Oldham Lamb Inn Mutual, Lamb Inn, Market-place, Oldham.									
2,273	1893	First Vulcan, Vulcan Inn, Horsedg-street, Oldham.									
2,274	"	New Cross Model, Congregational School-room, Every-street, Ancoats, Manchester.									
2,275	"	Third Queen's Radcliffe and Pilkington, British Queen Inn, Stand-lane, Pilkington.									
2,276	"	Werneth Mechanics' Institution Second, The Mechanics' Institution, Werneth, Oldham.									
2,277	"	Oldham Reform Club, Reform Club, Union-street, Oldham.									
This Society has amalgamated with the Whitefield Model Building Society (2,146, Lancaster).											
	1st	30 June 1893	83	244	212	28	-	5	174	(⁹) 61	(⁹) Including 27l. suspense account, but excluding 40l. shares purchased by Society.
	1st	9 May "	97	241	183	-	28	-	95	116	
	1st	7 Aug. "	-	232	201	34	2	-	15	(¹⁰) 222	(¹⁰) Including 52l. "transfer profit."
	1st	28 Sept. "	27	3,613	408	3,877	-	-	4,230	55	
The Registrar is informed that this Society never did any business.											
This Society has amalgamated with the Salford Model Building Society (2,229, Lancaster).											
This Society is about to dissolve.											
	1st	30 Oct. 1893	-	158	127	33	-	25	20	(¹¹) 115	(¹¹) Including 43l. formation expenses.
	1st	10 Nov. "	96	262	232	23	-	10	-	(¹²) 245	(¹²) Including 16l. preliminary expenses.
	1st	1 Dec. "	44	952	1,312	918	8	-	2,221	(¹³) 17	(¹³) Formation expenses.
First year not complete.											
Total - - 84,011											
5,274,112 1,207,679 464,112 99,277 6,312,066 624,560											

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		LEICESTERSHIRE:				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
13	1878	Leicester Permanent, 14, Friar-lane, Leicester.	41st	31 Dec. 1893	5,576	188,048	330,784	87,086	10,299	—	417,402	10,707	
14	1875	Loughborough Permanent, 45, Baxter Gate, Loughborough.	26th	31 Oct. "	514	9,521	21,822	8,518	1,193	—	26,535	—	
15	1890	Great Wigston Permanent, Village Hall, Great Wigston.	26th	31 Dec. "	111	682	85	2,400	130	—	2,376	239	
20	1885	Market Harborough and District Permanent, New Hall, Sheepmarket, Market Harborough.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	1875	Quorndon and Neighbourhood Freehold, Quorndon, near Loughborough.	20th	17 April 1893	—	891	3,026	—	137	—	2,649	514	
		Total of Old Societies	Total	of Old Societies	6,201	199,142	355,717	93,004	11,761	—	448,962	11,520	
25	"	Soar-lane Permanent, 4, Millstone-lane, Leicester.	This Society has terminated.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	"	Leicester Temperance and General, Provident Chambers, Bowling Green-street, Leicester.	18th	30 June 1893	2,126	36,596	48,784	23,475	2,070	—	74,249	80	
29	"	Melton Mowbray Mutual Permanent, Nottingham-street, Melton Mowbray.	18th	31 Dec. "	134	2,530	5,940	—	354	—	5,250	1,044	
30	1876	Blaby and Neighbourhood Permanent, Baptist Schoolroom, Blaby.	18th	31 Dec. "	26	106	310	—	79	—	312	77	
31	"	Aylestone Permanent, National School-room, Aylestone.	17th	28 Feb. "	60	149	1,124	1,803	273	—	3,200	—	
33	1878	Leicester Crown, 29, Halford-street, Leicester.	16th	31 Dec. "	—	4,398	8,816	4,359	134	—	13,132	177	
34	1879	Queniborough and District Freehold Permanent, Parochial Schoolroom, Queniborough.	15th	31 Dec. "	31	172	860	—	135	—	928	67	
35	"	Sheepshed Permanent Co-operative Stores, Field-street, Sheepshed.	14th	31 Dec. "	160	1,880	3,962	2,231	314	—	6,507	—	

		12th	28 Feb. 1893	150	1,538	5,463	-	296	-	5,300	459	
37	1881	Loughborough and District 365th Starr-Bowkett, 42a, Churchgate, Loughborough.										
38	"	Lutterworth and Neighbourhood Permanent, Beast Market, Lutterworth.	12th	28 Mar.	82	703	-	363	-	1,597	507	
39	1883	Whetstone and Neighbourhood Permanent, National Schoolroom, Whetstone.	10th	5 July	29	46	-	32	-	404	17	
42	1888	Market Harborough Model, Old National School, Market Harborough.	5th	6 Feb.	-	578	-	69	-	1,798	164	
44	1889	First Loughborough Richmond, 6, Churchgate, Loughborough.	Notice of commencement and termination of this Society have been received.									
45	"	Leicester Model, 59, Charles-street, Leicester.	4th	20 Nov. 1893	-	1,021	-	134	-	2,677	(1) 501	(1) Including 37l., formation expenses.
46	"	First Coalville District Richmond, Hotel-street, Coalville.	4th	30 Sept.	-	278	-	21	-	503	(2) 181	(2) Including 3l., formation expenses.
47	1890	First Leicester Perfect Thrift, 4, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester.	3rd	- Sept.	-	835	-	142	-	1,328	(3) 495	(3) Excluding 144l., sales of appropriation.
48	1891	Leicester Second Model, 59, Charles-street, Leicester.	3rd	31 Dec.	-	1,028	-	70	-	1,672	(4) 69	(4) Including 56l., formation expenses.
49	1892	Ashby-de-la-Zouch and District Cobden, Market Hall Chambers, Market-street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	1st	First year not complete.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total		-	8,999	251,000	442,023	124,907	16,247	567,819	15,358	
5	1875	LINCOLNSHIRE: Great Grimsby and North Lincolnshire, St. Mary's Chambers, West Mary's-gate, Great Grimsby.	46th	31 Dec. 1893	-	53,048	(5) 85,880	9,271	4,829	98,209	1,771	(5) Including 48,454l., paid up shares.
14	"	Grimsby and Cleethorpes, Brewery-street, Great Grimsby.	27th	31 May	392	10,218	(6) 26,982	1,675	1,695	30,226	126	(6) Including 21,033l., paid up shares.
17	"	Lindsey Permanent, Temperance Hall, Louth.	21st	31 Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	"	Boston and Skirbeck Permanent, 2, Shod-friars Hall, South-street, Boston.	20th	20 May	-	1,390	1,683	1,181	75	2,320	619	
26	1878	Stamford Permanent, Odd Fellows' Hall, Stamford.	20th	31 Mar.	57	1,245	(7) 2,315	5	568	2,538	350	(7) Including 1,714l., paid up shares.
		Total of Old Societies			449	65,901	116,860	12,182	7,167	138,293	2,866	
20	1875	Grantham Permanent, Temperance Hall, Grantham.	18th	31 May 1893	-	1,906	2,221	1,023	65	3,165	144	
23	1876	Alford and District Investment, 5, Market-place, Alford.	17th	31 July	55	1,686	2,587	91	45	1,576	1,147	
24	1877	Barton-upon-Humber and North Lincolnshire Permanent, Barton-upon-Humber.	16th	31 Mar.	36	1,382	955	-	145	1,033	7	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
25	1877	LINCOLNSHIRE—continued. Louth, Mablethorpe, and Sutton Permanent, 3, Westgate-place, Louth.	16th	12 May 1893	—	£. 40	£. 40	£. 40	£.	£. 20	£.	
29	1880	Sovereign (Lincoln) Permanent, 182, High-street, Lincoln.	13th	30 June "	58	2,526	3,205	418	75	3,690	8	
30	1881	First Lincoln 441st Starr-Bowkett, 10, Exchange-arcade, Lincoln.	12th	30 Sept. "	176	1,322	5,767	—	125	4,293	1,599	
31	"	Seventh Lincoln and Lincolnshire, 29, Newland, Lincoln.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									
32	"	Spalding 457th Starr-Bowkett, 11, New-road, Spalding.	12th	31 Oct. 1893	122	737	3,638	3	169	3,760	50	
33	"	Second Gainsborough, Britannia Ironworks, Trinity-street, Gainsborough.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									
35	1882	Gainsborough 514th Starr-Bowkett, 16, Silver-street, Gainsborough.	11th	30 April 1893	—	2,178	7,556	—	310	7,329	537	
37	1883	Boston 628th Starr-Bowkett, 28, Market-place, Boston.	10th	31 Aug. "	—	1,396	5,310	16	293	5,437	182	
38	"	Eighth Lincoln and Lincolnshire, 29, Newland, Lincoln.	10th	— Oct. "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39	1884	Second Lincoln 657th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Exchange-arcade, Lincoln.	9th	31 Jan. "	170	1,882	4,065	—	4	3,411	658	
40	"	Grimsby and District 665th Starr-Bowkett, 70, Garibaldi-street, Freeman-street, Grimsby.	9th	27 July 1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
42	1886	Second Grimsby and District 814th Starr-Bowkett, 70, Garibaldi-street, Freeman-street, Grimsby.	7th	31 May "	—	1,397	3,725	103	230	3,950	108	
43	"	Boston and District Self-Help Permanent, 10, Church-street, Boston.	7th	15 Aug. "	34	165	(1)776	4	96	817	59	(1) Including 100l. paid-up shares.
45	1888	First Grantham and District Perfect Thrift, 86, Commercial-road, Spitalgate, Grantham.	5th	29 Aug. "	390	1,331	4,117	—	—	3,613	472	
47	"	Grimsby Perfect Thrift, 101, Victoria-street, Grimsby.	5th	30 Nov. "	335	630	1,440	2	—	1,165	165	

48	1889	Third Grimsby 950th Starr-Bowkett, 185, Freeman-street, Grimsby.	4th	25 Mar. 1893	-	866	1,973	28	-	61	1,834	106
49	"	First Grimsby Richmond, 61, Church-street, Great Grimsby.	All communications to this Society have been returned through the Post Office.									
50	1890	Ninth Lincoln and Lincolnshire, 29, Newland, Lincoln.	3rd	30 Jan. 1893	-	5,820	12,802	-	-	-	11,785	517
51	1891	Grimsby Victoria Permanent, 31, Osborne-street, Great Grimsby.	2nd	30 Sept. "	-	1,649	(2) 1,410	716	22	-	2,131	17
52	1893	Tenth Lincoln and Lincolnshire, 29, Newland, Lincoln.	First year not complete.									
53	"	Third Gainsborough, Britannia Iron Works, Trinity-street, Gainsborough.	Total	-	1,825	92,774	177,907	14,536	8,746	205	192,342	8,642
MIDDLESEX:												
247	1875	Tabernacle Permanent, 69, 70, Mark-lane, E.C.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
264	1880	United Friends Perpetual, 57, Horseferry-road, Westminster, S.W.	46th	- May 1893	-	17,342	(3) 27,327	22,985	2,175	-	42,818	9,669
307	1888	Fourth Western Equitable, 13, Solosquare, W.	This Society has terminated.									
315	1875	Planet, 7, Finsbury-square, E.C.	46th	31 Dec. 1893	2,260	67,519	224,282	74,460	19,682	-	286,534	(4) 31,890
344	1880	National Permanent, 25, Moorgate-street, E.C.	44th	31 Oct. "	9,850	-	(5) 1,305,033	-	57,555	-	922,963	439,625
352	1875	West London Economic, 114, Church-street, Paddington, W.	43rd	- Feb. "	-	19,037	24,125	10,375	-	5	34,009	486
356	1882	Professional and Commercial, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	43rd	30 June "	83	2,191	10,638	3,886	643	-	5,500	9,667
362	1875	Official and General, 8, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.	44th	31 Dec. "	-	10,323	47,338	5,986	1,122	-	8,993	45,453
370	1874	West London Permanent, 138, Sloane-street, Chelsea, S.W.	43rd	30 Sept. "	880	39,496	(6) 85,768	49,380	5,169	-	138,979	1,338
387	1883	Commercial Permanent, 32, East India Dock-road, Limehouse, E.	42nd	28 Feb. "	975	24,897	49,180	29,098	768	-	77,474	1,572
398	1874	Perpetual, 16, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.	42nd	30 April "	4,390	272,437	306,866	135,570	1,710	-	376,601	67,545
400	1882	London Permanent, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	45th	31 Dec. "	130	12,893	14,495	4,484	1,113	-	19,600	492
410	1884	Guardian Permanent, 24, Stanhope-street, Strand, W.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
415	1875	Simplified Permanent, 10, Walbrook, E.C.	42nd	- Nov. 1893	-	7,276	12,000	5,404	3,461	-	20,139	726
532	1883	Productive Investment, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	40th	31 Dec. "	127	6,145	14,803	1,027	22	-	7,607	8,245
540	1887	Kensington Permanent, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	40th	31 Dec. "	147	6,009	11,228	2,460	2	-	13,481	209

(3) Including 998½ paid-up shares.

(3) Of these, 17,520½ are completed shares.

(4) Of these, 18,625½ are due on foreclosed securities for principal.

(5) Of these, 1,134,335½ are completed shares.

(6) Of these, 51,001½ are completed shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
		<i>MIDDLESEX—continued.</i>											
641	1875	Sun Permanent, 12, Holborn, W.C.	40th	31 Dec. 1893	—	35,243	82,884	69,421	56	—	149,242	3,119	
645	"	Hackney Permanent, 178, Strand, W.C.	40th	31 Dec. "	—	22,253	11,356	26,452	2,188	—	84,050	5,944	
646	"	Temperance Permanent, 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C.	40th	31 Dec. "	7,240	341,773	712,592	111,405	48,403	—	833,909	38,491	
628	1874	London and County Unity Permanent, 133, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	37th	31 Dec. "	220	4,102	(1) 19,471	5,937	—	2,007	16,727	6,674	(1) Of these, 14,950 <i>l.</i> are fully paid-up shares.
631	1885	North London Commercial Permanent, Welsh Tabernacle School-room, King's Cross, N.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.										
641	1874	Bayswater and Kensington, Westbourne Hall, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
665	1891	Guardian Permanent, Whitefield Tabernacle School-room, Leonard-street, City-road, E.C.	35th	— June 1893	116	6,209	8,034	2,505	425	—	10,882	82	
674	1875	London Benefit, 37, Queen-street, Cannon-street, E.C.	35th	31 Dec. "	—	8,560	(2) 17,474	7,710	242	—	18,770	6,656	(2) Including completed shares.
688	1882	Permanent London and Westminster, 14, Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.	34th	30 June "	—	10,839	(3) 21,874	7,803	91	—	24,953	4,820	(3) Of these, 15,870 <i>l.</i> are paid-up shares, and 4,209 <i>l.</i> special shares.
708	1885	Highgate, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, 4, High-street, Highgate.	33rd	— Feb. "	—	2,657	4,532	410	1,667	—	6,335	274	
711	1882	Freehold and Leasehold Permanent, Argyll-place, Regent-street.	33rd	21 June "	86	4,064	6,455	4,956	563	—	6,930	5,044	
749	1881	Excelsior Permanent, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington.	32nd	31 Dec. "	—	5,235	10,300	900	106	—	11,223	83	
751	1875	Kentish Town, Camden Town, and Highgate, 230, Great College-street, Camden Town.	32nd	31 Dec. "	—	7,933	7,750	16	107	—	7,526	347	
764	1874	Impartial Permanent, 66, High-street, Whitechapel.	31st	— June "	—	28,575	39,131	34,870	532	—	73,635	898	
771	1875	Reliance Permanent, 25, Percy-street, W.C.	29th	30 Sept. "	—	23,035	38,724	13,877	757	—	50,373	2,985	
779	1874	Fourth City Mutual Permanent, 2, Coleman-street.	31st	30 Sept. "	—	251,162	213,206	265,907	20,781	—	480,946	18,948	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		R. E M A R K S.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		MIDDLESEX— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
970	1875	London and General Permanent, 337, Strand.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
994	1876	Consolidated Permanent, 90, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.	27th	28 Feb. 1893	96	13,605	21,235	11,657	478	—	32,910	460	
1,016	1875	Duchess of Kent Lodge, M.U. Permanent, Jacob Well, 76, George-street, Manchester-square, W.	28th	31 Dec. "	—	5,491	16,194	—	781	—	14,372	2,603	
1,018	"	Richard Green Permanent, 95 and 96, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	27th	30 June "	600	29,133	(1) 45,053	60,696	—	705	103,609	1,435	(1) Of these, 39,892l. are paid-up shares.
1,029	1878	Despuch [formerly City Permanent], (see 453, Surrey).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,037	1875	Second Guardian, 131, New North-road, Hoxton, N.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.										
1,038	1887	112th Starr-Bowkett, 390, City-road, E.C.	27th	31 Dec. 1893	—	268	503	14	497	—	—	420	
1,048	1879	London and Suburban General Permanent, 48, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.	27th	13 Dec. "	—	1,788	(2) 14,609	3,958	—	7,169	1,292	10,106	(2) Of these, 13,050l. are paid-up shares.
1,050	1886	Globe Permanent, now at 8, Durham-street, Vauxhall, S.E.	26th	31 July "	37	406	1,827	11	53	—	1,518	373	
1,052	1892	Sterling Mutual, Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.	26th	31 Mar. "	—	951	3,284	—	330	—	2,348	1,266	
1,078	1885	Home Investment, 5, Argyl-place, Regent-street, W.	26th	— June "	58	1,295	7,678	2,210	634	—	10,318	204	
1,082	1874	Monarch Investment, 23, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.	26th	3 July "	—	65,633	187,746	138,415	10,470	—	319,240	17,391	(3) " Mortgage Fund."
1,083	1878	130th Starr-Bowkett, 38, Aldgate, E.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,114	1876	Baywater District Permanent, 70, Richmond-road, Bayswater, W.	26th	31 Dec. 1893	—	271	574	8	19	—	576	25	
1,118	1875	Clerkenwell Permanent, 49, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell.	26th	31 Dec. "	—	20,296	12,375	40,364	1,909	—	50,777	3,871	

1,093	1877	Eleanor, 36, Ferncliff-road, Dalston, N.E.	26th	31 Dec.	"	-	534	177	-	580	-	651	106	
1,120	1879	Magnet Permanent, 83, Harrow-road, Paddington-green, W.	26th	31 Dec.	"	281	19,893	25,695	27,161	1,313	-	50,783	3,386	
1,126	1876	North Metropolitan Permanent, 234, Caledonian-road, Islington, N.	25th	30 April	"	-	13,880	(4) 33,774	10,674	1,008	-	45,418	38	(4) Of these, 30,197l. are paid-up shares.
1,131	1874	General Mutual Investment Permanent, 44, Bedford-row, W.C.	25th	31 Dec.	"	-	74,460	(5) 70,001	61,938	1,940	-	129,137	4,742	(5) Of these, 1,991l. are pre-ential shares.
1,134	1879	Sun Permanent, 4, New North-road, Hoxton, N.	25th	29 May	"	171	7,245	(6) 17,405	7,191	-	3,256	19,422	1,918	(6) Of these, 17,280 l. are completed shares.
1,136	1886	Cavendish Permanent, 353, Goswell-road, E.C.	25th	30 June	"	-	96,482	72,940	45,504	9,849	-	115,375	12,918	
1,139	1874	Liberator Permanent, 20, Budge-row, E.C.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.											
1,140	1882	Constitutional, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.	25th	30 June 1893	"	76	3,764	4,359	4,660	-	89	4,455	4,475	
1,159	1891	Finsbury Park, 403, Holloway-road, N.	25th	31 Dec.	"	-	1,206	6,761	-	1,098	-	7,294	565	
1,166	1875	Ocean Permanent (<i>see</i> 141, Essex) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,167	1880	Clapton and General, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney, N.E.	24th	- Mar.	"	147	10,317	(7) 18,373	6,700	513	-	23,594	1,992	(7) Of these, 16,800l. are paid-up shares.
1,171	1875	Warehousemen and Clerks, 68, Cheapside, E.C.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.											
1,179	1877	Financial, 16, Dalston-lane, Dalston, N.E.	24th	30 June 1893	"	84	1,283	6,598	18	43	-	6,482	177	
1,180	1880	President Permanent, Wellington Hall, Wellington-street, Islington, N.	24th	31 Dec.	"	-	6,881	(8) 17,821	12,423	1,098	-	31,224	118	(8) Of these, 15,481l. are paid-up shares.
1,209	1880	Empire Permanent, now at Town Hall Chambers, Southwark, S.E.	23rd	30 Sept.	"	196	17,370	(9) 10,621	6,858	609	-	17,465	623	(9) Of these, 11,963 l. are paid-up shares.
1,211	1878	Argyle, 184, Copenhagen-street, Islington, N.	24th	11 Jan.	1894	128	3,675	858	13,115	200	-	14,109	64	
1,219	1875	Carlton Permanent, No. 2, 18, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.											
1,228	1874	Metropolitan Commercial Permanent, 386, Old-street, E.C.	22nd	30 April 1893	"	-	57,189	(10) 47,700	51,196	2,248	-	95,375	5,769	(10) Of these, 43,475 l. are paid-up shares.
1,234	1875	Town and County, 18, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has dissolved.											
1,235	1875	Coborn Permanent, 77, Tredegar-road, Bow, E.	22nd	13 July 1893	"	-	19,493	(11) 23,573	19,715	2,208	-	34,239	11,257	(11) Of these, 22,725l. are fully paid-up shares.
1,237	1876	Rock Permanent, 52, Chancery-lane, W.C.	22nd	1 Jan. 1894	"	466	29,248	(12) 29,746	23,757	551	-	45,266	10,788	(12) Of these, 1,395l. are pre-finance shares, and 25,572l. are fully paid.
1,240a	1879	Brentford, Richmond, Hounslow, and Twickenham Co-operative, Town Hall, New Brentford.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.											

	19th	31 Dec. 1893	66	1,162	4,240	—	1,131	—	5,249	122
"	18th	31 Mar. "	1,830	171,807	162,804	60,664	6,484	—	209,540	20,412
"	18th	31 Mar. "	38	1,620	5,736	20	751	—	6,273	234
"	19th	31 Dec. "	637	12,031	38,782	57	11,811	—	50,646	4
"	18th	— May "	—	7,054	(⁴) 12,011	800	8	—	12,572	247
"	18th	28 Feb. "	187	15,931	6,343	13,746	278	—	19,263	1,104
"	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.									
"	18th	30 April 1893	—	1,924	7,039	129	780	—	6,502	1,446
"	18th	30 April "	—	1,322	6,540	—	693	—	7,060	173
"	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
"	18th	31 July 1893	—	1,622	7,468	—	574	—	6,685	1,357
"	17th	30 Mar. "	33	3,400	720	—	504	—	1,045	179
"	18th	30 Sept. "	—	768	2,888	—	1,049	—	3,542	395
"	18th	30 Sept. "	—	2,177	9,279	3	593	—	9,118	757
"	18th	30 Sept. "	—	2,707	6,584	10	851	—	6,511	934
"	18th	31 Dec. "	223	1,312	1,101	—	—	—	331	270
"	18th	2 Nov. "	—	636	3,938	—	358	—	4,169	127
"	17th	— Feb. "	104	1,406	7,486	—	543	—	7,663	366
"	17th	31 Mar. "	92	537	3,649	17	219	—	3,501	384
"	17th	31 Mar. "	580	14,998	45,889	47	12,754	—	58,258	432

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ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		MIDDLESEX—continued.				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,414	1877	South West Middlesex Mutual, Town Hall, Hounslow.	16th	31 Dec. 1893	114	4,718	3,645	4,331	721	—	8,666	31	
1,415	"	Urban Permanent, 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.	16th	31 Dec. "	260	10,068	9,903	9,344	687	—	16,987	2,947	
1,416	"	Petersburgh Mutual, Methodist School-room, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.	15th	31 Jan. "	163	5,838	18,368	1	2,976	—	20,085	1,260	
1,417	"	Post Office Clerks' New Permanent, 45, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	16th	31 Dec. "	1,058	37,905	60,697	35,285	1,469	—	92,756	4,695	
1,418	"	Society of Equality, No. 10, 341, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell.	Notices of commencement and termination of this Society have been received.										
1,419	"	Tottenham and Edmonton 221st Starr-Bowkett, Elm Hall, Church-road, Tottenham.	16th	31 Dec. 1893	79	483	2,552	—	128	—	1,880	800	
1,422	"	Bednal Green 222nd Starr-Bowkett, Tee To Tum, 166, Bednal Green-road.	15th	31 Jan. "	—	1,121	5,346	—	471	—	5,513	304	
1,423	1878	Fourth Paddington Mutual, 55, Edgware-road.	16th	31 Dec. "	49	1,835	6,949	500	649	—	7,772	326	
1,427	"	Fourth Amicable Mutual, 188, Ebury-street, Pimlico.	16th	31 Dec. "	98	2,832	5,939	—	259	—	6,085	183	
1,429	"	Euston 223rd Starr-Bowkett, Tolmer's-square Institute, Hampstead-road, N.W.	16th	31 Jan. "	84	1,793	5,124	8	830	—	5,061	901	
1,432	"	Three per Cent. Mutual, 66, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	15th	— July "	—	986	2,609	—	827	—	3,272	164	
1,435	"	National Safety Permanent, 20, Penton-street, Pentonville.	16th	31 Dec. "	170	10,142	16,852	6,838	69	—	23,687	72	
1,437	"	St. Paul's Improved Bowkett, 181, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	15th	30 April "	173	4,568	20,599	48	1,645	—	22,052	240	
1,438	"	Second Finsbury Park, Bank Chambers, 403, Holloway-road.	15th	31 Mar. "	155	2,280	7,530	—	510	—	7,777	263	

		15th	26 May "	65	2,300	6,772	-	893	-	7,623	42
1,443	First Reform Mutual, 37, Dartmouth-street, Westminster.	15th	"								
1,445	Terminable Rock, 146, Tottenham-road, Kingsland, N.	15th	31 Oct.	10	500	988	-	436	-	1,270	154
1,446	North Kensington Mutual, Cornwall Hall, Cornwall-road, Kensington.	15th	5 July	-	295	1,589	-	220	-	1,617	192
1,447	London Grosvenor Permanent Investment, 200, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.	15th	30 June	552	18,228	(¹) 43,123	7,956	2,104	-	52,920	263
1,448	Mildmay Park, 58, Mildmay Park, Islington.	15th	31 Aug.	-	2,341	7,795	533	1,465	-	9,686	107
1,449	Second St. Stephen's Middlesex, St. Stephen's Mission Room, East India-road, Poplar. [Secretary's address, 6, Woodstock-road, Poplar.]	15th	6 June	91	1,041	8,710	2,600	1,490	-	10,310	2,490
1,450	Postal Service and General, 181, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	14th	- Jan.	334	5,376	11,166	4,238	945	-	16,177	162
1,452	Second Albion Permanent, Basinghall-street, E.C.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,453	New London and County Mutual, 18, Finsbury-square, E.C.	15th	31 Oct. 1893	-	5,056	10,793	29	2,344	-	12,326	840
1,456	Third Hackney 238th Starr-Bowkett, Adelphi Schoolroom, Gloucester-street, Hackney-road. [Secretary's address, 124, Bishop's-road, Cambridge Heath, N.E.]	15th	31 Aug.	83	1,514	4,572	7	370	-	3,725	1,224
1,458	Sovereign Alliance, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.	15th	30 Sept.	92	5,185	24,335	50	11	-	22,753	1,643
1,459	Ealing, Acton, and Hanwell Permanent, 7, Promenade, Ealingdean.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the South West Middlesex Mutual Benefit Building Society. (Register No. 1,414).									
1,460	North Bow and Victoria Park Mutual, 28, Canonbury-square, N.	This Society is dissolving.									
1,461	Corn Exchange and General Permanent, 8, Queen-street-place, E.C.	15th	30 Sept. 1893	-	1,088	2,650	958	261	-	2,061	1,808
1,462	Fourth South Hackney, 25, Gascyne-road, South Hackney.	15th	- Dec.	105	2,988	9,658	-	1,375	-	10,173	866
1,463	Fulham District Mutual, Three Cups Coffee Tavern, Walham-green, Fulham.	15th	31 Dec.	68	1,284	2,690	-	75	-	2,718	47
1,465	Borough of Chelsea Permanent, 242, King's-road, Chelsea.	15th	31 Dec.	529	20,907	14,705	12,434	5,186	-	27,846	4,479
1,468	Fifth Central Rock Mutual, 64, Clifton-street, Finsbury.	14th	- Feb.	-	3,398	10,638	-	1,932	-	11,671	899
1,476	East Central Martin Mutual, White Swan, 58, High-street, Whitechapel.	15th	31 Dec.	-	2,249	4,663	11	91	-	4,185	580

(¹) Of these, 39,350l. are paid-up shares.

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ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities and Cash.	
		MIDDLESEX— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,524	1880	Ninth Independent, 16, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.	14th	30 Dec. 1893	58	2,916	28,315	—	—	—	27,730	585	
1,526	"	Eight Camden, 29, Camden-street, Camden Town, N.W.	13th	30 April "	—	2,003	6,895	2	198	—	7,054	41	
1,527	"	Eastern Excelsior Mutual, 123, East India Dock-road, E.	14th	— Feb. 1894	38	1,006	5,183	349	696	—	6,101	127	
1,528	"	Sir Hugh Myddelton Permanent, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington, N.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,528a	"	Second East Central Martin Mutual, White Swan, 58, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	14th	— Mar. 1894	67	1,896	9,879	20	268	—	9,112	1,055	
1,529	"	Holloway 279th Starr-Bowkett, 403, Holloway-road, N.	13th	28 Feb. 1893	320	3,060	19,227	923	671	—	20,740	81	
1,530	"	Accumulative Bonus Reward Permanent, 7, Great Marlborough-street, W.	13th	30 June "	26	1,687	1,214	3,472	—	619	4,001	66	
1,531	"	Sixth Western Equitable, 13, Soho-square W.	13th	31 Mar. "	52	2,925	10,799	—	—	405	9,634	760	
1,532	"	Piccadilly Permanent, 13, Air-street, Regent-street, W.	14th	— Feb. 1894	—	1,690	6,010	2,336	546	—	8,507	385	
1,534	"	Holborn Progressive Ballot and Sale [formerly 285th Starr-Bowkett], Kingsgate-street Chapel Schoolroom, Holborn, W.C.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.										
1,535	"	Nineteenth Century, 4, Adelaide-place, E.C.	13th	31 Mar. 1893	1,241	92,605	123,136	62,561	241	—	180,345	5,593	
1,536	"	Second Tottenham and Edmonton 300th Starr-Bowkett, Red House Coffee Tavern, High-street, Tottenham, N.	13th	30 April "	—	824	3,965	—	76	—	3,635	406	
1,537	"	Wood Green and District 293rd Starr-Bowkett, 5, Commerce-road, Wood Green.	13th	13 Mar. "	37	143	963	—	—	8	842	113	
1,538	"	Home Counties Equitable, 21, Lime-street, E.C.	13th	30 April "	46	11,879	5,403	—	—	383	3,676	1,344	

1,539	"	North Suburban Permanent, 11, Dagmar-road, Stroud Green, N.	13th	30 June	"	62	1,581	3,866	603	58	-	1,534	2,993
1,540	"	Society of Equality, No. 11, 341, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell.	13th	- June	"	110	1,691	7,200	-	2,077	-	995	8,282
1,541	"	Second Clerkenwell 316th Starr-Bowkett, St. Paul's Mission Hall, 85, Goswell-road.	13th	30 June	"	-	1,148	3,209	-	87	-	2,718	578
1,543	"	De Beauvoir and General Mutual, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.C.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.										-
1,545	"	Enfield Independent Permanent, Enfield Town.	13th	31 Aug.	1893	262	17,167	15,177	7,877	813	-	23,080	787
1,546	"	Seventh City 292nd Starr-Bowkett, Finsbury Chapel School-room, Finsbury-circus.	13th	31 Aug.	"	-	1,996	8,290	-	253	-	3,157	386
1,547	"	Second South Hackney 321st Starr-Bowkett, Parish-room, Well-street, South Hackney.	13th	31 Aug.	"	221	3,548	13,406	949	713	-	14,001	1,067
1,548	"	Caxton Permanent, 80, Coleman-street, E.C.	13th	31 Aug.	"	114	5,303	3,792	7,338	47	-	10,166	1,511
1,549	"	Hackney Alliance Mutual, Morley Hall, Mare-street, Hackney.	13th	31 Aug.	"	134	4,153	6,684	-	275	-	6,708	251
1,551	"	Royal Chase Permanent, 1, Church-street, Enfield.	13th	31 Aug.	"	350	11,830	(1) 20,219	8,282	1,426	-	29,789	138
1,552	"	Seven Sisters and South Hornsey, 17, Coleman-street, E.C.	13th	30 Sept.	"	257	4,432	16,321	-	2,873	-	18,823	371
1,555	"	Fifth United Interest Benefit, Lecture Hall, River-street, Essex-road, Islington.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,556	"	Fourth Hackney 337th Starr-Bowkett, Adelphi Schools, Gloucester - street, Hackney-road (Secretary's address, 124, Bishop's-road, Cambridge Heath, N.E.	13th	31 Oct.	1893	233	2,193	7,379	-	585	-	7,153	811
1,559	"	Orient Permanent, 189, East India-road, E.	13th	31 Dec.	"	450	34,444	59,972	40,833	4,546	-	103,822	1,529
1,561	1881	Lombardian, No. 11, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, E.C.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has terminated.										-
1,563	"	Canonbury and South Islington 353rd Starr-Bowkett, Beard School, Queen's Head-street, Essex-road, N.	13th	30 Dec.	1893	180	894	3,846	-	254	-	3,712	388
1,565	"	City Terminus Permanent, 2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster.	12th	31 Dec.	"	-	2,183	1,941	3,873	165	-	5,879	100
1,566	"	United Friendly Societies, 12, Queen-street, E.C.	13th	7 Jan.	1894	318	21,143	22,911	20,639	1,654	-	43,175	2,039
1,567	"	Second Bow and Stratford 358th Starr-Bowkett Ballot and Sale, Presbyterian Church School-room, Mornington-road, Bow, E.	13th	26 Jan.	"	-	1,537	5,297	352	174	-	5,502	321

		12th	12 June "	-	1,108	5,200	-	115	-	4,853	471
1,598	"	12th	12 June "	-	1,108	5,200	-	115	-	4,853	471
1,599	"	12th	31 May "	-	1,429	4,792	4	428	-	4,577	647
1,599	"	11th	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,591	"	12th	- May 1893	140	3,258	12,731	64	644	-	12,678	761
1,594	"	12th	30 June "	-	415	2,073	-	94	-	1,834	333
1,595	"	12th	30 June "	113	1,181	3,093	-	191	-	2,913	371
1,598	"	12th	31 Dec. "	70	1,552	7,268	-	466	-	7,504	130
1,599	"	12th	31 Aug. "	48	441	790	-	-	120	256	414
1,601	"		Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.								
1,603	"	12th	30 June 1893	112	7,767	5,125	4,981	429	-	10,297	238
1,604	"	12th	30 Sept. "	79	2,210	8,857	-	1,690	-	9,586	961
1,606	"	12th	30 Nov. "	90	1,313	5,256	-	445	-	5,280	421
1,607	"	12th	- Oct. "	216	4,700	17,480	-	838	-	17,701	617
1,608	"	12th	31 Dec. "	499	3,660	16,440	26	1,439	-	16,964	941
1,610	"	12th	- Dec. "	206	2,968	11,987	-	555	-	12,238	304
1,611	"	11th	25 Mar. "	15	72	162	-	83	-	124	121
1,612	"		This Society has united with the Haverstock and District Co-operative Terminable Building Society, (2,028, Middlesex).								
1,614	"	12th	31 Oct. 1893	-	1,667	5,751	2	437	-	5,683	507

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
MIDDLESEX—continued.													
1,616	1881	Third Improved Bowkett, 290, Goswell-road, E.C.	12th	31 Dec. 1893	184	£. 6,120	£. 17,549	£. —	£. 703	—	£. 18,038	£. 214	
1,618	"	Portoken Mutual, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.	12th	31 Dec. "	35	3,675	14,613	14	867	—	14,158	1,336	
1,621	1882	Plimsoil Mutual, Presbyterian Church Schoolroom, Plimsoil-street, East India Dock-road, E.	12th	29 Dec. "	155	5,099	12,637	—	496	—	11,717	1,416	
1,622	"	Church of England Temperance and General Permanent, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.	9th	30 Nov. "	110	8,229	4,543	9,673	—	376	13,521	319	
1,623	1881	Hornsey and District 460th Starr-Bowkett, China Cup Coffee Tavern, Crouch End, N.	12th	31 Dec. "	254	1,185	6,442	—	—	95	6,258	89	
1,624	1882	Bounds Green and Hornsey, Prince of Wales Inn, Wood Green, N.	12th	— Dec. "	21	789	379	—	508	—	877	10	
1,625	"	Third Old Ford and District 484th Starr-Bowkett, Class-room, Grove-road Chapel, Grove-road, E.	11th	— Feb. "	—	3,565	6,078	2,261	—	305	7,608	426	
1,626	"	Aldgate and District 494th Starr-Bowkett, St. Jude's Schoolroom, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, E.	11th	28 Feb. "	—	2,147	7,202	360	104	—	7,238	428	
1,627	"	Friern Barnet and New Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, N.	11th	29 April "	73	1,272	3,726	—	178	—	3,304	600	
1,628	"	Third St. Mary's (Marylebone) Mutual, 27, Queen-street, Edgware-road, W.	11th	25 Mar. "	—	135	540	—	30	—	532	38	
1,629	"	Stepney Central, The Institute, Stepney Meeting House, Stepney, E.	11th	31 Mar. "	174	1,070	5,231	35	601	—	5,435	432	
1,630	"	Strand and Country Permanent, 54, Drury-lane, W.C.	11th	31 Dec. "	109	1,989	5,634	—	111	—	5,266	479	
1,633	"	Fifth Belgrave Mutual, 25, Warwick-street, Fimlico, S.W.	11th	11 April "	44	2,048	4,638	—	124	—	4,393	369	

1,635	"	Second Diamond Bowkett Terminusable, Plough Tavern, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.	11th	6 April	"	50	1,113	4,047	-	172	-	3,768	451
1,636	"	Tottenham, Wood Green, and Edmonton Mutual (Messrs. Steer and Knight), 22, Basinghall-street, E.C.	11th	31 May	"	25	465	1,493	6	74	-	1,084	489
1,640	"	Sequel Permanent, 112, High-street, Camden Town, N.W.	11th	24 June	"	80	3,235	7,190	773	-	106	7,306	551
1,645	"	Second Bonâ Fide, St. Leonard's Hall, St. Leonard's-street, Pimlico, S.W.	11th	9 Aug.	"	346	4,024	13,735	150	239	-	13,270	854
1,650	"	Times Ballot and Sale, 12, Uxbridge-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
1,651	"	Millwall 549th Starr-Bowkett, Congregational Schoolroom, Westferry-road, Millwall, E.	11th	30 Sept. 1893	"	-	399	1,457	114	-	29	1,040	502
1,653	"	Fourth Old Ford 555th Starr-Bowkett, Class-room, Primitive Methodist Church, Driffield-road, Old Ford, E.	10th	31 Dec. 1892	"	189	2,032	3,952	1,346	-	220	4,879	199
1,654	"	Porchester, Trinity Lecture Hall, John-street, Edgware-road, W.	11th	31 Oct. 1893	"	113	1,085	5,350	-	232	-	5,188	394
1,655	"	Utility Mutual Provident, 4, Fore-street, E.C.	11th	30 June	"	91	1,357	2,147	-	58	-	2,199	6
1,656	"	Cunningham Permanent, Literary Institute, Harrow.	11th	31 Oct. "	"	438	19,465	18,611	15,217	365	-	33,714	479
1,659	"	Colebrooke Mutual, 277, City-road, E.C. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,660	"	United Lanes Mutual, 2, Lombard-court, Lombard-street, E.C.	11th	31 Dec. 1893	"	-	1,470	7,676	-	16	-	6,793	899
1,661	"	Second Hackney Alliance Mutual, Mare-street, Hackney.	11th	30 Nov.	"	181	1,871	5,943	-	267	-	5,593	617
1,662	"	Educational [formerly Finsbury Park (No. 5)], 27, Chancery-lane, E.C.	11th	31 Dec.	"	217	3,079	8,698	1	83	-	8,530	232
1,666	"	Ninth Bow and Bromley, 151, Bow-road, E.	This Society has terminated.										
1,667	"	Ludgate 553rd Starr-Bowkett, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.	11th	30 Nov. 1893	"	-	1,133	6,416	408	109	-	6,058	275
1,668	"	Second Thrift St. Michael Paddington Mutual, 119, Arlington-street, St. Pancras, N.W.	11th	31 Dec.	"	128	605	3,597	-	256	-	3,293	500
1,669	"	Boaman's Institution and General Mutual, Sale-street, Paddington, W.	11th	31 Dec.	"	594	10,117	18,536	1,496	1,005	-	20,683	444
1,670	"	Hounslow Amalgamated Permanent, Town Hall, Hounslow.	11th	31 Dec.	"	40	3,503	5,261	386	1,230	-	4,496	2,381

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,671	1882	MIDDLESEX.— <i>continued.</i> Fern, Prince of Wales Tavern, Wharfedale-road, King's Cross.	11th	16 Jan. 1894	—	£. 1,228	£. 1,564	£. —	£. 765	£. —	£. 2,301	£. 28	
1,672	1883	Justitia, Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has broken up.										
1,673	"	Counties Conservative Permanent, 96, Newgate-street, E.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,678	"	Tenth Independent, 16, King-street, Cheap-side, E.C.	11th	30 Dec. 1893	52	3,360	24,738	—	—	—	24,475	253	
1,681	"	Rock Union Mutual, St. Mark's School-room, 234A, Old-street, E.C.	9th	31 Mar. 1892	—	3,075	11,914	—	1,240	—	12,704	450	
1,682	"	Spencer Beaumont Ballot and Sale [formerly All Profit], Beaumont Institute, Beaumont-square, Stepney. [Secretary, Mr. W. G. Jones, 291, Cable-street, E.]	10th	28 Feb. 1893	114	991	3,254	18	79	—	2,965	386	
1,683	"	Rowland Hill Permanent, 72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	10th	31 Mar. "	200	£1,055	12,529	12,577	217	—	24,881	442	
1,684	"	Third St. Stephen's Middlesex, St. Stephen's Mission Room, East India-road, Poplar, E.	9th	- Mar. 1892	59	1,179	6,752	—	—	184	4,818	1,750	
1,686	"	Society of Equality (No. 12), 341, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.	10th	29 May 1893	130	5,195	9,667	—	2,529	—	6,287	5,909	
1,687	"	Enfield and District 565th Starr-Bowkett, Warren & Co.'s, The Town, Enfield.	10th	31 Mar. "	320	1,500	4,676	—	292	—	4,627	341	
1,688	"	Fifteenth Pinlicko, 37, Sloane-square, Chelsea, S.W.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.										
1,690	"	Linthouse Rock, Vestry, United Methodist Free Church, East India Dock-road, E.	10th	30 April 1893	—	1,409	4,730	—	220	—	4,865	85	
1,691	"	Second South Bromley, Teviot-street, Bromley, E.	10th	28 April "	71	638	2,914	—	709	—	3,574	49	

[illegible]

1,747	"	Harrow and Pinner 663rd Starr-Bowkett, Assembly Room, High-street, Harrow.	9th	28 Feb. 1893	267	1,266	6,323	-	270	-	6,108	485
1,748	"	United Clubs Permanent, Bryanston Club, Lissen-grove, Marylebone, W.	9th	31 Mar. "	80	928	2,821	610	67	-	3,300	198
1,752	"	Mayfair Ballot and Sale, 1, St. Mark's-buildings, Balderton-street, Oxford-street, W.	9th	29 Mar. "	233	934	1,370	-	77	-	1,169	278
1,753	"	Pimlico 671st Starr-Bowkett, 3, Canterbury-road, Brixton, S.W.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,756	"	Mile End Old Town Ballot and Sale, Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.	9th	7 May 1893	-	862	3,669	-	395	-	3,951	113
1,762	"	Uxbridge and District 691st Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Uxbridge.	9th	30 April "	-	656	4,437	49	200	-	4,560	126
1,764	"	East London United [formerly Third South Hackney and Stratford 694th Starr-Bowkett], Hampden Chapel, Lauriston-road, South Hackney, E.	9th	30 April "	407	1,916	6,907	545	-	1,301	5,638	513
1,765	"	Second Legal, Birkbeck Institution, Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,768	"	Third Alexander Mutual Benefit, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.									
1,769	"	Provident Association Mutual Benefit, 98, Cheapside, E.C.	10th	31 Dec. 1893	671	5,189	20,638	-	921	-	19,770	1,789
1,771	"	Ivy, Prince Albert Tavern, Wharfedale-road, King's Cross, N.	9th	15 July "	-	1,616	3,636	-	36	-	3,654	18
1,775	"	Ellis Berg Benefit, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.C.	9th	31 Aug. "	94	4,575	15,915	-	660	-	14,141	2,434
1,777	"	Third Euston 701st Starr-Bowkett, Tolme's-square Institute, Drummond-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.	9th	27 July "	245	830	2,541	-	13	-	2,302	252
1,782	"	Ravenscourt [formerly 699th and 708th United Starr-Bowkett], St. Paul's School-room, Broadway, Hammersmith.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,786	"	Pioneer Permanent, 102, Whitechapel-road, E.	9th	30 Oct. 1893	61	1,959	1,204	2,076	201	-	3,198	283
1,788	"	Hampstead 725th Starr-Bowkett, Working Men's Institute, Fleet-road, Hampstead, N.W.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
1,789	"	Harrow-road Mutual, St. Paul's Schools, Harrow-road, W.	9th	7 Nov. 1893	300	737	6,321	-	93	-	5,974	440
1,790	"	Holborn District and General, 16A, Great Queen-street, W.C.	9th	31 Dec. "	149	1,335	5,390	-	180	-	4,900	670

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1,791	1884	MIDDLESEX— <i>continued.</i> English Church and General Permanent, 112, Palace Chambers, Westminster.	9th	31 Dec. 1893	326	£. 14,211	£. 15,004	£. 14,643	£. —	£. 556	£. 28,917	£. 234	
1,802	1885	Third Town of Hammersmith Terminus, 41, Queen-street, Broadway, Hammer-smith, W.	8th	31 May "	222	1,655	6,735	—	203	—	6,618	320	
1,803	"	Lombardian No. 12, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, E.C.	8th	- Feb. 1893	172	10,582	68,686	—	151	—	67,883	954	
1,804	"	Second Chertsey, Staines, Egham, and District 735th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Staines.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,807	"	Hendon 697th Starr - Bowkett, British Schools, Hendon.	9th	- Jan. 1894	—	1,983	5,254	761	—	90	5,817	108	
1,810	"	Sixteenth Pimlico Benefit, 37, Sloane-square, S.W.	8th	- Mar. 1893	16	1,409	863	1,261	100	—	1,225	989	
1,811	"	Queen Victoria, 13, Sise-lane, E.C. -	9th	31 Dec. "	30	1,150	2,972	—	82	—	3,026	28	
1,812	"	City Young Men's Mutual Benefit, 31, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	8th	28 Feb. "	75	1,067	3,913	—	—	172	3,701	40	
1,814	"	Tenth Bow and Bromley Benefit, 151, Bow-road, E.	8th	27 Feb. "	85	4,814	2,812	3,550	4,840	—	10,532	670	
1,816	"	North London Equitable, Congregational Hall, Blenheim-road, Hornsey-road, N.	This Society has united with the Finsbury Park Benefit Building Society (1,159 Middlesex).										
1,817	"	London Caledonian, Bank-buildings, Ludgate-circus, E.C.	8th	31 Mar. 1893	207	2,298	6,819	205	197	—	6,651	570	
1,818	"	Second Stepney Central, Stepney Meeting House, Stepney, E.	8th	31 Mar. "	160	705	2,924	13	219	—	3,104	52	
1,819	"	General Post Office, 766th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	8th	29 Mar. "	—	1,281	5,174	123	21	—	(¹) 5,231	87	(¹) Of this 774 ¹ ., appears to be premium.

1,825	"	Positive Mutual Benefit, 379, Hackney-road, E.	8th	17 Aug. "	209	2,022	7,905	122	-	7,760	267
1,827	"	Bryanston-square and District 767th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, W.	8th	31 July "	307	2,773	7,895	36	-	7,289	1,200
1,830	"	Westbourne Park Permanent, Westbourne Park Chapel, Porchester-road, Bayswater.	8th	31 Dec. "	1,075	48,990	66,338	23,375	-	87,990	4,263
1,832	"	Second Aid to Thrift Mutual Benefit, Bow and Bromley Institute, Bow-road, E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,836	1886	Second Mile End Old Town Ballot and Sale, 92, Locksley-street, Burdett-road, E.	7th	18 Feb. 1893	220	790	3,020	4	-	2,699	609
1,837	"	Eastern United and General Permanent, 22, Avenue-road, Forest Gate, E.	7th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,839	"	Fifth Old Ford and District, 795th Starr-Bowkett, Grove-road Chapel, E.	7th	31 Mar. 1893	230	682	3,695	-	1,033	2,434	228
1,842	"	Q. V. Street Mutual Benefit, 21, Godliman-street, E.C.	7th	30 April "	556	19,530	26,559	7,049	-	32,158	2,042
1,843	"	Brompton and West District Domestic, 147A, Fulham-road, S.W.	7th	25 Mar. "	-	2,085	4,815	-	-	4,383	432
1,844	"	Hammersmith, Chiswick, and District Self-help Permanent, 8, King-street West, Hammersmith.	7th	9 May "	74	234	1,031	55	-	1,048	191
1,845	"	Society of Equality, No. 13, 341, Goswell-road, London, E.C.	7th	- June "	204	7,296	8,840	-	-	8,927	792
1,846	"	Second Ludgate 799th Starr-Bowkett, 34, New Bridge-street, E.C.	7th	30 April "	-	740	3,806	-	664	2,908	234
1,849	"	Sixth Paddington, 55, Edgware-road, W. -	7th	30 June "	-	1,463	5,081	-	-	5,311	491
1,850	"	Fourth Alexander Mutual Benefit, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.	7th	31 May "	29	3,716	13,360	16	7	10,908	2,461
1,853	"	Fourth Grosvenor Mutual Benefit, 188, Ebury-street, Pimlico, S.W.	7th	- Aug. "	108	2,428	7,272	104	-	6,559	1,051
1,854	"	Ealing Division Mutual Benefit, 45, Broadway, Ealing, W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,856	"	London Victoria Permanent Investment, 52, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,857	"	Second Harrow-road Mutual, St. Paul's Schools, Waverley-terrace, Harrow-road, W.	7th	11 Sept. 1893	270	1,191	5,200	-	-	5,182	424

An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
MIDDLESEX—continued.												
1,860	1886	Second Uxbridge and District 830th Starr-Bowkett, 78, St. Andrew's, Uxbridge.	-	-	-	£. -	£. -	£. -	£. -	£. -	£. -	
1,861	"	North London Terminable Mutual Benefit, 678, Holloway-road, N.	7th	31 Dec. 1893	-	2,970	7,144	291	207	7,204	438	
1,862	"	United Legal, Devereux-buildings, Devereux-court, Temple.	6th	10 Feb. "	260	2,888	10,530	7	261	10,292	506	
1,864	"	General Thrift Permanent, St. John's Institute, 623, Holloway-road, Islington.	7th	31 Dec. "	138	2,256	3,974	2,132	81	6,054	133	
1,865	1887	Third East Central Martin Mutual Benefit, 58, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	5th	- Jan. 1892	125	2,287	6,331	-	87	5,353	1,065	
1,866	"	Great Northern 841st Starr-Bowkett, Binglefield-street Schoolroom, Caledonian-road, N.	6th	31 Jan. 1893	359	1,128	3,781	-	-	3,161	449	
1,869	"	Seventeenth Pimlico Benefit, 37, Sloane-square, S.W.	6th	- Mar. "	27	2,333	1,331	4,703	361	4,642	1,753	
1,872	"	Second Clissold Mutual Benefit, Raleigh Memorial Church Schools, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, N.	5th	31 May "	-	3,638	10,064	-	173	9,930	307	
1,879	"	Queen's Jubilee Mutual, Emmanuel Mission Hall, Harrow-road, Paddington, W.	6th	31 Dec. "	127	1,000	2,309	-	-	2,029	275	
1,880	"	Belsize, Kilburn, and Hampstead Permanent, 54, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.	6th	31 Aug. "	-	5,013	7,314	665	96	7,797	278	
1,883	1880	Richmond Permanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,885	1887	New Civil Service Mutual, 5, Craig's-court, Charing Cross, London, S.W.	6th	31 Dec. 1893	477	8,421	15,584	2,398	1,944	19,858	68	
1,886	"	877th Starr-Bowkett, Lycett Memorial Chapel, Mile End, E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

This Society has united with the West Green and Wood Green 909th Starr-Bowkett Building Society (1936 Middlesex).

This Society has united with the West Green and Wood Green 909th Starr-Bowkett Building Society (1936 Middlesex).

	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been received.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.	(¹) Including paid shares.	(²) £. 2,016, prospective interest omitted.
1887	Third Thrift Mutual Benefit, Queen's Park Congregational Schoolroom, Harrow-road, W.	6th - Nov. 1893	99	213
"	St. Katherine, Latimer School Room, Bridge-street, Mile End, E.	31 Dec. "	72	173
"	City and Northern Permanent, 68, Aldermanbury, E.C.	- Jan. "	350	959
"	Second Midland District Mutual, Conference Hall Office, Midway Park, N.	- Jan. 1894	155	492
"	Second Bethnal Green, 890th Starr-Bowkett, 144, Whitechapel-road, E.	24 Feb. 1893	200	250
"	Edmonton 887th Starr-Bowkett, 155, Fore-street, Edmonton, N.	30 April 1892	137	392
"	Brentford and District Heath and Home Auction Room, Market-place, Brentford. Hackney and Stoke Newington Self-Help Permanent, 155A, Mare-street, Hackney, N.E.	-	-	-
"	Second Bryanston-square 891st Starr-Bowkett, 13, Wyndham-place, Bryans-ton-square, W.	29 April 1893	492	897
"	London Western District Mutual, 2, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.	-	-	-
"	Eighth Western Equitable Benefit, 13, Solio-square, W.	31 Dec. 1893	113	689
"	Third St. Mark's, Prince Albert Tavern, Warfedale-road, King's Cross, N.	8 May "	-	529
"	Borough of Westminster Ballot and Sale Mutual, 75, Page street, Westminster, S.W.	12 June "	-	768
"	Fulham Permanent, 561, Fulham-road, Walham Green, S.W.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.	-	-
"	Middlesex Equitable (formerly West Green and Wood Green 909th Starr-Bowkett), West Green Cottage, West Green-road, N.	31 Aug. 1893	-	180
"	Eleventh Bow and Bromley, 207, Bow-road, E.	31 July "	161	1,005
"	Eighteenth Pimlico, 37, Sloane-square, S.W.	-	-	-
"	Third Petersburgh Mutual, United Methodist Free Church Schoolroom, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.	-	-	-
"	Second City and Commercial Mutual, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.	31 Dec. 1893	55	221

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		MIDDLESEX— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,942	1888	East Marylebone Mutual Permanent 67, Weymouth-street, Marylebone, W.	5th	30 Sept. 1893	—	4,736	7,917	1,400	131	9,022	426	
1,943	"	Third Boná Fide, St. Leonard's Hall, St. Leonard's-street, Pimlico, S.W.	5th	21 Nov. "	326	2,453	7,619	—	130	7,436	313	
1,945	"	National Ten Pounds [formerly Masonic and Universal Permanent], 78, Cheapside, E.C.	5th	31 Dec. "	—	77	333	—	16	156	193	
1,946	1889	Beneficial, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E. -	5th	- Jan. 1894	68	1,923	7,297	32	—	5,395	1,984	
1,948	"	Third Pimlico and Westminster Mutual, St. Leonard's Institute, 3, St. Leonard's-street, Pimlico, S.W.	5th	- Feb. "	218	1,470	4,490	—	32	4,510	12	
1,949	"	St. John's Chelsea, 2nd Mutual, St. John's Mission Hall, Dartrey-road, Chelsea, S.W.	4th	30 Mar. 1893	—	2,444	6,693	—	120	6,086	727	
1,953	"	County of London Mutual, 338, City-road, E.C.	4th	30 April "	186	4,371	4,651	2,393	—	6,678	(¹) 306	(¹) Including 6 L., preliminary expenses.
1,954	"	New Moorgate, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.	4th	30 April "	—	1,459	4,381	33	19	3,923	510	
1,956	"	Second Law Clerks Mutual, 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.	4th	25 April "	—	2,295	7,012	—	40	6,630	422	
1,957	"	Second Bounds Green and Hornsey, Prince of Wales Inn, Wood Green, N.	4th	6 April "	85	1,446	2,823	—	25	2,316	582	
1,958	"	Second Royal Equitable, 521, Commercial-road East, E.	4th	- May "	141	1,178	3,110	48	67	2,794	431	
1,959	"	Second London Stanhope Mutual, St. George, Hanover-square, Infant School, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, W.	4th	24 April "	337	2,089	5,364	—	83	4,577	870	
1,960	"	Three per Cent. Mutual, No. 2, 66, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	4th	- Aug. "	—	1,296	3,250	120	133	2,830	(²) 673	(²) Including 30 L., preliminary expenses.

		4th	30 April	20	217	840	45	168	-	257	798
1,961	"	St. Andrew's, Holborn, Permanent, Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.							-		
1,962	"	Clissold Park, 7, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, N.							-		
1,963	"	General Gordon, 32, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, N.							-		
1,964	"	Northern Ballot and Sale, 280 and 282, Holloway-road, N.	4th	11 Aug. 1893	204	1,309	3,265	3	145	2,813	310
1,965	"	Stoke Newington Central Mutual, West Hackney National School-room, Church-road, Stoke Newington-road, N.	4th	31 Dec. "	104	382	1,049	62	346	512	253
1,966	"	Seventh Amicable Provident, 157, Fenchurch-street, E.C.							-		
1,967	"	Teddington 961st Starr-Bowkett, Bushey Park Estate Office, Victoria-road, Railway Approach, Teddington.							-		
1,968	"	Middlesex and Surrey Hearth and Home, Eagle Chambers, High-street, Hounslow.							-		
1,969	"	Sons of Phoenix Permanent, 54, High-street, Islington, N.							-		
1,970	"	Walham Green Eclipse Ballot, 340, North End-road, Walham Green, S.W.	4th	31 Oct. 1893	225	892	1,485	-	6	1,185	294
1,971	"	Second Fulham District Mutual Three Cups Coffee Tavern, Walham Green, S.W.	4th	31 Dec. "	-	638	1,731	38	52	1,304	(²) 413
1,972	"	First Amburst, Estate Office, Station-road, Finsbury Park, N.							-		
1,973	"	Fifth City Central 59, London Wall, E.C.	4th	31 Dec. 1893	-	3,864	9,759	2	102	8,473	1,186
1,974	"	Second Aldgate Mutual, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.	3rd	11 Jan. "	145	2,697	5,904	28	123	4,404	1,405
1,975	"	Islington Economic, 491, Holloway-road, N.							-		
1,976	"	Universal Thrift Permanent Investment, 7, Moorgate-street, E.C.							-		
1,977	"	Borough of St. George and Chelsea, Pimlico Rooms, Warwick-street, S.W.	3rd	31 Mar. 1893	102	561	993	-	103	560	536
1,978	"	Lombardian, No. 13, Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, E.C.	2nd	- May "	267	14,113	26,722	24,950	1,291	37,121	15,842

(²) 243%, premiums, omitted.

	1891		2nd	28 Feb. 1893	-	703	1,310	-	-	19	1,144	147
2,000	"	Sixth Central Rock Mutual Bald Faced Stag, 64, Clifton-street, Finsbury, E.C.										
2,001	"	Scholastic and General Permanent, 63, Cheapside, E.C.										
2,002	"	Enfield 996th Starr-Bowkett, Beaven's, Silver-street, Enfield, N.	2nd	31 Jan. 1893	155	308	477	-	-	39	188	250
2,003	"	Second Plimsoil Mutual Presbyterian Church School-room, Plimsoil-street, East India Dock-road, E.	2nd	31 Mar. "	-	317	495	-	-	23	288	184
2,004	"	New County of London, 22, Farringdon-street, E.C.	1st	31 Mar. "	-	474	430	-	3	-	288	(²) 145
2,005	"	All Saints' Poplar Mutual, 170, East India Dock-road, E.	1st	19 Sept. 1893	15	30	27	17	-	14	-	30
2,006	"	St. Laurence Pountney City Mutual, Suffolk House, 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,007	"	Arbour-square Model, 92, Locksley-street, Burdett-road, E.	2nd	- 1893	-	227	236	-	-	5	-	231
2,008	"	Bishopsgate and Spitalfields 975th Starr-Bowkett, Anderson's Hotel, Shoreditch, E.	2nd	31 Aug. "	-	179	319	-	-	74	-	245
2,009	"	Brondesbury and Kilburn Mutual, 190, Broadhurst-gardens, West Hampstead.										
2,010	"	Harlesden Mutual, "Court House," High-street, Harlesden, N.W.										
2,011	1892	Metropolitan Provident Permanent, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.	2nd	31 Dec. 1893	53	6,874	4,338	4,625	242	-	8,225	980
2,012	"	2nd Railway Service and General Mutual, Mission Hall, 37, Ball's Pond-road, N.										
2,013	"	Tower Hamlets Reliance Permanent, Congregational Schools, Burdett-road, E.	1st	31 Oct. 1893	-	1,016	3,392	-	-	138	3,070	184
2,014	"	7th Provident (City and General) Mutual, 50, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	1st	28 Feb. "	-	2,347	2,224	-	-	70	1,276	878
2,015	"	Wharfedale, Prince Albert Tavern, Wharfedale-road, King's Cross, N.	1st	27 Jan. "	-	1,021	932	-	5	-	759	178
2,016	"	Second Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, W.C.	1st	30 April "	283	3,604	3,406	-	-	43	(³) 2,144	1,219

(²) Including 22 L., preliminary expenses.

(³) 651 L., premiums, omitted.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Registrar Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated. Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		MIDDLESEX— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
2,017	1892	Third Reform Ballot and Sale Mutual, 37, Dartmouth - street, Westminster, S.W.	1st	16 May 1893	231	1,477	1,407	-	-	18	952	437	
2,018	"	Dartmouth (N.W.) Mutual, Parish Hall, York-rise, N.	2nd	31 Dec. "	189	688	870	-	-	33	584	253	
2,019	"	First Chelsea Amicable Mutual, 188, Ebury-street, Pimlico, S.W.	This Society has been dissolved.				-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,020	"	Trustees' Permanent Investment, 300, Winchester House, E.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,021	"	City Boundary Mutual, Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.	1st	26 Dec. 1893	209	1,421	1,277	1	-	81	706	(1) 491	(1) Including 19l., preliminary expenses.
2,022	"	National Savings, 22, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.	The Registrar is informed that this Society was never started.				-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,023	"	Second Bishopsgate Mutual, 4, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has not transacted any business.				-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,024	"	Kensal Rise and District Mutual, St. John's Schools, Kilburn-lane, N.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,025	"	Harringway Alliance Terminable, Parish Room, Burgoyne-road, Harringay.	The Registrar is informed that this Society was never floated.				-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,026	"	St. Augustine's Mutual, St. Augustine's Boys' School, Kilburn Park-road, N.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,027	"	Second Rock Union Mutual, 234A, Old-street, City road, E.C.	1st	30 Sept. 1893	235	1,769	1,689	-	-	47	1,318	324	
2,028	"	Haverstock and District Co-operative Terminable, Rose and Crown Coffee Tavern, Malden-road, Kentish Town, N.W.	1st	31 Aug. "	86	448	1,574	-	95	-	1,374	295	

		1st	31 Dec.	"	175	1,493	1,372	10	27	-	1,176	233
2,029	"	Second St. Paul's Rowkett, Aldersgate Schoolroom, 181, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	1st	31 Dec.	"	175	1,493	1,372	10	27	1,176	233
2,030	"	Metropolitan United Permanent, 15, Finsbury-circus, E.C.	1st	16 Dec.	"	6	270	105	194	-	278	-
2,031	1893	Monument Permanent, 36, King William-street, E.C.										
2,032	"	Lockhart Employees and General, 107, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C.										
2,033	"	Nineteenth Pimlico, 37, Sloane-square, S.W.										
2,034	"	St Clement's Mutual, Clement's Inn Chambers, 263, Strand, W.C.										
2,035	1892	James McDonald, 58, High-street, White-chapel, E.	1st	- July 1893	-	930	800	-	-	-	400	400
2,036	1893	Society of Equality, No. 15, 341, Goswell-road, E.C.										
2,037	"	West Hampstead 1,005th Starr-Bowkett, Emmanuel Schools, Mill-lane, West Hampstead, N.W.										
2,038	"	Thrifty Permanent, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.										
2,039	"	Second Chandos Mutual, 34, New Bridge-street, E.C.										
2,040	"	Second Home Counties Equitable, 21, Lime-street, E.C.										
2,041	"	New Standard, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.										
				Total	-	82,622	4,012,890	7,965,935	2,527,067	463,552	9,774,804	1,150,006
21	1881	MONMOUTHSHIRE: Monmouthshire and South Wales Permanent, 1, Friars Chambers, Dock-street, Newport.	24th	30 April 1893	-	39,649	(2)50,791		28,982	9,041	85,451	3,363
29	1876	Newport, Pillgwenlly, and Maidee Permanent, Highbury Chambers, Skinner-street, Newport.	17th	31 Dec.	"	85	6,694	6,100	8,455	697	13,707	1,605
31	1880	Newport (Mon.) 315th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Tredegar Chambers, Newport.	13th	30 June	"	-	1,463	6,659	-	369	6,480	548
32	1881	Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Permanent, 2, Tiverton-place, Abergavenny.	12th	- Nov.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(2) Including 40,000L. deposit shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance due to Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			£.	£.	
33	1881	MONMOUTHSHIRE—continued. Second Newport (Monmouthshire) and Pontypool and District 431st Starr-Bowkett, Tredegar Chambers, Newport.	12th	31 Aug. 1893	—	1,060	£. 5,242	£. 30	£. 8	£. 4,755	(1) 509	(1) 213/4, appropriations purchased, omitted.	
34	1882	Abertillery and District Starr-Bowkett, National School, Abertillery.	11th	30 June "	195	550	3,052	—	73	2,850	(2) 275	(2) 32 1/4, appropriations and subscriptions purchased, omitted.	
35	"	Ebbw Vale, Tredegar and District 559th Starr-Bowkett, Emllyn Coffee Palace, Ebbw Vale.	11th	31 Dec. "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
36	1883	Pontypool and District 622nd Starr-Bowkett, Clarence Chambers, Clarence-street, Pontypool.	10th	30 Oct. "	—	425	1,570	69	35	1,281	392		
38	1884	Abercarn, Risca, and District 533rd Starr-Bowkett, Cloch Gobaith, Abercarn.	8th	11 Mar. "	—	370	2,295	—	—	1,660	606	(3) Including 20 l., purchase of appropriation.	
40	"	Risca and Abercarn Permanent, Rieu, Risca Colliery.	8th	30 April "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
41	"	Abergavenny 679th Starr-Bowkett, 55A, Frogmore-street, Abergavenny.	9th	31 May "	—	1,471	6,286	—	143	5,853	290		
42	"	Third Newport and Maindee 721st Starr-Bowkett, Tredegar-place, Newport.	9th	31 Oct. "	—	821	3,258	14	146	3,075	343		
43	1885	Mynyddislwyn and Risca Benefit, Abercarn	10th	31 Dec. "	18	295	474	77	368	919	—		
44	1886	Brynawr and District 821st Starr-Bowkett, 42, King's-street, Brynmawr.	7th	30 Sept. "	195	685	1,636	—	21	1,338	(4) 277	(4) Including 29 l., formation expenses.	
45	1887	Monmouthshire Valley Permanent, Office of Mr. T. S. Edwards, Abercarn.	6th	31 May "	39	638	2,100	234	110	2,093	131		
46	"	Maindee and District Mutual Benefit, Maindee.	6th	11 July "	—	640	2,052	16	47	2,000	21		
47	"	Second Abergavenny 872nd Starr-Bowkett, 55A, Frogmore-street, Abergavenny.	6th	31 Oct. "	—	1,421	4,828	—	60	3,402	1,366		
49	1890	First Newport Model, 4, Friars Chambers, Friar-street, Newport.	4th	31 Dec. "	—	939	2,232	—	76	1,830	478		

	4th	28 Feb. "	23	1,275	-	2,574	-	2,081	50	498
New Tredegar Provident Terminable, Tredegar Arms Hotel, New Tredegar.										
Powell's Tillery Permanent, Tillery Reading-room, Abertillery.										
1891 Pontypool Permanent, Town Hall, Pontypool.	2nd	31 Mar. 1893	-	-	2,225	510	9	-	2,650	94
1893 Third Abergavenny 1,007th Starr-Bowkett, 55A, Frogmore-street, Abergavenny.										
54 Ebbw Vale and District Perfect Thrift, 67, Victoria-road, Ebbw Vale.										
	First year not complete.									
	Total -	-	555	58,396	100,860	40,961	10,814	2,449	139,394	10,792
NORFOLK:										
1874 Norwich and East of England Permanent, St. Andrew's, Broad-street, Norwich.	45th	31 Dec. 1893	22	2,437	11,201	85	-	81	5,458	5,747
1892 Thetford, Norfolk, and Suffolk Mutual, 45, Earl-street, Thetford.	42nd	- Apr. 1894	-	1,836	4,856	701	2,009	-	7,548	18
1881 Norfolk and Norwich Equitable Permanent, White Hart Inn, Timberhill, Norwich.										
	A letter to this Society has been returned through the Post Office.									
1874 Great Yarmouth Permanent, 2A, South Quay, Great Yarmouth.	30th	31 Dec. 1893	17	52	117	-	2	-	81	38
1875 Norwich and Norfolk Temperance and General, Queen-street, Norwich.	26th	31 July "	-	9,863	(5)26,073	2,000	630	-	24,119	4,584
1874 Norfolk and Suffolk Permanent, Hall, Quay Chambers, Great Yarmouth.	25th	31 Dec. "	-	4,385	8,574	8,110	1,137	-	13,612	4,209
1884 King's Lynn and West Norfolk Perma- nent, Market-square Chambers, King's Lynn.	22nd	6 Oct. "	237	8,628	8,729	6,943	1,163	-	15,620	1,215
	Total of Old Societies		276	27,201	59,550	17,839	4,941	81	66,438	15,811
1876 Norwich 186th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, 27, Princes-street, Norwich.	17th	1 May 1893	-	1,374	6,687	-	371	-	6,636	422
" Great Yarmouth Temperance [formerly 193rd Starr-Bowkett], 27, Regent-street, Great Yarmouth.	17th	30 Sept. "	180	2,308	7,772	1,012	301	-	8,052	1,033
" Second Norwich 194th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Princes-street, Norwich.	17th	- Oct. "	72	1,147	5,107	260	131	-	4,773	725
1878 Third Norwich and District 230th Starr- Bowkett, Princes-street, Norwich.	15th	30 April "	-	1,921	6,773	-	494	-	5,975	1,292
1882 Fourth Norwich 526th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Bank-street, Norwich.	11th	30 July "	148	1,042	4,564	-	119	-	4,534	179
1883 Lynn Equitable Benefit, 100, London-road, King's Lynn.	10th	30 Nov. "	23	1,137	4,875	1,193	1,332	-	7,680	20

(5) Of these, 16,069 £ are
paid-up shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number	Year when incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.	
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.		
		NORFOLK—continued.												
44	1883	Fifth Norwich 695th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Bank-street, Norwich.	9th	6 April 1893	254	£. 497	£. 2,304	£. —	£. 13	—	£. 2,086	£. 231		
46	1888	Great Yarmouth and Gorleston Mutual, 12, Regent-street, Yarmouth.	5th	31 Dec. "	172	590	1,931	300	—	331	1,819	81		
48	1890	King's Lynn Oddfellows Mutual Aid, Oddfellows Hall, Purfleet-street, Lynn.	3rd	30 June "	39	124	—	—	—	—	—	—		
49	1892	Cromer and District Mutual, Lecture Hall, Cross-street, Cromer.	1st	30 Dec. "	268	1,053	899	—	—	61	190	648		
50	1893	North Walsham and Mundesley Freehold, Town Hall, North Walsham.	First year not complete.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
51	1893	Wymondham and District Mutual, The Schools, Town Green, Wymondham.					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
52	1893	County of Norwich Mutual, 6, Davey-place, Norwich.			Total - - -	1,432	38,484	100,492	20,604	8,002	473	108,183	20,442	
14	1875	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Third Northampton 176th Starr-Bowkett, 6A, Abington street, Northampton.	18th	31 Oct. 1893	159	1,966	7,310	6	445	—	7,240	521		
15	1876	Wellingborough Investment and Ballot, Freeman's School House, Oxford-street, Wellingborough.	17th	30 Sept. "	—	4,973	8,119	11,008	551	—	19,874	4		
16	1878	Fourth Northampton 236th Starr-Bowkett, 6A, Abington-street, Northampton.	15th	31 Aug. "	—	1,533	5,654	4	—	172	5,292	194		
17	"	Burton Latimer and Neighbourhood Freehold, Duke's Arms Inn, Burton Latimer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19	1879	Kettering 271st Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Kettering.	14th	31 Oct. 1893	177	1,087	6,970	—	253	—	6,743	480		

		10th	31 Dec.	"	77	639	2,318	15	95	-	2,180	248
20	Daventry and District Permanent, 56, High-street, Daventry.	10th	31 Dec.	"	77	639	2,318	15	95	-	2,180	248
21	Fifth Northampton 700th Starr-Bowkett, 6A, Abington-street, Northampton.	9h	31 Mar.	"	194	838	3,659	24	-	5	3,499	179
22	First Peterborough Richmond, Oriel House, New-road, Peterborough.	9th	30 April	"	-	1,026	5,930	5	151	-	6,038	48
23	First Northampton Richmond, Working Men's Club, St. Giles'-street, Northampton.	Notice of commencement of dissolution has been received.										
24	Second Peterborough Richmond, Oriel House, New-road, Peterborough.	This Society has united with the First Peterborough Richmond Building Society (22, Northants).										
25	Rushden Richmond, Coffee Tavern, Rushden.	7th	31 Oct. 1893		130	607	2,923	-	103	-	2,783	243
26	Kettering Richmond, Temperance Hall, Kettering.	6th	31 Mar.	"	-	777	3,135	-	43	-	3,055	123
27	Kettering Model, Town Hall, Kettering.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.										
28	Northampton and District Mutual, Temperance Hall, Newland, Northampton.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the Northampton United Permanent Building Society (39, Northants).										
29	Rushden and District Mutual Model, Coffee Tavern, Rushden.	6th	13 June 1893		223	805	3,149	4	12	-	3,075	90
30	Wellington School, Oxford-street, Wellington.	6th	5 July	"	236	588	2,249	22	176	-	2,322	125
31	Second Northampton and District Mutual, Temperance Hall, Newland, Northampton.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the Northampton United Permanent Building Society (39, Northants).										
32	First Northampton Economic, People's Cafe, Abington-street, Northampton.	6th	- Jan. 1894		176	609	2,057	98	140	-	2,290	5
33	Third Northampton and District Mutual Model, Temperance Hall, Newland, Northampton.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the Northampton United Permanent Building Society (39, Northants).										
35	Northampton Conservative, 41, Abington-street, Northampton.	6th	31 Dec. 1893		592	12,158	14,700	9,453	853	-	24,999	7
36	First Peterborough Model, 7A, Long Causeway, Peterborough.	4th	31 July	"	-	1,186	3,679	-	-	42	2,997	(1) 640
37	Northampton and District Model, No. 4, Temperance Hall, Newland, Northampton.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the Northampton United Permanent Building Society (39, Northants).										
38	Second Northampton Economic, 58, Abington-street, Northampton.	2nd	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Northampton United Permanent, Temperance Hall, Newland, Northampton.	First year not complete.										
	Total		-	-	1,964	28,792	71,852	20,639	2,822	219	92,187	2,907

(1) Including 12l., preliminary expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Regi-ter Number.	Year when Incorpo- rated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappro- priated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		RE- MARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
NORTHUMBERLAND:													
17	1875	Star, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	34th	31 Dec. 1893	40	£. 2,280	£. (1) 10,797	£. 107	£. 544	£. —	£. 11,254	£. 194	(1) Including 9,892L. deposit shares.
47	"	Northern Counties Permanent, 2, Market-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	43rd	17 Nov. "	—	157,505	(2) 361,415	64,627	20,214	—	436,177	10,079	(2) Including 331,760L. preference shares.
49	1874	Crown Benefit, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	42nd	31 Dec. "	150	13,383	(3) 31,156	154	3,424	—	33,714	1,020	(3) Including 27,500L. deposit shares.
55	1882	Elswick Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Scotswood-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	33rd	19 Oct. "	—	14,067	(4) 51,005	1,032	—	—	49,910	2,127	(4) Including 44,001L. preference shares.
57	1876	Newcastle Borough Permanent, 72, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	40th	31 May "	—	988	(5) 1,226	150	107	—	1,443	40	(5) Including 1,136L. preference shares.
59	1875	Crown Permanent, Bank Chambers, Morley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	40th	31 Dec. "	197	14,539	(6) 29,158	—	1,220	—	29,174	1,204	(6) Including 27,096L. deposit shares.
62	"	Newcastle and Gateshead Permanent, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	40th	— Jan. 1894	55	3,000	(7) 8,101	31	250	—	8,136	246	(7) Including 6,978L. deposit shares.
71	1880	Tynemouth Permanent, 15, Camden-street, North Shields.	38th	8 Aug. 1893	—	13,941	(8) 32,425	16	2,317	—	33,358	1,400	(8) Including 19,265L. preference shares.
84	1883	North Northumberland, 29, Bridge-street, Morpeth.	32nd	6 April "	125	3,844	(9) 8,532	10	271	—	7,574	1,239	(9) Of these, 6,349L. are preference shares.
85	1875	Walker, Wallsend, and Willington Permanent, Café, Wallsend.	32nd	30 April "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
87	"	Newcastle-on-Tyne Permanent, 18, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	32nd	20 Nov. "	—	134,384	(11) 417,063	525	30,495	—	446,073	2,010	(11) Of these, 367,598L. are preference shares.
88	"	Sun Benefit, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	32nd	31 Dec. "	50	4,025	(12) 10,792	48	223	—	10,213	850	(12) Of these, 9,782L. are deposit shares.
89	1876	Royal Permanent, 21, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	29th	19 Feb. 1892	68	10,301	(13) 26,087	—	732	—	23,163	3,656	(13) Of these, 25,809L. are preference shares.
91	1889	Second Tyneside and Northern District, 1, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	31st	23 Feb. 1893	83	5,830	(14) 21,825	196	1,267	—	23,104	184	(14) Of these, 21,194L. are preference shares.
94	1875	Exchange Benefit, 1858, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	35th	31 May "	100	6,730	(15) 13,674	60	981	—	14,249	466	(15) Including 11,092L. deposit shares.

100	"	St. John, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	33rd	30 Sept.	"	45	(16) 3,766	8,522	(16) 35	622	-	8,866	313	(15) Including 7,950 <i>l.</i> , deposit shares.
100a	1881	Prince of Wales Permanent, 1, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	30th	29 May	"	99	(17) 7,927	32,399	-	132	-	31,914	617	(17) Of these, 31,880 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
101	1875	Grainger Permanent, 58, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	30th	23 Oct.	"	-	(18) 55,210	195,040	53	9,794	-	191,600	13,287	(18) Of these, 183,000 <i>l.</i> are on preference shares.
103	1873	Universal Permanent, 18, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	30th	13 Jan.	1894	174	(19) 49,033	117,600	-	6,125	-	122,791	934	(19) Of these, 113,785 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
105	1875	Monarch Permanent, 62, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	29th	31 Mar.	1893	-	(20) 51,378	268,581	4,688	12,845	-	285,458	156	(20) Of these, 263,112 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
108	1884	Newcastle Perpetual, 27, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	29th	9 Oct.	"	-	(21) 3,030	8,434	1,659	231	-	10,315	9	(21) Of these, 8,345 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
112	1875	Percy, 4, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	28th	30 June	"	634	(22) 43,582	64,160	13,755	812	-	75,595	3,132	(22) Of these, 60,309 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
114	1882	Town and County Permanent, 3, Dean-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	The Registrar is informed that this Society is being wound up voluntarily.											
119	"	General Permanent, Post Office Buildings, Howard-street, North Shields.	27th	31 Mar.	1893	-	(23) 24,519	54,327	-	785	-	53,566	1,516	(23) Of these, 50,110 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
121	"	Union Permanent, 81, Westgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	27th	- May	"	-	(24) 20,300	40,666	64	861	-	41,237	354	(24) Of these, 37,791 <i>l.</i> are loans and preference shares.
129	"	St. Nicholas Permanent, 42, Mossley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	25th	8 July	"	100	(25) 25,836	13,788	36	603	-	13,827	600	(25) Of these, 12,982 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
130	1881	Rock Permanent, 76, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	29th	31 Dec.	"	-	(26) 52,404	115,742	-	5,345	-	119,366	1,721	(26) Of these, 101,231 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
131	1880	North Eastern Permanent, 10, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	24th	31 Mar.	"	202	(27) 13,137	23,955	27	2,312	-	21,886	4,458	(27) Of these, 22,525 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
135	1875	Royal Arcade Permanent, 12, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	23rd	4 Mar.	"	-	(28) 37,629	104,855	595	3,463	-	105,810	3,103	(28) Of these, 101,480 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
138	1887	Northumberland Permanent, 76, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	23rd	30 June	"	30	(29) 2,991	10,202	-	-	2,620	1,892	(30) 5,690	(29) Of these, 10,164 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
149	1877	Bedlingtonshire Permanent, Bridge-street, Morpeth.	19th	21 Aug.	"	80	(31) 2,468	6,176	-	107	-	5,995	288	(30) Including 2,250 <i>l.</i> , property in possession.
		Total of Old Societies				2,232	778,227	2,087,703	87,868	105,582	2,620	2,217,640	60,893	(31) Of these, 5,173 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
151	1875	North Shields Permanent, 75, Howard-street, North Shields.	18th	31 Mar.	1893	316	(32) 22,279	49,572	73	2,720	-	51,050	1,315	(32) Of these, 36,651 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
152	"	Newcastle-on-Tyne Paragon, 21, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	18th	5 April	"	23	(33) 918	3,512	-	-	-	2,250	1,256	(33) Of these, 3,229 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
154	"	Earl Grey Permanent, 56, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	18th	26 June	"	-	(34) 6,203	17,693	-	223	-	17,525	391	(34) Of these, 14,812 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
156	"	Northern Home Permanent, 1, Union Chambers, 32, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	18th	18 April	"	45	(35) 3,264	7,757	-	119	-	7,813	63	(35) Of these, 5,060 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities, (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
NORTHUMBRIA—continued.												
157	1875	North Shields Standard Permanent, Howard-street, North Shields.	18th	13 Aug. 1893	—	£. 16,649	£. (1) 27,759	£. 1,868	£. 1,627	£. 31,244	£. 10	(1) Of these, 22,109 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
158	"	Newcastle Portland Permanent, 53, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	18th	27 Sept. "	178	10,136	(2) 16,301	595	516	17,400	12	(2) Of these, 14,516 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
159	1876	Newcastle-on-Tyne Globe (formerly Royal Oak), 32, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	18th	31 Dec. "	79	12,046	(3) 22,545	—	697	22,836	406	(3) Of these, 20,144 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
161	"	Tynemouth Eligible Permanent, 49, Saville-street, North Shields.	16th	31 Mar. 1892	—	7,680	(4) 17,291	164	513	17,420	548	(4) Of these, 14,825 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
162	"	Armstrong Permanent, 50, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	17th	30 June 1893	—	5,851	(5) 8,960	157	754	9,832	39	(5) Of these, 8,429 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
163	1877	Wansbeck and Blyth Permanent, Bridge-street, Morpeth.	The Registrar is informed that this Society is being dissolved.									
164	"	North Shields United Permanent, 85, Howard-street, North Shields.	16th	30 June 1893	45	901	(6) 5,376	—	—	5,167	33	(6) Of these, 4,991 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
165	1881	Borough of Tynemouth 452nd Starr-Bowkett, 58, Bedford-street, North Shields.	12th	31 Oct. "	170	2,099	7,682	—	185	7,274	593	
166	"	Wallsend, Walker, and Willington 474th Starr-Bowkett, Wallsend Café, Wallsend.	12th	31 Dec. "	—	1,325	4,625	5	268	4,635	263	
167	1882	Newcastle-on-Tyne Imperial Permanent, Cross House, 54, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	12th	31 Dec. "	90	17,928	(7) 21,250	1,573	244	21,223	1,844	(7) Of these, 19,510 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
168	"	Newcastle-on-Tyne 489th Starr-Bowkett, 50, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	11th	10 Mar. "	196	1,576	6,135	—	364	5,838	661	
169	"	Quayside Permanent, Bank Chambers, Mossley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	11th	28 May "	18	1,612	(8) 5,084	182	190	5,456	—	(8) Including 4,792 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
170	1883	City of Newcastle, 11, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.	10th	31 Dec. "	—	7,708	(9) 14,274	700	217	14,740	451	(9) Including 12,171 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.

		10th	30 Nov.	247	1,898	7,501	8	238	-	7,492	315	(¹⁰) Of these, 1,803L. are preference shares.
171	"	Second Borough of Tynemouth 635th Starr-Bowkett, 58, Bedford-street, North Shields.										
172	1884	Walker and Byker Industrial Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, High Walker.	10th	1 Nov.	124	2,969	(¹⁰) 2,739	691	192	3,630	12	
173	"	Blyth 682nd Starr-Bowkett, Mechanics' Institute, Bridge-street, Blyth.	9th	25 July	378	2,197	7,015	705	81	7,795	6	
174	"	Benwell and District 680th Starr-Bowkett, Northern Assurance Buildings, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	9th	30 June	-	522	2,014	-	22	1,705	(¹¹) 287	(¹¹) Including 12L. formation expenses.
176	1886	Eldon Permanent Benefit, 3, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.									
177	1887	Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Permanent, Howard Chambers, Howard-street, North Shields.	6th	1 Mar. 1893	79	2,741	(¹²) 6,094	158	110	6,324	38	(¹²) Including 3,840L. preference shares.
179	1888	Blyth District Self-Help Permanent, Mr. Charlton, Turner-street, Waterloo, Blyth.	5th	12 June	66	875	1,235	-	90	1,197	128	
180	"	Second Blyth 913th Starr-Bowkett, Mechanics' Hall, Blyth.	5th	26 June	-	2,707	4,232	340	62	4,627	7	
181	"	Newcastle-on-Tyne First Model, 54, Westgate-road, Newcastle.	5th	23 Oct.	271	758	3,201	3	-	2,730	346	
182	"	First Byker and Heaton Perfect Thrift, 113, Shields-road, Byker.	5th	30 Nov.	-	1,506	4,078	-	339	4,479	538	
183	1889	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Perfect Thrift, 10, Neville-street, Newcastle.	5th	4 Dec.	311	1,133	2,178	-	94	(¹³) 1,926	158	(¹³) 184L. appropriations in hand omitted.
184	"	First Newcastle-on-Tyne Economic, 76, Gray-street, Newcastle.	5th	20 Nov.	201	1,645	4,218	29	197	4,374	70	
185	"	North Shields and District Peer's Economic, 7, Hyllton-terrace, North Shields.	5th	4 Jan. 1894	-	1,830	5,096	-	169	5,202	63	
186	"	First Blyth Model, 10, Waterloo-road, Blyth.	4th	23 Feb. 1893	300	1,185	2,426	-	31	2,414	(¹⁴) 43	(¹⁴) Including 11L. formation expenses.
187	"	Shields, Whitley, and District Model, 20, Howard-street, North Shields.	4th	30 April	245	933	2,450	-	56	1,636	(¹⁵) 870	(¹⁵) Including 57L. formation expenses.
189	"	First Wallsend and Walker Peer's Economic, High-street, Wallsend.	4th	3 May	-	250	726	-	-	673	53	
190	"	Third Borough of Tynemouth 954th Starr-Bowkett, 58, Church-way, North Shields.	United with the Borough of Tynemouth 452nd Starr-Bowkett Building Society (165, Northumberland).									
191	"	South Newcastle-on-Tyne 958th Starr-Bowkett, 34, Blackett-street, Newcastle.	4th	31 Aug. 1893	151	498	1,264	-	192	697	375	

205	"	Newcastle West End Model, 305, West-gate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(^a) 148	(^b) Including 80 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
206	"	Newcastle Central Model, Y.M.C.A., Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	2nd	24 Oct. 1893	-	665	930	2	57	-	841	-	(^c) 52	(^d) Including 40 <i>l.</i> , formation account.
207	1892	Second Newcastle upon-Tyne Economic, 49, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1st	2 May "	-	430	324	23	1	-	296	-	(^e) 96	(^f) Including 48 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
208	"	North Shields Willington Quay and District 2nd Economic, 7, Hylton-terrace, North Shields.	1st	5 June "	144	526	365	-	28	-	297	-	(^g) 158	(^h) Including 80 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
209	"	Second Newcastle Central Model, Y.M.C.A., Blackett-street, Newcastle.	1st	18 July "	-	282	220	1	-	33	30	-	(ⁱ) 403	(^j) Including 21 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
210	"	Haltwhistle and District Economic, Main-street, Haltwhistle.	1st	1 Dec. "	362	978	776	-	47	-	420	-		
211	1893	Elswick No. 1 Model, 100, Juliet-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.												
212	"	Second West End Model, Bank Buildings, 305, Westgate road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.												
213	"	Second Heaton, and Byker Model, 98, Shiels-road, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.												
214	"	Northern Model, Y.M.C.A., Blackett-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.												
				First year not complete.										
				Total -	7,721	933,089	2,402,282	95,375	116,261	3,449	2,534,106		76,363	
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:														
2	1881	Nottingham Permanent, 46, Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham.	43rd	30 April 1893	3,010	109,509	255,152	44,049	13,255	-	312,248	-	208	
24	1879	Newark-upon-Trent Permanent, 74, Barnby-gate, Newark.	25th	30 Dec. "	70	-	6,577	-	187	-	5,957	-	807	
25	1875	Mansfield, Mechanics' Institute, Mansfield-	24th	31 Dec. "	390	8,071	17,204	1,008	1,337	-	18,095	-	1,404	
26A	1887	Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Working Men's Mutual, New's House, St. James-street, Nottingham.	19th	30 April "	110	815	3,304	-	414	-	3,293	-	425	
		Total of Old Societies			3,589	118,995	282,237	45,057	15,193	-	339,593	-	2,894	

A letter to the Society has been returned through the Post Office.														
			2nd	20 Oct. 1893	-	947	1,534	4	70	-	-	-	-	-
			The Registrar is informed that this Society has been wound up.											
			Total - -		4,321	128,458	309,500	46,564	24,774	-	-	374,985	5,903	
8	1884	OXFORDSHIRE: Henley-on-Thames and District 685th Starr-Bowket, Coffee House, Henley.	9th	31 Mar. 1893	-	2,467	10,949	-	296	-	-	10,705	540	
9	1888	Banbury 929th Starr-Bowket, Temperance Hall, 61, High-street, Banbury.	5th	31 Dec. "	76	273	951	-	-	51	634	266		
10	"	Oxford 935th Starr-Bowket, Oxford Café, 4, Castle-street, Oxford.	5th	31 Dec. "	180	290	924	-	-	49	818	57		
11	"	Deddington, Heyford, and Asion Permanent, Mr. G. Coyzins, Hudson-street, Deddington.	5th	30 Nov. "	30	202	644	-	-	63	527	54		
12	1891	Oxford and District Perfect Thrift, St. Michael's School, New Inn Hall-street, Oxford.	2nd	30 Nov. "	399	812	1,154	-	-	160	623	371		
			Total - -		685	4,044	14,622	-	296	323	13,307	1,288		
1	1881	RUTLANDSHIRE: Uppingham Permanent, Lecture Hall, Uppingham.	12th	31 Dec. 1893	21	104	388	-	59	-	300	147		
2	1885	Rutland Richmond, Church Passage, Oakham.	8th	31 Aug. "	228	817	4,218	-	33	-	4,071	180		
			Total - -		249	921	4,606	-	92	-	4,371	327		
4	1882	SHROPSHIRE: Oswestry Permanent, Oswald-road, Oswestry.	-	This Society has dissolved.				-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	1883	Wellington, Dawley Green, Ketley, and Shropshire Permanent, King-street, Wellington.	42nd	31 July 1893	63	1,768	2,760	1,749	603	-	2,217	2,895		
11	1888	Permanent Salopian, Shrewsbury - -	27th	30 June "	-	2,173	5,366	-	125	-	5,060	431		
			Total of Old Societies		63	3,941	8,126	1,749	728	-	7,277	3,326		

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
SHROPSHIRE—continued.													
2	1875	Salop Town and County Permanent, 26A, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.	18th	31 Dec. 1893	82	£. 3,478	£. 4,717	£. 3,185	£. 315	—	£. 6,421	£. 1,796	
3	1882	Shrewsbury 502nd Starr-Bowkett, Bank Chambers, Swan-hill, Shrewsbury.	11th	31 Mar. "	—	1,753	8,114	29	170	—	8,296	17	
7	1885	1st Shrewsbury Richmond, 8, St. Mary-street, Shrewsbury.	7th	31 Dec. "	—	636	3,212	—	95	—	3,100	207	
8	"	Oswestry Richmond, 47, Willow-street, Oswestry.	8th	31 May "	—	1,506	5,983	—	351	—	5,717	617	
10	1887	Ludlow and District 859th Starr-Bowkett, 137, Corve-street, Ludlow.	6th	31 May "	—	1,189	5,033	—	131	—	3,818	1,346	
12	1889	Whitchurch Model, Working Men's Hall, Whitchurch.	4th	17 April "	—	863	2,523	—	—	—	2,092	(1) 431	(1) Including 34L., formation expenses.
13	"	Market Drayton and District Richmond, High-street, Market Drayton.	Notice of commencement of dissolution has been received.										
14	"	Shrewsbury Economic, Working Men's Hall, Princess-street, Shrewsbury.	4th	17 Oct. 1893	301	1,238	3,303	2	154	—	3,248	211	
15	1891	Whixall and Wem Model Undenominational School, Whixall.	2nd	14 Oct. "	—	494	828	—	—	31	662	(2) 135	(2) Including 54L., formation expenses.
				Total	446	15,098	41,839	4,965	1,944	31	40,631	8,086	
SOMERSETSHIRE:													
12	1875	Langport and Mid-Somerset, Town Hall, Langport.	44th	1 Mar. 1893	888	28,097	41,354	27,851	2,596	—	43,610	27,691	
20	1884	Mutual Permanent, St. Mary-street, Bridgewater.	41st	31 Dec. "	—	14,988	(3) 12,035	23,165	1,930	—	33,246	(4) 3,884	(3) Including 4,064L., preferential shares. (4) Including 3,860L., properties in possession.
24	1877	Shepton Mallet Permanent, 27, Peter-street, Shepton Mallet.	40th	— Mar. "	—	6,127	11,077	1,471	1,132	—	13,488	192	
30	1883	Taunton and West of England Perpetual, 3, Hammet-street, Taunton.	36th	31 Aug. "	426	36,940	(5) 24,044	41,294	11,003	—	73,302	3,044	(5) Including 13,073L., paid-up shares.

												(^a) Including 1999L, properties in possession.	(^b) Including 7,711L preference shares.	(^c) Including 3850L, property in possession.	(^d) Including 14,904L, paid-up shares.	(^e) Including 1,008L, preferential shares.
31	1878	Frome Selwood Permanent, 21, King-street, Frome.	33rd	30 Mar.	"	647	16,470	33,303	10,043	1,210	-	41,853	(^a) 2,703			
33	1885	Central Somerset Permanent, Bridgwater - street, Frome.	31st	31 Dec.	"	-	4,393	(^f) 8,006	-	21	-	5,170	(^a) 2,857			
35	1875	British Workman and General, 3, Wood-street, Bath.	27th	11 Dec.	"	665	16,741	41,845	-	2,178	-	39,063	4,960			
38	1893	Bath Liberal Permanent Mutual, 3, Paragon, Bath.	24th	31 Dec.	"	-	18,104	(^g) 36,277	6,263	1,340	-	42,169	1,711			
40	1876	Weston-super-Mare Mutual Permanent, 46, Waterloo-street, Weston-super-Mare.	20th	30 Sept.	"	-	3,149	5,135	2,006	1,692	-	5,638	3,195			
41	1875	Bristol and Somerset Permanent, 6 and 7, St. Stephen-street, Bristol.	20th	30 Nov.	"	27	1,501	(^h) 1,583	3,354	368	-	4,913	392			
		Total of Old Societies				2,653	146,510	214,649	114,047	23,475	-	302,442	50,629			
43	1878	Bath and District (formerly 226th Starr-Bowkett), 7, Abbey Chambers, York-street, Bath.	15th	6 Feb.	1893	215	1,020	3,771	898	345	-	3,510	1,504			
45	1880	Crewkerne and District 310th Starr-Bowkett, Market-square, Crewkerne.	13th	30 June	"	-	1,106	4,335	277	181	-	4,546	247			
47	"	Burnham and Highbridge Mutual Benefit, Assembly Rooms, Burnham.	13th	20 Nov.	"	36	1,008	2,957	-	406	-	3,230	223			
48	1881	Chard and District 456th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hotel, Holyrood-street, Chard.	12th	30 Nov.	"	182	1,243	4,760	-	200	-	4,840	120			
49	"	Second Crewkerne and Yeovil 465th Starr-Bowkett, Market-square, Crewkerne.	12th	31 Dec.	"	-	1,055	4,284	-	190	-	4,402	72			
51	1883	Somerton, Street, and District 594th Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall, Somerton.	10th	31 May	"	-	1,891	6,555	-	34	-	3,938	2,651			
54	1884	Burnham and District Mutual, Alfred-street, Burnham.	9th	2 June	"	200	908	3,455	-	420	-	3,509	366			
55	"	First Taunton 690th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Hammet-street, Taunton.	9th	15 Aug.	"	-	2,131	5,745	-	27	-	5,653	119			
56	"	Third Crewkerne and Yeovil 703rd Starr-Bowkett, Market-square, Crewkerne.	9th	31 July	"	464	1,160	3,527	352	53	-	3,929	3			
57	"	Weston-super-Mare 748th Starr-Bowkett, The Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare.	9th	- Jan.	1894	396	2,002	7,316	25	610	-	7,673	278			
58	1885	Frome and District Benefit, Mechanics' Institute, Frome.	8th	11 Mar.	1893	132	1,410	5,197	-	261	-	5,301	157			
59	"	First Bridgwater and District 764th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Bridgwater.	8th	28 Feb.	"	353	1,100	4,086	-	41	-	3,809	328			
60	"	Second Taunton 790th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Hammet-street, Taunton.	8th	25 July	"	-	1,288	4,405	250	126	-	4,506	23			

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
SOMERSETSHIRE—continued.												
62	1886	Third Taunton 818th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Hammet-street, Taunton.	7th	18 Sept. 1893	—	£. 1,146	£. 4,547	—	£. —	£. 25	£. 4,436	86
63	1887	Second Weston-super-Mare and District 839th Starr-Bowkett, Boulevard Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.	7th	31 Dec. "	425	1,815	5,603	13	476	—	5,581	511
64	"	Second Bridgewater and District 846th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Bridgewater.	6th	31 Mar. "	331	1,030	3,181	—	24	—	3,138	67
65	1888	Fourth Taunton 905th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Hammet-street, Taunton.	5th	30 June "	418	1,187	3,264	—	—	62	2,945	257
66	"	Minehead and District 906th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Selbourne-place, Minehead.	5th	— June "	183	489	1,195	—	—	58	842	295
67	"	Wellington and District 921st Starr-Bowkett, Wellington.	5th	31 July "	373	1,609	3,184	—	270	—	3,348	106
70	1889	Bridgewater Model, 6, King's - square, Bridgewater.	4th	5 Sept. "	290	638	1,535	—	99	—	1,228	(1) 406
71	"	Highbridge, Huntspill, and District Mutual Baptist Schoolroom, Church - street, Highbridge.	4th	4 Dec. "	196	581	1,543	3	79	—	1,295	335
73	1891	City of Bath Perfect Thrift, 6, New King-street, Bath.	2nd	30 Apr. "	384	572	534	—	—	134	372	58
74	"	Second Chard and District 987th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hotel, Chard.	2nd	31 Mar. "	—	477	693	—	—	171	376	146
				Total - -	7,231	173,376	300,366	116,765	27,281	576	384,849	58,987
STAFFORDSHIRE:												
23	1875	Wolverhampton Freeholders' Permanent, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.	44th	14 Aug. 1893	—	17,943	25,146	26,278	1,184	—	51,917	691
39	1876	North Staffordshire Permanent £.50, Town Hall, Hanley.	43rd	30 June "	315	7,143	8,814	9,583	938	—	12,175	(2) 7,160
43	"	Newcastle-under-Lyme and District United, Queen-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	43rd	31 Dec. "	—	8,614	14,784	34	1,402	—	9,884	(2) 6,336

(2) Including 444L. property on hand.

(3) Including 4,538L. properties on hand.

		43rd	31 Dec.	"	379	9,968	15,034	4,529	196	-	14,403	(⁴) 5,356
47	1875	Newcastle-under-Lyme, 4, Iron Market, Newcastle.	43rd	31 Dec.	"	379	9,968	15,034	4,529	196	-	(⁴) 5,356
54	1885	Burslem and Tunstall Permanent £.50, Brickhouse-street, Burslem.	42nd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	1886	Brierley Hill and Stourbridge Incorporated, Town Hall, Brierley Hill.	42nd	31 Dec.	1893	143	1,866	4,049	103	729	3,188	1,623
59	1888	Burton-on-Trent District Permanent, 179, Horninglow-street, Burton-on-Trent.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.									
61	"	Wednesbury, 1, Russell-street, Wednesbury.	40th	11 Sept.	1893	—	9,858	25,809	1,300	1,961	24,243	4,887
60	1877	Tunstall, Goldenhill, Kildgrove, and Talk-o'-th-Hill £.50 Permanent, Board Room, Town Hall, Tunstall.	41st	31 May	"	—	8,636	12,774	50	3,375	13,817	2,382
68	1890	Tamworth Permanent, Town Hall, Tamworth.	39th	28 Feb.	"	270	7,898	12,480	940	1,000	14,420	—
71	1875	Staffordshire Potteries Economic, Marsh-street, Hanley.	39th	14 Aug.	"	270	6,080	12,311	605	265	10,293	2,888
75	1879	Leek and Moorlands Permanent, 1, Stockwell-street, Leek.	37th	31 Dec.	"	—	96,133	262,745	100	23,469	255,830	(⁶) 30,484
88	1875	Longton Mutual Permanent, Anchor Chambers, Market street, Longton.	31st	31 Aug.	"	244	10,145	(⁷) 11,774	22,116	2,277	18,524	(⁸) 17,643
90	1884	Leek United Permanent, 52, Great Edward-street, Leek.	31st	31 Dec.	"	1,385	29,039	89,080	—	8,464	94,990	2,554
92	1877	Stone New Freehold, Christ Church Parish room, Stone.	20th	28 Feb.	"	152	5,270	7,854	914	126	8,631	263
93	1875	North Staffordshire Permanent Economic, Liverpool-road, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	29th	28 Feb.	"	821	25,662	26,949	26,294	1,916	52,611	2,548
97	1869	Mechanics, Permanent, Pall Mall, Hanley	29th	30 April	"	187	4,469	10,788	—	2,417	7,534	5,671
99	1878	Star Mutual Permanent, Wedgwood Chambers, Burslem.	28th	25 Mar.	"	200	6,139	10,873	2,299	3,644	15,606	1,210
116	1889	Penton Mutual Permanent, 103, High-street, Penton.	22nd	8 Sept.	"	—	5,509	4,266	7,650	336	12,095	157
121	1875	County of Stafford, 7, Caroline-street, Longton.	20th	31 Dec.	"	—	30,330	(⁹) 15,804	69,759	2,950	81,252	(¹⁰) 7,261
		Total of Old Societies	Total of Old Societies		4,366	291,362	571,394	172,554	56,649	—	701,413	99,184
124	"	Cannock Mutual Permanent, Public Rooms, Cannock.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
128	1876	Longton Provident, 6, Market-terrace, Longton.	This Society has terminated.									

(⁴) Including 4,342l., properties in possession.
(⁵) Of these, 192,594l. are preference shares,
(⁶) Including 4,000l., properties in possession.
(⁷) Of these, 3,304l. are paid-up shares.
(⁸) Including 3,701l., properties in possession.
(⁹) Of these, 4,423l. are paid-up shares.
(¹⁰) Including 5,611l., properties in possession.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
130	1877	STAFFORDSHIRE—continued. Wolverhampton and District (formerly Stafford-road) Permanent, 21, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.	17th	31 Dec. 1893	—	20,212	24,117	23,966	—	2,680	42,490	(¹) 2,913	(¹) £ 4,708, premiums omitted.
131	"	Stafford Railway Permanent, 9, St. Mary's Grove, Stafford.	16th	31 Oct. "	159	6,992	5,398	7,466	394	—	12,248	(²) 1,010	(²) Including 1,000 <i>l.</i> , property in possession.
132	1878	Newcastle-under-Lyme and District 227th Starr-Bowkett, 11th-sheet, Newcastle.	The Registrar is informed that the funds have been distributed and the Society practically wound up.										
133	"	Longton and Fenton (County of Stafford) 233rd Starr-Bowkett, 7 Market-terrace, Longton.	This Society has been wound up.										
135	"	Burslem and Tunstall 241st Starr-Bowkett, Wedgwood Institute, Burslem.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
136	1879	Walsall 254th Starr-Bowkett, 21, Bridge-street, Walsall.	14th	31 May 1893	—	6,009	13,157	11,098	1,761	—	24,230	1,796	
138	"	Wolverhampton 258th Starr-Bowkett, 2, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.	14th	4 July "	175	2,656	4,806	—	1,422	—	5,498	730	
141	1881	Second Newcastle-under-Lyme and District 366th Starr-Bowkett, Sutherland Chambers, High-street, Newcastle.	Letters to this Society have been returned through the Post Office.										
142	"	Burton-on-Trent 379th Starr-Bowkett, Salem Chapel Schoolroom, Station-road, Burton-on-Trent.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
144	"	Second Wolverhampton and District 419th Starr-Bowkett, 5, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.	12th	5 Aug. 1893	164	1,586	4,072	—	595	—	(³) 4,258	409	(³) £ 62, appropriation sold, omitted.
147	"	Second Longton Borough Mutual, Court House, Longton.	12th	— Dec. "	—	5,208	49,155	—	—	—	47,850	1,305	
148	1882	Etruscan Permanent, Etruscan House, 25, Bond-street, Burslem.	11th	17 June "	126	2,054	1,679	3,477	30	—	4,902	284	
150	1883	Second Walsall and District 608th Starr-Bowkett, 29, Bridge-street, Walsall.	10th	30 June "	332	2,908	9,178	2,750	1,065	—	12,383	660	

		9th	20 Oct. "	279	1,771	6,610	-	532	-	6,844	298	
154	1884	First Burton-on-Trent Richmond, Temperance Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent.										
157	1886	Burton-on-Trent Safety Mutual, 181, Station-street, Burton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
158	"	Widnesbury and Willenhall Starr-Bowkett, Bank Chambers, Bridge-street, Widnesbury.	31 May 1893	147	116	2,763	600	—	328	2,941	94	
159	"	Willenhall 809th Starr-Bowkett, 25, Upper Lichfield-street, Willenhall.	This Society has amalgamated with No. 158 as the Widnesbury and Willenhall Starr-Bowkett Building Society.									
160	"	Second Burton-on-Trent 775th Starr-Bowkett, 30, High-street, Burton.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
163	1887	Lichfield Victoria, Tamworth-street, Lichfield.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
165	"	Second Wolverhampton Self-Help Permanent Benefit, 56, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
166	1888	First Walsall Richmond, Young Men's Christian Association, Freer-street, Walsall.	31 May 1893	226	962	1,860	—	49	—	1,279	630	
167	"	Second Burton-on-Trent Richmond, 48, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent.	30 Sept. "	160	762	3,290	—	—	20	3,184	86	
168	"	Rowley Regis and District Benefit, Mr. T. Cooksey, Halesowen-road, Old Hill.	30 Sept. "	110	1,402	2,913	—	21	—	2,677	257	
169	1889	First Wolverhampton Richmond, 89, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.	30 Sept. "	237	670	2,240	—	86	—	1,940	(4) 386	(1) Including 18½, formation expenses.
170	"	First Handsworth 945th Starr-Bowkett, Wretham-road Church Schoolroom, Handsworth.	28 Feb. "	—	1,963	4,827	—	88	—	4,418	497	
171	"	Walsall, Bloxwich and District 957th Starr-Bowkett, 81, Bridge-street, Walsall.	30 June "	294	778	1,819	—	27	—	1,283	563	
172	"	Walsall and District Perfect Thrift, 46, Bradford-street, Walsall.	29 Feb. "	—	216	1,162	—	66	—	1,135	93	
173	"	Burton-on-Trent and District Perfect Thrift, 94, Station-street, Burton-on-Trent.	The Society has gradually wound itself up.									
174	"	First Wolverhampton Cobden, 84, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.	25 Nov. 1893	234	969	2,070	14	123	—	1,799	408	
175	"	First Wolverhampton Model, 2, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.	12 Dec. "	121	159	628	—	1	—	408	(4) 221	(5) Including 75½, formation expenses.
176	1890	Smethwick Perfect Thrift, No. 1, Coffee-house, Rolfe-street, Smethwick.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution of this Society have been received.									
178	"	Longton Phoenix, 88, Stafford-street, Longton.	12 April 1892	113	3,478	3,999	920	250	—	5,000	(6) 169	(6) Including 56½, preliminary expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities and Cash.	
179	1890	STAFFORDSHIRE— <i>continued</i> . Tamworth and District Cobden, Victoria Chambers, Victoria-road, Tamworth.	3rd	22 Aug. 1893	183	£. 632	£. 1,154	£. 57	£. 4	£. —	£. 1,081	£. 134	
180	"	West Bromwich Perfect Thrift, 8, Dartmouth-street, West Bromwich.	Amalgamated with Oldbury, Langley, and District Perfect Thrift Building Society (Reg. No. 81, Worcester).										
181	"	Cradley Heath, Old Hill, and District Cobden, Foxoak House, Cradley Heath.	The Registrar is informed that this Society was not floated.										
182	1891	First Bilston Popular, Methodist New Connexion School, Oxford-street, Bilston.	2nd	30 June 1893	—	461	683	19	—	15	441	(1) 246	(1) Including 30 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
183	"	Hednesford and Cannock Chase District Perfect Thrift, Station-road, Hednesford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
184	"	Wolverhampton "Popular," 6, King-street, Wolverhampton.	A letter to this Society has been returned through the Post Office.										
186	1892	Wolverhampton and District Perfect Thrift, Berlin-chambers, Princess-street, Wolverhampton.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.										
187	1893	First Bilston Model, Wellington-road, Bilston.											
188	"	First Wednesbury Model, Russell-street, Wednesbury.											
189	"	First Walsall and Bloxwich Model, Bank-chambers, Bridge, Walsall.											
190	"	First Stoke-upon-Trent Model, Free Library-buildings, London-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.	First year, not complete.										
191	"	First Cradley Heath, Halesowen, and Blackheath Model, Foxoak House, Cradley Heath.											
192	"	First West Bromwich Model, 33, High street, West Bromwich.											
			Total	—	7,446	354,126	718,974	222,921	63,163	3,043	889,642	112,373	

SUFFOLK :													
11	1885	Ipswich Permanent, 16, Arcade - street, Ipswich.	43rd	1 Sept. 1893	222	34,164	(2) 26,765	23,436	1,791	-	49,341	2,651	(2) Including 18,553 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
19	1875	Bury St. Edmunds Permanent, Guildhall, Bury St. Edmunds.	28th	31 Dec. "	342	10,226	20,375	6,788	74	-	25,077	(3) 2,160	(3) Including 1,617 <i>l.</i> , properties in possession.
21	1876	Lowestoft Mutual, London-road, Lowestoft.	23rd	13 April "	202	3,440	9,010	2,400	128	-	9,550	1,988	
		Total of Old Societies			766	47,830	56,150	32,624	1,993	-	83,968	6,799	
23	1875	Ipswich and District 162nd Starr-Bowkett, 17, Museum-street, Ipswich.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.										
25	1876	Ipswich Co-operative Permanent Mutual, 38, Carr-street, Ipswich.	17th	27 Sept. 1893	-	12,170	13,624	8,809	191	-	22,613	11	
29	1888	First Bury St. Edmunds Richmond, 8, Whiting-street, Bury St. Edmunds.	5th	31 May "	251	891	3,099	-	77	-	2,963	213	
30	1889	Aldeburgh, Leiston, Saxmundham, and District Richmond, 2, Brudenell-street, Aldeburgh.	4th	26 June "	272	627	1,887	-	26	-	1,535	378	
31	"	Lowestoft and Kirkley Mutual, Marine Chambers, London-road, Lowestoft.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
32	1890	Haverhill and District Peers' Economic, 57, High-street, Haverhill.	This Society has been closed.										
34	1891	First Bury St. Edmunds and District Premier, 8, Whiting-street, Bury St. Edmunds.	3rd	31 Dec. 1893	242	463	903	-	1	-	795	(4) 109	(4) Including balance of formation expenses.
35	"	Bury St. Edmunds Model, Constitutional Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.	2nd	- Oct. "	213	520	783	-	23	-	339	(5) 467	(5) Including 19 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
				Total - -	1,744	62,501	76,446	41,433	2,311	-	112,213	7,977	
SURREY :													
93	1875	No. 3 Borough of Lambeth Permanent, 128, Westminster Bridge-road.	41st	1 Feb. 1893	1,071	45,242	76,248	11,878	13,568	-	96,002	5,692	
99	1878	Lambeth Permanent, 102, Lorrimore-road, Kennington Park, S.E.	41st	31 Dec. "	87	2,911	(6) 2,734	-	30	-	2,614	150	(6) Including 150 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
107	1877	East Surrey Permanent, 48, Jamaica-road, Bromptonsey.	40th	31 Dec. "	79	1,994	(7) 5,970	-	1,029	-	6,701	298	(7) Including 750 <i>l.</i> , preference shares.
172a	1874	Kingston Permanent, Norbiton Schools, Hawkes-road, Kingston-on-Thames.	26th	31 Mar. "	1,010	31,088	66,770	46	300	-	67,096	20	

		17th	30 June 1893		3,653	12,230		190	417		12,520	317
239	Clapham Perseverance, Clapham, S.W.			-								
240	Walworth Bowkett, 355, Walworth-road, S.E.	17th	This Society is winding up.		-							
242	Walworth and Camberwell 190th Starr-Bowkett, 302, Walworth-road, S.E.	17th	31 Aug. 1893	160	1,131	4,880		10	525		5,120	295
244	Fifth Provident Mutual, Grove House, 26, Camberwell-grove, S.E.	15th	29 Feb. 1892	51	4,284	10,994			857		11,089	762
247	South London 204th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	16th	- Feb. 1893	-	1,717	5,709			372		5,480	601
248	South London Equitable, Temperance Hall, Blackfriars-road, S.E.	17th	31 Dec. "	-	3,178	12,681			602		12,689	594
250	Walworth Institution, 10, Camberwell-road, S.E.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.										
252	Sutherland, Schoolroom, Wren - road Chapel, Camberwell, S.E.	16th	31 Oct. 1893	-	2,862	10,092			492		9,414	1,170
253	First Battersea Mutual, Orkney - street Schools, Battersea Park-road, S.W.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.										
255	Seventh Rotherhithe Operatives, National Schools, Lownd-road, Rotherhithe.	This Society has terminated.										
258	Bernondsey Permanent, 100, Southwark Park-road.	15th	31 Oct. 1893	65	6,903	5,145		6,510	69		11,664	60
260	Nine Elms [formerly 244th Starr-Bowkett], United Methodist Free Church School-room, Miles-street, South Lambeth-road.	14th	31 Jan. "	-	1,283	4,744			1,054		4,818	980
261	Third Kingston-on-Thames 249th Starr-Bowkett, Assize Courts, Kingston-on-Thames.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.										
262	Croydon Permanent, 68, North - end, Croydon.	14th	30 June 1893	-	12,646	(³) 19,174		1,480	260		19,100	1,814
263	New London and Westminster, 18, Borough High-street, London Bridge.	14th	30 Dec. "	-	17,362	(⁴) 20,762		15,474	250		35,498	988
264	Paradise Road (Ballot and Sale), School-room, Methodist Chapel, Paradise-road, Clapham-road.	14th	30 June "	-	1,346	6,417		1	362		6,348	432
265	Dorking Investment and Permanent, South-street, Dorking.	14th	31 Dec. "	64	3,938	4,850		201	258		4,639	670
266	Second South London 262nd Starr-Bowkett, 166 and 168, Westminster Bridge-road.	14th	28 June "	-	2,543	6,823		200	738		7,535	226
267	Second Wandsworth Road 264th Starr-Bowkett, Commercial Schools, Wandsworth-road.	14th	15 July "	-	1,621	5,946			532		5,854	624

(³) Including 17,500L., paid-up shares.(⁴) Including 19,000L., paid-up shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		SURREY—continued.				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
268	1879	East Dulwich and Camberwell Mutual, Danby-street Schoolroom, Peckham.	14th	31 Oct. 1893	—	4,755	12,531	—	2,921	—	13,387	2,065	
269	"	South Norwood Permanent, 4, Railway Building, Norwood Junction.	14th	30 June "	—	8,174	16,197	1,850	1,212	—	18,968	291	
270	"	Southwark Park Mutual [formerly 270th Starr-Bowkett], Manor Chapel, Rosebery-street, Bermondsey.	14th	10 Oct. "	35	247	1,150	—	34	—	1,042	142	
272	1880	Peckham Mutual Permanent, 59, Rye-lane, Peckham.	14th	31 Dec. "	—	8,145	14,491	11,855	1,031	—	25,076	(1) 2,301	(1) Including 1,755 <i>l.</i> , properties in hand.
273	"	New Cross and District 282nd Starr-Bowkett, The Institute, New Cross-road.	14th	— Jan. 1894	87	814	3,235	—	76	—	3,270	41	
274	"	Chertsey, Walton, Weybridge, and Woking District, Guildford-street, Chertsey.	14th	— Jan. "	143	2,773	(2) 6,935	171	352	—	6,717	741	(2) Including 4,050 <i>l.</i> , paid up shares.
276	"	Third Brixton and District 291st Starr-Bowkett, 3, Angell-road, Brixton-road.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.										
277	"	New Camberwell Mutual, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, S.E.	13th	30 Sept. 1893	—	2,485	2,854	1,820	163	—	4,703	134	
278	"	First Bermondsey Operatives, 62 <i>a</i> , Jamaica-road, Bermondsey.	13th	— June "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
279	"	Battersea Park 329th Starr-Bowkett, Landseer-street, Battersea Park-road.	13th	30 Sept. "	101	761	3,118	—	185	—	3,196	107	
280	"	Wandsworth 330th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Stanley-terrace, St. John's-hill, Wandsworth.	13th	— Sept. "	250	463	3,281	—	—	234	3,030	17	
282	"	Fourth Kingston and District 338th Starr-Bowkett, 30, Clarence-street, Kingston-upon-Thames.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.										
283	"	Surrey and Middlesex Permanent Investment, Eagle Chambers, Eden-street, Kingston.	13th	31 Dec. 1893	—	982	1,015	—	—	183	829	3	

[illegible]

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
308	1881	SURREY— <i>continued.</i> Clapham 443rd Starr-Bowkett, 65, High-street, Clapham.	12th	30 Sept. 1893	—	1,474	7,114	400	143	7,535	122	
309	"	Lambeth Ballot and Sale, Hawkstone Hall-rooms, Westminster Bridge-road.	12th	30 Sept. "	270	1,549	7,845	2	200	6,902	(¹) 1,145	
311	"	Eighth Rotherhithe Operatives, 80, Union-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	12th	6 Nov. "	28	1,795	3,610	2,185	—	5,759	36	
312	"	Sutton and Carshalton 468th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Carshalton.	12th	31 Dec. "	—	2,441	8,138	—	302	7,928	608	
313	"	Second Blackfriars 471st Starr-Bowkett, 49, Blackfriars-road, S.E.	12th	30 Nov. "	—	628	4,050	—	231	3,993	288	
321	1882	Fourth South London 517th Starr-Bowkett, Pigott's Hotel, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
323	"	Second New Kent-road 501st Starr-Bowkett, 68, Old Kent-road, S.E.	11th	30 June 1893	—	682	2,526	6	—	2,189	329	
324	"	Guildford, and District 525th Starr-Bowkett, Ward-street Hall, Guildford.	11th	31 July "	—	2,089	9,022	—	766	9,000	788	
325	"	Newington and Kennington 535th Starr-Bowkett, 72, Newington Butts, S.E.	11th	31 Aug. "	—	1,338	5,659	—	—	3,913	1,285	
326	"	Shepherds' 539th Starr-Bowkett, Board School, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street.	11th	30 Sept. "	—	867	4,879	—	110	4,580	409	
327	"	Second Berrymondsey 540th Starr-Bowkett, Christ Church Schoolrooms, Parker's-row, Berrymondsey, S.E.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.				—	—	—	—	—	
329	"	Dorking, Leatherhead, and District 570th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Dorking.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.				—	—	—	—	—	
332	1883	Third Perseverance Ballot and Sale, Assembly Rooms, Clapham, S.W.	11th	31 Dec. 1893	—	1,996	7,788	250	100	7,972	166	
333	"	York Town, &c. 582nd Starr-Bowkett, National School, York Town.	10th	21 Feb. "	—	2,125	7,182	—	217	7,193	206	

(¹) Including 400l. properties in possession.

335	"	Chertsey and District 598th Starr-Bowkett, London-street, Chertsey.	10th	31 Mar.	"	-	1,535	6,824	-	288	-	6,434	678
340	"	Second Paradise Road Ballot and Sale, Schoolroom, Paradise-road, Larkhall-lane, S.W.	10th	30 June	"	-	3,976	10,039	202	320	-	10,172	79
342	"	Metropolis and Counties Permanent Investment, 106, London-road, Southwark, S.E.	10th	31 Dec.	"	-	864	1,649	2,166	-	38	3,662	115
344	"	Second Guildford and District 592nd Starr-Bowkett, Ward-street Hall, Guildford.	10th	30 June	"	-	1,697	7,484	-	620	-	7,202	902
346	"	Reigate, Redhill, and District 621st Starr-Bowkett, British Workman, Reigate.	10th	31 Aug.	"	185	1,205	4,110	107	83	-	3,810	490
352	"	Old Battersea and District 633rd Starr-Bowkett, Goat Coffee Tavern, York-road, Battersea, S.W.	10th	31 Oct.	"	-	904	4,280	-	214	-	4,304	130
353	"	Richmond and District Mutual, Royal Standard Coffee Palace, Quadrant, Richmond.	10th	31 Dec.	"	65	477	1,683	100	42	-	1,785	40
354	"	Proprietary Permanent [late Clapham and Streatham 632nd Starr-Bowkett], Carter Home, 49, High-street, Clapham, S.W.	10th	30 Nov.	"	-	980	2,172	451	-	118	2,493	12
355	1884	Godalming, Farncombe, and District 649th Starr - Bowkett, Public Hall, Godalming.	10th	30 Nov.	"	-	1,570	7,158	3	544	-	7,231	474
360	"	Second Battersea Park and District, 667th Starr-Bowkett, Lecture Hall, Landseer-street, Battersea Park-road.	Notice of commencement of dissolution has been received.										
363	"	Second Wandsworth 669th Starr-Bowkett, 75, St. John's-hill, Clapham Park.	This Society is being wound up voluntarily.										
365	"	Leopold Permanent, Mill-lane, Brixton-hill.	8th	30 April 1893	-	-	138	615	-	23	-	553	85
366	"	Ninth Rotherhithe Operatives' Benefit, St. Mary's National Schools, Lower-road, Rotherhithe.	9th	21 Aug.	"	-	3,402	8,692	1,875	-	-	10,393	174
370	"	St. Bartholomew's, Camberwell, Ballot and Sale Mutual Benefit, Parish-room, Verney-road, Rotherhithe New-road.	Notice of commencement of dissolution has been received.										
375	"	Sixth Provident Camberwell and Peckham Mutual Benefit, Camberwell-grove, S.E.	8th	30 April 1893	110	2,918	6,368	20	161	-	-	5,918	631
376	"	Borough 729th Starr - Bowkett, Coffee Rooms, 44, Borough-road, S.E.	9th	- Mar. 1894	-	-	452	2,803	-	-	160	2,357	286

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
377	1884	SURREY— <i>continued.</i> Twelfth Commercial Brixton, 229, Brixton-road, S.E.	6th	— Feb. 1892	101	£. 1,562	£. 3,578	£. 550	£. 292	—	£. 3,946	(¹) 474	(¹) Including 40 <i>l.</i> , preliminary expenses.
378	"	Epsom Provident Mutual Benefit, Town Surveyor's Office, Ashley-road, Epsom.	7th	4 Jan. "	120	1,901	5,488	—	57	—	4,953	592	
380	"	Second Newington and Kennington 777th Starr - Bowkett, 72, Newington Butts, S.E.	8th	30 April 1893	266	780	3,703	—	—	376	3,039	288	
382	"	Fourth Perseverance (Ballot and Sale), Clapham Assembly Rooms, Gauden-road, Clapham.	8th	30 June "	—	3,560	5,192	—	—	4	4,740	448	
383	"	Streatham and East Surrey Permanent, 4, Railway-terrace, High-road, Streatham, S.W.	8th	30 Sept. "	58	899	3,124	4,208	283	—	5,779	(²) 1,836	(²) Including 1,552 <i>l.</i> , properties in possession.
384	"	South East London, Committee room (No. 2), Peckham Public Hall, Rye-lane, Peckham.	8th	30 Sept. "	82	1,144	4,283	—	201	—	4,380	104	
386	"	Old Kent-road Mutual Benefit, 388 <i>b</i> , Old Kent-road.	8th	29 Sept. "	212	1,503	3,167	40	77	—	3,060	224	
390	"	Equity Permanent, South Metropolitan Temperance Hall, Blackfriars-road.	14th	31 Dec. "	—	7,880	(³) 11,231	8,910	508	—	19,897	752	(³) Including 9,947 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
395	1886	South Metropolitan Gas Company's Officers and Employees' Permanent Benefit, 709 <i>a</i> , Old Kent-road, S.E.	7th	31 Dec. "	160	3,705	6,241	400	664	—	6,222	1,083	
400	1887	South London Eclipse Co-operative, Lecture Hall, Albert-road, Peckham, S.E.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
401	"	Fifth South London 848th Starr-Bowkett, 166, Westminster Bridge-road. S.E.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
405	"	Guildford and District Mutual, Constitutional Hall, Guildford.	6th	21 May 1893	—	794	1,961	—	20	—	1,963	18	

		6th	26 Nov. "	74	3,429	6,601	6,325	-	-	12,540	386	
410	"	11th Rotherhithe Operatives' Benefit, Mr. F. J. Bisley's Sale-room, Union-road, Rotherhithe.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
412	"	2nd Bermondsey Operatives' Benefit, 62 A, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
413	"	10th Rotherhithe Operatives' Benefit, St. Mary's Schoolroom, Lown-road, Rotherhithe.	6th	21 Dec. 1893	94	3,787	8,065	3,250	-	11,238	77	
422	"	West Southwark Ballot and Sale, 190, Blackfriars-road, S.E.	6th	18 Jan. 1894	235	1,320	3,530	4	(4) 11	(4) 3,196	349	(4) Prospective interest omitted.
427	"	Farnham and District 904th Starr-Bowkett, National Schools, Farnham.	5th	31 May 1893	261	899	2,381	-	-	19	896	(5) Including expenses.
431	"	Clapham Times Equitable, Carter Home, 49, High-street, Clapham, S.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5) Including expenses.
433	1888	South London Constitutional Mutual Benefit, 29A, Barry-road, Peckham Rye, S.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5) Including expenses.
434	1889	Sreatham Common Beehive Mutual, Beehive Inn, Streatham Common, S.W.	4th	- April 1893	-	900	2,023	-	7	1,944	86	
437	"	Brixton Central Mutual Benefit, 322, Brixton-road, S.W.	4th	19 May "	-	384	1,465	-	-	63	400	
438	"	St. John's East Dulwich Mutual, School, North Cross-road, East Dulwich, S.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
440	"	South Eastern (Peckham, Dulwich, and Camberwell) Ferminable, 3, Church-street, Camberwell Green, S.E.	4th	16 Oct. 1893	-	562	1,402	11	-	(6) 20	286	(6) Purchase of appropriation.
441	1890	Kennington and South Lambeth Benefit Thrift, 232, Clapham-road, S.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
443	"	12th Rotherhithe Operative Benefit, 80, Union-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	3rd	3 Oct. 1893	186	5,470	6,665	6,895	-	13,509	51	
444	"	Oval (S.W.) Mutual, 78, Clapham road, S.W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
445	1891	Third Battersea Mutual Benefit, Orkney-street School-room, Battersea Park-road, S.W.	3rd	- Dec. 1893	-	1,279	2,966	-	-	89	277	
446	"	Royal Liver Employées Benefit, 53, Borough High-street, Southwark, S.E.	2nd	30 June "	-	2,316	-	-	-	-	-	
447	"	Surrey Commercial Docks Benefit, Surrey Commercial Dock Company's Institute and Club, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	2nd	28 July "	-	2,423	5,790	-	-	5,513	277	
448	"	Mitcham District Mutual, Vestry Hall, Mitcham.	2nd	31 Dec. "	115	453	706	9	-	39	416	
449	"	Woking and District Permanent, Temperance Hotel, Chertsey-road, Woking.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Notices of commencement and termination have been received.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance of Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		SURREY—continued.				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
450	1891	South London Model, Chepstow Hall, Peckham-road, S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
451	1892	Peckham Rye Tabernacle Permanent, Peckham Rye Tabernacle, S.E.	This Society is preparing to wind up.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
452	"	Second Brockley and District 991st Starr-Bowkett, 1, Coulgate-street, Brockley, S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
453	1878	Despatch, 158, Peckham Rye, S.E.	27th	30 Sept. 1893	204	1,406	4,002	237	749	—	2,251	(¹) 2,737	(¹) Including 2,195 <i>l.</i> , properties in hand.
454	1892	Wandsworth-road and District "Model," Mission Hall, Wandsworth-road, S.W.	A letter to this Society has been returned through the Post Office.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
455	"	Penge Central Mutual, 17, Beckenham-road, Penge.	The Registrar is informed that this Society is dead.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
456	"	Wimbledon District Ballot and Sale, 6, Broadway, Wimbledon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
457	"	Croydon Central Mutual, Katherine-street, Croydon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
458	"	Fourteenth Rotherhithe Benefit, National Schools, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	1st	31 Oct. 1893	141	2,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	
459	"	Balham and Streatham Ballot and Sale, 196, High-road, Balham, S.W.	A letter to this Society has been returned through the Post Office.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
460	1879	Second Reform Ballot and Sale Mutual Benefit, 154, Lavender-hill, S.W.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.				—	—	—	—	—	—	(²) Formerly 1,506 Middlesex.
461	1892	South Norwood and Thornton Heath District Mutual, 30, Station-road, South Norwood.	1st	31 Dec. 1893	58	95	85	22	38	—	—	145	
462	1893	Norwood Central Mutual, The Welcome, 27, Westow-street, Upper Norwood.	—	First year not complete.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total			8,565	351,678	763,219	147,098	48,826	2,126	900,500	55,947	

SUSSEX :													
10	1875	Lewes, Eastbourne, and East Sussex Permanent, 17, High-street, Lewes.	41st	29 Feb. 1892	34	2,903	1,167	776	1,156	-	2,299	800	
11	1886	Eastbourne Permanent, 64, Pevensey-road, Eastbourne.	42nd	1 April 1893	-	1,475	6,141	514	32	-	4,000	(¹) 2,687	(¹) Including 2,320L., properties in hand.
15	1893	Worthing Permanent, Town Hall, Worthing	42nd	31 Dec. "	-	13,984	(²) 14,160	13,720	489	-	25,784	2,585	(²) Including 598L., paid-up shares.
20	1888	Horsham Permanent, King's Head Hotel, Horsham.	37th	31 May "	-	9,272	13,248	7,894	-	663	20,207	272	
22	1883	Hove, Cliftonville, and Preston Permanent, 20, Church-road, Hove.	34th	31 Mar. "	-	11,127	10,101	6,362	2,165	-	16,761	1,867	
30	1878	Brighton and Sussex Equitable, 196, Western road, Brighton.	31st	31 Dec. "	-	14,018	16,296	9,274	2,409	-	26,183	1,796	
38	1876	Brighton and Southern Counties Permanent, 4, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.	28th	- Oct. "	-	24,162	(³) 32,181	9,658	6,176	-	47,182	833	(³) Including 6,790L., paid-up shares.
47	1883	Brighton and Shoreham Mutual Permanent, 14, Western-street, Brighton.	26th	30 June "	129	7,160	7,544	6,248	371	-	14,127	36	
51	1874	Horsham and Crawley Permanent, Black Horse Hotel, Horsham.	25th	31 Dec. "	419	15,656	30,219	11,992	550	-	28,769	13,992	
53	1876	West Sussex Permanent, 1, River-road, Littlehampton.	24th	30 Sept. "	230	4,762	9,064	5,164	765	-	14,975	18	
54	"	Lewes Co-operative, 4, Paddock-terrace, Lewes.	23rd	31 Aug. "	738	13,021	41,870	5,391	1,164	-	46,085	2,340	
55	"	Sussex Mutual Permanent, 57, North-street, Brighton.	22nd	31 Jan. 1894	-	9,826	(⁴) 16,301	4,048	1,045	-	21,380	114	(⁴) Including 5,300L., completed shares.
59	1880	Brighton and Preston A B C Permanent, 118, Queen's-road, Brighton.	Notice of commencement of winding up has been received.										
		Total of Old Societies	1,550	127,366	198,292	81,041	16,322	663	267,652	27,340			
65	1877	Eastbourne Temperance, Leaf Hall, Eastbourne.	16th	28 Feb. 1893	-	1,546	1,776	578	310	-	2,510	154	
66	1878	Steyning Permanent, High-street, Steyning	14th	- Feb. 1892	96	8,621	(⁵) 16,978	4,395	1,378	-	14,385	8,366	(⁵) Including 5,983 L., paid up shares.
72	1880	Eastbourne 281st Starr-Bowkett, 110, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.										
74	"	Pelham Permanent, Pelham Club, Bedford-street, Brighton.	14th	31 Dec. 1893	171	6,406	(⁶) 6,545	2,775	145	-	8,792	673	(⁶) Including 4,087L., completed shares.
75	"	Fourth Brighton 307th Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, Queen's-road, Brighton.	18th	31 May "	267	3,904	12,762	531	770	-	12,034	2,029	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	(¹) Including 6,862 ¹ / ₂ paid-up shares.
78	1880	Sussex— <i>continued.</i> Mid-Sussex (formerly Burgess Hill and Hurstpierpoint Permanent, 1, Sandown Villas, London-road, Burgess Hill.	13th	31 Dec. 1893	216	4,626	(¹) 11,935	189	745	—	11,929	940
80	1881	Hailsham Equitable Benefit, Kirbycroft, North-street, Hailsham.	12th	1 May "	17	425	557	516	182	—	1,200	55
81	"	Brighton, Hove, and Preston Mutual Benefit (No. 7), 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.									
82	"	Second Eastbourne 405th Starr-Bowkett, 39, Langney-road, Eastbourne.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.									
84	1882	Brighton and Hove Benefit (No. 7), 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.									
85	"	Brighton and Sussex Self-Help Permanent, 18, Duke-street, Brighton.	11th	30 Sept. 1893	—	3,352	(²) 10,362	215	1,121	—	11,147	551
89	"	East Grinstead Permanent, Public Hall, East Grinstead.	11th	31 Dec. "	—	701	2,104	498	15	—	2,453	164
90	1884	Chichester and District Mutual, Hobgin's Auction Rooms, Chichester.	9th	6 Feb. "	—	1,546	5,006	4	1,290	—	6,212	88
91	"	Crawley Permanent Benefit, High-street, Crawley.	8th	5 May 1892	81	1,691	2,067	783	228	—	3,061	17
92	"	Ore Permanent, Orderly-room, Fairlight-road, Ore.	9th	8 Sept. 1893	95	1,530	1,410	1,354	134	—	2,898	—
93	"	Brighton, Hove, and Preston Mutual (No. 8), 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	9th	31 Dec. "	83	2,611	3,435	—	134	—	2,581	988
94	"	Chichester and District 727th Starr-Bowkett, 94, East-street, The Cross, Chichester.	9th	31 Oct. "	—	1,323	4,163	—	32	—	3,923	272
95	1885	Borough of New Shoreham and South Coast Benefit (No. 5), Charity House, East-street, New Shoreham.	8th	6 Mar. "	23	730	1,078	576	273	—	1,918	9

(¹) Including 555¹/₂ paid-up shares.

[illegible]

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
						£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
65	1879	WARWICKSHIRE— <i>continued</i> . Friendly Benefit, 44, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.	33rd	6 June 1893	1,907	46,456	76,474	—	8,661	—	81,523	3,612	
69	1878	Birmingham Incorporated, 44, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.	45th	31 Dec. "	5,529	262,054	377,617	—	25,000	—	371,295	31,322	
75	1875	Forward, 128, Colmore row, Birmingham	20th	30 Nov. "	140	4,153	10,203	915	1,616	—	12,315	419	
		Total of Old Societies			6,676	329,510	504,761	16,460	36,768	—	518,349	39,640	
76	1875	Coventry 178th Starr-Bowkett, Coventry Institute, 69, Hertford-street, Coventry.	17th	31 Jan. 1893	162	2,928	10,840	—	1,000	—	10,407	1,433	
79	1877	Victoria Bilton, Schoolroom, New Bilton, Rugby.	17th	30 Sept. "	—	215	761	—	374	—	378	757	
80	1878	Birmingham and District 240th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	15th	— Dec. "	—	2,793	7,285	245	787	—	7,825	492	
83	1881	Sutton and Erlington 407th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	12th	30 June "	—	2,378	8,473	—	940	—	8,110	1,303	
84	"	Second Birmingham and District 476th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	12th	31 Dec. "	353	3,667	15,937	—	752	—	15,066	1,623	
86	1884	Coventry Permanent Economic, Economic Chambers, Little Park-street, Coventry.	12th	31 Dec. "	—	6,715	12,888	3,227	16	—	15,352	779	
87	"	Third Birmingham 704th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	9th	30 June "	—	3,601	10,611	—	938	—	11,384	165	
89	"	Aston Ballot and Sale Mutual, Board Schools, Vicarage-road, Aston, Birmingham.	9th	23 Oct. "	209	1,470	6,148	3	158	—	5,955	354	
98	1886	Foleshill and District Permanent, 13, Bishop-street, Coventry.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
100	1888	Birmingham Economic Terminable, 25, Paradise-street, Birmingham.	6th	31 Dec. 1893	—	3,132	10,602	—	595	—	10,863	334	

			5th	29 May	—	1,901	5,552	10	620	—	5,555	(¹) 629	(¹) £. 132, cost of appropriations omitted.
101	"	Fifth Birmingham and District 888th Starr-Bowkett, 76, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	5th	29 May	—	1,901	5,552	10	620	—	5,555	(¹) 629	(¹) £. 132, cost of appropriations omitted.
102	"	Cobden Economic, Cobden Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.	5th	29 May	—	2,515	6,807	—	698	—	7,154	351	
103	"	Second Cobden, Cobden Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.	5th	23 Oct.	—	2,712	8,298	13	621	—	8,611	321	
104	1889	First Birmingham Perfect Thrift, Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	5th	30 Nov.	—	1,779	4,841	—	78	—	4,519	400	
106	"	East Birmingham Perfect Thrift, 79, Great Lister-street, Birmingham.	5th	— Jan. 1894	—	1,579	4,706	—	235	—	3,146	1,795	
107	"	Coventry Cobden, 7, Little Park-street, Coventry.	3rd	29 Feb. 1892	380	1,832	3,730	35	239	—	3,731	273	
108	1889	Third Cobden, Cobden Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.	4th	21 Mar. 1893	—	2,519	5,652	17	458	—	5,726	401	
109	"	First Snelthick 946th Starr-Bowkett, 39, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	Engagements transferred to Birmingham City and Suburban Improved 985th Starr-Bowkett Building Society (123, Warwick.)										
110	"	First City of Birmingham Richmond, Grenville-buildings, Cherry-street, Birmingham.	Notice of commencement of dissolution of this Society has been received.										
111	"	Smallheath Perfect Thrift, Wesleyan Schools, Coventry-road, Smallheath, Birmingham.	4th	30 June 1893	—	1,125	2,448	—	19	—	2,004	463	
112	"	Midland Perfect Thrift, Board School, Chislington-street, Aston.	4th	21 Feb.	—	1,078	2,270	—	27	—	1,526	771	
113	"	Hockley and Soho Perfect Thrift, Farm-street Board School, Hockley.	4th	30 June	—	1,030	2,429	40	—	13	2,247	209	
114	"	Coventry and District Perfect Thrift, 45, Bishop-street, Coventry.	4th	21 Oct.	—	—	4,190	—	(²) 43	—	(³) 3,962	(³) 271	(²) £. 86, premiums omitted.
115	1890	Smallheath and District 966th Starr-Bowkett, 39, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	Engagements transferred to Birmingham City and Suburban Improved 985th Starr-Bowkett Building Society (123, Warwick.)										
116	"	First Aston and Handsworth Model, Albert-road Board School, Aston.	A letter to this Society has been returned through the Post Office.										
118	1890	Aston, Wotton, and Perry Barr, Perfect Thrift, Read's Coffee House, Wotton-lane, Aston.	3rd	31 Oct. 1893	—	938	2,015	—	32	—	1,782	(⁴) 265	(⁴) £. 32, amount of purchased appropriations omitted.
119	"	South Birmingham Perfect Thrift, Moseley, Walsall Heath Institute, Moseley-road, Birmingham.	3rd	31 Oct.	359	1,131	2,471	—	—	(⁵) 178	2,014	279	(⁵) Including 70£, cost of appropriations purchased.
120	"	Handsworth Perfect Thrift, 3, Temple-row West, Birmingham.	3rd	26 June	383	457	2,063	—	—	267	1,536	260	
121	"	Birmingham and Nechells Perfect Thrift, 1, Upper Priory, Old Square, Birmingham.	2nd	24 Mar.	—	209	1,554	39	—	202	1,046	255	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due in Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		WARWICKSHIRE— <i>continued.</i>				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
122	1890	Harborne and Selly Oak Perfect Thrift, Masonic Hall, Harborne.	2nd	31 May 1893	—	600	888	—	—	59	384	(¹) 445	(¹) Including 65 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
123	"	Birmingham City and Suburban Improved Starr-Bowkett, 39, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	2nd	7 June "	—	384	589	—	—	166	—	(²) 423	(²) Including 38 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
124	"	Craven Permanent, Unity Buildings, 7, Little Park-street, Coventry.	2nd	31 Dec. "	50	368	844	524	1	—	1,316	53	
125	"	Bordesley Perfect Thrift, Montgomery-street Board School, Bordesley, Birmingham.	2nd	31 Oct. "	—	471	728	1	—	126	499	(³) 104	(³) Including 97 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
126	"	Nuneaton Permanent Benefit, 14, Bridge-street, Nuneaton.	2nd	31 Dec. "	41	670	563	85	25	—	675	18	
127	"	Second Aston, Witton, and Perry Barr Perfect Thrift, Read's Coffee House, Witton-lane, Aston, Birmingham.	This Society is proposing to wind up.										
128	1892	Second Coventry and District Perfect Thrift, 11, Priory-road, Coventry.	2nd	- Jan. 1894	391	1,032	1,870	—	39	—	1,385	(⁴) 674	(⁴) Including 35 <i>l.</i> , preliminary expenses.
129	"	City and District Permanent, 34, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.	2nd	- Jan. "	83	256	459	—	7	—	272	(⁵) 194	(⁵) Including 9 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
130	1893	First South Birmingham Model, 39, Temple-row, Birmingham.	First year not complete.										
131	"	First Bordesley Model, 39, Temple-row, Birmingham.											
132	"	First Erdington and Gravely Hill Model, Board School, Erdington.											
133	"	First Erdington and West Birmingham Model, 14, Broad-street Corner, Birmingham.											
		Total		- -	9,087	380,995	653,293	20,699	45,470	1,101	662,729	55,832	

WESTMORELAND:

		28th	- Dec. 1893	-	5,146	(⁶) 11,127	-	24	-	6,401	4,750	(⁶) Including 2,385 <i>l.</i> paid-up shares.
12	1883	Kendal and Northern Counties Permanent, 21, Stramongate, Kendal.	- Dec. 1893	-	5,146	(⁶) 11,127	-	24	-	6,401	4,750	(⁶) Including 2,385 <i>l.</i> paid-up shares.
8	1878	Lakes District Working Men's Mutual, Working Men's Club, Bowness, Windermere.	31 Dec. "	172	2,508	4,466	4,357	184	-	(⁷) 8,393	614	(⁷) Including 1,851 <i>l.</i> property on hand.
9	"	Windermere and District Permanent, Working Men's Club House, Bowness, Windermere.	14 April "	-	2,177	1,727	300	260	-	2,280	7	
10	"	Ambleside and District Permanent, Lecture Room, Church-street, Ambleside.	31 Mar. "	-	1,049	3,456	-	107	-	3,313	250	
11	"	Westmoreland Permanent, Town Hall, Kendal.	- Feb. "	-	6,175	12,056	-	4	-	11,490	570	
13	1886	Kirkby Stephen Star Benefit, No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall, Kirkby Stephen.	27 April "	57	346	1,878	-	5	-	1,380	503	
14	1887	Kendal and Lake District 844th Starr-Bowkett, 42, Highgate, Kendal.	27 Feb. "	-	1,690	4,651	-	-	158	1,860	2,533	
15	1890	Kendal Model, Exchange Chambers, Kendal.	9 Jan. 1894	-	989	2,893	-	50	-	2,134	(⁸) 809	(⁸) Including 15 <i>l.</i> formation expenses.
		Total	-	229	20,080	42,154	4,657	634	158	37,251	10,036	

WILTSHIRE:

2	1877	Swindon Permanent, 32, High-street, Swindon.	31 May 1893	302	16,543	(⁹) 16,222	30,089	4,905	-	45,872	5,344	(⁹) Including 3,898 <i>l.</i> preference shares, and 25,913 <i>l.</i> debenture shares.
3	1880	Wilts and Western, Trowbridge	31 July "	849	16,026	(¹⁰) 81,352	25,076	3,543	-	109,946	25	(¹⁰) Including 73,576 <i>l.</i> for paid-up shares.
8	1893	Provident Union Building and Investment, High-street, Ramsbury.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total of Old Societies		1,151	32,569	97,574	55,165	8,448	-	155,818	5,369	
4	1881	First Swindon 461st Starr-Bowkett, Temple-buildings, Regent-street, Swindon.	26 Dec. 1893	82	951	1,641	-	294	-	1,118	817	
5	1883	Second Swindon and District 588th Starr-Bowkett, Three Cups Coffee Palace, Regent-street, Swindon.	30 Sept. "	119	767	1,770	-	89	-	1,591	268	
6	"	New Swindon and Southern Counties Permanent Mutual, Regent Circus, New Swindon.	30 Nov. "	-	5,801	(¹¹) 7,573	10,896	180	-	18,624	25	(¹¹) Of these, 5,650 <i>l.</i> are paid-up shares.
7	1886	Calne and District Permanent Benefit, Church-street, Calne.	25 Mar. "	129	1,579	5,303	47	274	-	5,204	420	

70	1881	Second Worcester 426th Starr-Bowkett, Hatton-buildings, St. Nicholas-street, Worcester.	12th	31 July 1893	-	1,316	3,895	454	37	-	4,303	83
71	1882	First Kidderminster and District 510th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Church-street, Kidderminster.	11th	3 April "	212	737	4,472	-	73	-	4,456	89
72	1885	Howarth, Worcester, City and County Mutual Allotment, Masonic Chambers, High-street, Worcester.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.									
73	"	Worcester and District Self-help Permanent, Guildhall, Worcester.	An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered, and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.									
74	"	Third Worcester 776th Starr - Bowkett, Hatton-buildings, St. Nicholas-street, Worcester.	8th	31 May 1893	-	1,185	4,073	215	-	72	3,958	258
75	1886	Kidderminster Safety Mutual, 3, Church-street, Kidderminster.	7th	26 Sept. "	-	611	2,102	-	-	44	1,824	234
78	1889	Stourbridge, Lye, and District Permanent, Central Coffee Tavern, Stourbridge.	4th	5 Dec. "	113	909	1,570	457	36	-	1,987	76
79	1890	Redditch Model, Temperance Hall, Worcester-road, Redditch.	3rd	28 Feb. "	-	792	1,515	-	37	-	1,410	(*) 142
80	"	St. Peter's (Worcester) Model, 2, College-street, Worcester.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	"	Oldbury, Langley, and District Perfect Thrift, Public Hall, Oldbury.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	1891	Kate's Hill, Popular, 33, St. John's-road, Kate's Hill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total - -		946	74,431	141,719	70,541	4,860	116	204,969	12,035
YORKSHIRE:												
45	1875	Wakefield and West Riding Permanent, Wood-street, Wakefield.	47th	31 Mar. 1893	1,368	64,392	62,788	89,655	5,166	-	155,579	2,030
42	1878	Scarborough and North and East Yorkshire Permanent Investment, 29, Westborough, Scarborough.	47th	8 May "	360	10,935	(*) 22,565	30	434	-	22,988	41
58	1887	Odley and Wharfedale Permanent Investment, Wesley-street, Odley.	45th	30 June "	184	5,132	7,301	5,141	1,231	-	13,598	75
60	1875	Leeds Permanent, 18, Park-lane, Victoria-square, Leeds.	45th	15 Oct. "	-	615,645	589,937	866,481	6,996	-	1,450,560	12,854
67	1876	Leeds Provincial, 26, Albion-street, Leeds	44th	31 Aug. "	5,682	462,666	297,169	420,796	601	-	718,281	285
98	1882	Bradford Second Equitable, 8, Exchange-buildings, Hustler-gate, Bradford.	43rd	31 Dec. "	2,911	247,539	267,355	306,517	20,170	-	562,169	31,873

(*) Including 22½, formation expenses.

(*) Of these, 15,138½, are deposit shares.

(*) Including 22L, formation expenses.

(*) Of these, 15,138L. are deposit shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
		YORKSHIRE—continued.				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
108	1875	North Bierley Equitable, Oxley-place Schoolroom, Lowmoor.	41st	— July 1893	602	16,259	37,333	18,440	2,167	56,887	1,053	
116	"	Halifax Permanent, Prince's-street, Halifax	41st	31 Jan. 1894	—	366,861	396,131	520,430	73,001	777,790	211,772	
118	1874	Barnsley Permanent, Regent-street, Barnsley.	41st	31 Dec 1893	—	69,615	81,573	113,856	1,648	193,576	3,001	
123	1882	Leeds Commercial, 43, Albion-street, Leeds	40th	31 July "	—	36,542	40,515	50,195	2,059	91,756	1,013	
131	1875	Bradford Third Equitable, 48, Market-street, Bradford.	40th	1 Jan. 1894	7,743	652,962	887,545	767,328	27,376	1,478,813	203,436	
154	1876	Leeds Equitable, 1, Bond-street, Leeds	37th	16 Oct. 1893	110	6,347	6,108	11,287	543	16,865	1,073	
178	1874	Hull and East Riding Permanent, Cogan House, Bowalley-lane, Hull.	33rd	31 Aug. 1893	46	2,509	4,079	761	3,041	5,137	2,744	
205	1877	Victoria Permanent, Pack Horse Inn, Snig-hill, Sheffield.	28th	7 April 1892	60	1,937	(1) 12,495	4	—	16,780	—	(1) Of these, 3,050 L. are preference shares
214	1884	Huddersfield Equitable Permanent, 37, John William-street, Huddersfield.	29th	31 Aug. 1893	3,157	93,601	124,100	118,469	8,685	247,027	4,227	
215	1875	Chantry Permanent, Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.	29th	31 Dec. "	99	4,642	5,253	7,315	5,474	17,003	1,039	
218	1876	Driffield and East Riding, Mechanics' Hall, Great Driffield.	29th	31 Dec. "	137	7,014	5,212	3,751	748	7,563	2,148	
221	1881	Bingley, Morton, Shipley, and Keighley Permanent, 11, Queen-street, Bingley.	43rd	1 Jan. 1894	—	104,878	89,675	100,857	2,976	187,089	6,419	
226	1870	Sheffield and North Derbyshire, 23, Church-street, Sheffield.	28th	20 July "	12	430	211	319	—	307	—	
235	1883	Hull, East Yorkshire, and North Lincolnshire Perpetual, 9, Scale-lane, Hull.	28th	14 Feb. 1894	43	1,554	2,813	6,894	942	10,575	74	
257	1877	Penistone and Thurlstone Permanent, Girls' National Schools, Penistone.	27th	8 Nov. 1893	80	1,140	3,263	—	220	3,275	208	

			26th	10 Feb. 1893	-	6,132	7,364	82	430	-	5,984	1,892	
247	1876	Fitzwilliam Permanent, 10, Paradise-square, Sheffield.											
240	1877	Swinton, Mexborough, and District Permanent, Primitive Methodist School-room, Bridge-street, Swinton [Secretary, A. Lee, Helena-street, Mexborough].	26th	31 Dec. 1892	18	159	1,434	47	2	-	1,480	3	
250	1879	Industrial Permanent, 23, Church-street, Sheffield.	This Society has been wound up.										
260	1880	Great Northern Permanent, Great Northern Schoolroom, Doncaster.	26th	31 Dec. 1893	503	12,001	17,917	8,943	(²) 748	-	27,597	11	(²) Including 608 <i>l.</i> , contingent fund.
270	1875	Kingston Perpetual, 26, Scale-lane, Kingston-on-Hull.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
275	1878	Alliance Permanent, 23, Church-street, Sheffield.	This Society has been wound up.										
285	"	Rock Permanent, Alliance Chambers, George-street, Sheffield.	This Society has been dissolved.										
273	"	County Permanent, 17, Bank-street, Sheffield.	24th	31 May 1893	150	453	5,997	83	923	-	6,613	390	
286	1876	Bridlington and Quay Permanent, 42, Quay-road, Bridlington.	24th	31 Dec. "	71	1,532	4,078	306	411	-	4,454	341	
292	1877	Kingston-upon-Hull Conservative Permanent, 17, Midland-street, Hull.	24th	27 Feb. 1894	-	4,755	4,476	11,611	2,331	-	17,776	642	
298	1887	Fifth Norfolk, Robinhood Inn, Duke-street, Sheffield Park, Sheffield.	21st	27 April 1892	22	2,581	3,381	-	2,107	-	4,132	1,356	
295	1877	Economical Permanent, Great Northern Chambers, Fargate, Sheffield.	23rd	31 Aug. 1893	-	14,487	11,187	9,716	4,414	-	20,486	4,831	
304	1882	Queen's Permanent, 21, Scale-lane, Hull.	22nd	6 Sept. "	-	29,625	36,918	55,987	2,986	-	95,213	678	
314	1883	Hull Temperance Permanent, 5, Saville-street, Kingston-upon-Hull.	21st	31 July "	65	2,041	923	8,221	246	-	9,311	79	
317	1877	District Permanent, 18, Norfolk-row, Sheffield.	This Society has been dissolved.										
320	"	Guisborough and District Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Guisborough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
323	1887	Saddleworth Permanent, Mechanics' Hall, Upper Mill.	21st	30 April 1894	94	1,478	3,675	998	148	-	4,821	-	
324	1876	Scholes Permanent, National Schools, Scholes, Cleckheaton, <i>via</i> Normanton.	20th	31 Dec. 1893	54	2,073	1,888	2,991	178	-	2,443	2,614	
329	1875	Wilberforce Permanent, 21, Scale-lane, Hull.	20th	24 Feb. 1894	-	3,347	4,460	9,917	920	-	15,226	71	
331	"	Borough, 30, Bank-street, Sheffield.	19th	- June 1893	-	8,138	(²) 20,510	530	-	3,104	12,487	5,449	(²) Of these, 16,115 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
		Total of Old Societies			23,571	2,861,402	3,067,829	3,517,458	179,322	5,246	6,255,641	503,722	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			£.	£.	
YORKSHIRE—continued.													
334	1874	South Myton Liberal Permanent, 13, Bowalley-lane, Hull.	19th	31 Dec. 1893	69	£. 64	£. 3,015	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. 1,576	
334b	1876	Hull 3rd Alliance Mutual, Imperial Chambers, Bowalley-lane, Hull.	18th	20 Nov. "	—	4,751	(1) 3,677	8,828	217	—	10,148	2,574	(1) Including 618 <i>l.</i> , paid up shares.
336	1875	Leeds and Holbeck Permanent, 96, Albion-street, Leeds.	19th	3 Feb. 1894	1,193	89,042	70,684	93,427	1,728	—	155,329	10,510	
337	"	East and West Sculcoates' Liberal Permanent, Schoolroom, 13, Bowalley-lane, Hull.	18th	14 Mar. 1893	59	1,267	3,610	1,122	273	—	5,005	—	
341	"	Milnsbridge and Colne Valley Permanent, Sear-lane, Milnsbridge, Linthwaite.	18th	— Dec. "	70	1,892	1,711	1,263	255	—	3,041	188	
344	"	Fourth Hallamshire, 4, Orchard-street, Sheffield.	This Society is in course of dissolution.					—	—	—	—	—	
345	"	Second Yorkshire and Derbyshire, 19, George-street, Sheffield.	15th	31 Dec. 1891	—	696	9,201	230	3,055	—	12,484	2	
347	1876	Rotherham Borough Permanent, 11, Moorgate-street, Rotherham.	18th	— Dec. 1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
349	"	Hull Progressive Permanent, 3, Parliament-street, Hull.	17th	30 June "	—	3,673	2,899	6,693	162	—	9,698	56	
352	"	Sheffield United, 30, Bank-street, Sheffield.	This Society has terminated.					—	—	—	—	—	
356	1877	Loftus and Middlesborough Permanent, Odd Fellows' Hall, Loftus.	17th	4 Jan. 1894	29	520	(2) 1,380	—	63	—	1,025	413	(2) Of these, 94 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.
357	"	Saddleworth United Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Uppermill, Saddleworth.	17th	9 Nov. 1893	117	3,143	4,079	2,094	90	—	6,255	8	
358	"	Sheffield 20th Starr-Bowkett, Gladstone-buildings, St. James's-street, Sheffield.	17th	31 Mar. 1894	65	1,498	3,724	—	211	—	3,094	841	
359	"	Fifth Unity, Bell Hotel, Sheffield	17th	28 Feb. "	37	9,359	(3) 19,792	4,642	601	—	22,736	2,299	(3) Of these, 6,158 <i>l.</i> are preference shares.

360	"	Second Sheffield 218th Starr-Bowkett, 100 Charles-street Sheffield.	16th	30 Sept. 1893	-	978	4,777	96	400	-	4,234	1,039
361	1878	Kingston-upon-Hull Victoria Permanent, 7, Dock-street, Kingston-upon-Hull.	15th	31 May "	88	2,936	3,687	5,454	163	-	8,959	345
365	1879	First Bradford 256th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Leeds-road, Bradford.	14th	30 April "	295	2,769	10,094	-	280	-	9,662	(⁴) 712
368	1877	Second Bradford 274th Starr-Bowkett, St. George's Hall Coffee Tavern, Bradford.	14th	30 Nov. "	234	2,783	9,298	2	456	-	9,104	652
369	1880	Sheffield and Midland Permanent, Gladstone-buildings, St. James's-street, Sheffield.	14th	30 Dec. "	6	1,003	317	-	72	-	175	214
370	"	First Barnsley and District 304th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, Chronicle-buildings, Barnsley.	13th	30 April "	-	2,317	8,398	30	573	-	8,254	747
372	"	First Leeds 310th Starr-Bowkett, 20, Park-row, Leeds.	13th	31 July "	-	1,407	4,365	-	330	-	4,508	187
373	"	Third Sheffield 323rd Starr-Bowkett, Gladstone-buildings, St. James's - street, Sheffield.	13th	31 July "	71	1,852	3,064	19	417	-	2,548	952
374	1881	Fourth Sheffield 381st Starr - Bowkett, Gladstone-buildings, St. James's-street, Sheffield.	13th	- April 1894	96	924	3,633	7	250	-	3,380	510
375	"	First Sheffield Sun, St. Paul's School, Cambridge-street, Sheffield.	12th	28 April 1893	116	2,117	4,923	-	441	-	4,462	902
379	"	Middlesbrough 421st Starr-Bowkett, 93, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.	12th	30 June "	-	1,952	5,734	-	340	-	5,804	270
382	"	Hull Economic Terminating (formerly first Kingston-upon-Hull 432nd Starr-Bowkett), 57, Lowgate, Hull.	12th	30 Sept. "	582	4,062	20,164	-	107	-	19,839	(⁵) 432
386	1882	Sixth Unity, Bell Hotel, Sheffield	11th	- Jan. 1894	34	2,507	(⁶) 10,223	3,185	3,598	-	16,617	389
387	"	Keighley and District 527th Starr-Bowkett, 60A, North-street, Keighley.	11th	20 Jan., "	215	2,111	8,564	-	499	-	8,860	203
395	1883	Wortley 577th Starr-Bowkett, St. Philip's Schoolroom, Wellington-street, Leeds.	10th	31 May 1893	-	2,985	8,630	-	591	-	7,618	1,603
398	"	Beverley and District 634th Starr-Bowkett, Guardian Offices, Market-place, Beverley.	10th	31 Oct. "	225	1,250	5,910	6	-	43	5,459	(⁷) 414
400	1884	Scarborough 678th Starr - Bowkett, 27, Westborough, Scarborough.	9th	19 May "	-	1,669	6,006	-	225	-	6,085	146
402	"	First Halifax Richmond, 10, Waterhouse-street, Halifax.	9th	31 Aug. "	-	2,064	8,864	11	329	-	8,263	941

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
405	1884	YORKSHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Second Rotherham and South Yorkshire Permanent, College-street, Rotherham. Hebden Bridge Richmond, Market-street, Hebden Bridge. Second Halifax Richmond, 10, Waterhouse-street, Halifax. Bradford Self-Help Permanent, St. George's Hall Coffee Tavern, Bridge-street, Bradford.	9th	31 Dec. 1893	156	£. 2,446	£. 9,244	£. 11	£. 2,985	£. 6,179	£. 6,050	(1) Including 40 £., preliminary expenses.
406	"		This Society has been voluntarily wound up.									
408	"		9th	31 Dec. 1893	—	£. 1,622	£. 8,774	£. 11	£. 307	£. 8,572	£. 520	
409	1885		9th	31 Dec. "	—	£. 4,401	£. 3,485	£. 2,475	£. —	£. 4,609	£. (1) 1,330	
410	"	Second Keighley and District 752nd Starr-Bowkett, 60A, North-street, Keighley.	This Society has transferred its engagements to the 527th Starr-Bowkett Building Society.									(2) Including 93 £. appropriations in hand.
414	"	Second Wortley and District 791st Starr-Bowkett, St. Philip's School, Wellington Bridge, Leeds.	8th	31 Oct. 1893	364	£. 2,446	£. 6,380	£. 863	£. 263	£. 7,504	£. 2	
416	"	Headingley, Woodhouse, and Chapeltown 794th Starr-Bowkett, 15, Park-row, Leeds.	8th	30 Nov. "	—	£. 1,454	£. 5,565	£. —	£. —	£. 5,084	£. 5	
422	1886	Harrogate, Knarborough, and District 820th Starr-Bowkett, People's Hotel, Albert-street, Harrogate.	7th	29 July "	—	£. 1,857	£. 3,636	£. —	£. 65	£. 3,305	£. 396	
423	"	Second Huddersfield 819th Starr-Bowkett, Wellington-buildings, Queen-street, Huddersfield.	7th	31 Aug. "	310	£. 1,241	£. 5,387	£. —	£. 217	£. 5,105	£. 499	This Society has been wound up.
425	"	First Sheffield Richmond, Gladstone-buildings, St. James-street, Sheffield.	7th	30 Sept. "	233	£. 1,431	£. 5,381	£. 28	£. 311	£. 5,160	£. 560	
427	"	Huddersfield and District Model, Room No. 1, Y.M.C.A., King-street, Huddersfield.	7th	30 Sept. "	—	£. 1,317	£. 3,473	£. 4	£. 53	£. 3,154	£. 376	
429	"	Dewsbury and District Model, Market-place, Dewsbury.	7th	11 Nov. "	151	£. 3,350	£. 2,479	£. 2	£. 86	£. 614	£. 1,953	

			6th	30 Nov. 1892	184	447	1,594	15	-	16	1,410	183	
430	"	Spn Valley Richmond, Railway-street, Cleckheaton.											
431	1887	First Doncaster Richmond, Priory Chambers, Priory-place, Doncaster.	This Society is being voluntarily wound up.				-	-	-	-	-	-	
432	"	Mirfield and District Model Exchange Buildings, Mirfield.	6th	31 Jan. 1893	228	933	3,751	13	-	152	3,584	28	
433	"	Laisterdyke and District Model Board School, Bradford Moor.	6th	31 Mar. "	-	1,337	5,352	-	511	-	5,831	32	
434	"	New Leeds Model, 102, Harehills-grove, Harehills-lane, Leeds.	6th	14 Mar. "	265	956	3,640	-	139	-	3,562	197	
435	"	Barnsley Model, 3, Regent - street, Barnsley.	6th	28 April "	234	735	1,778	4	38	-	1,129	691	
437	"	York 867th Starr-Bowkett, 3, New-street, York.	6th	30 June "	-	1,511	5,690	-	36	-	5,610	116	
436	"	First Halifax Economic, 5, Southgate, Halifax.	7th	13 April 1894	-	1,216	4,999	-	430	-	4,741	688	
439	"	Girlington and District Model, Whettry-lane Board Schools, Girlington.	6th	25 June 1893	-	871	4,491	-	115	-	4,517	(³) 89	(³) Including 42l., formation expenses.
440	"	Skipton Ballot and Sale Model, Globe Coffee Tavern, Sheep-street, Skipton.	6th	30 June "	284	751	2,869	-	129	-	2,566	412	
441	"	Danum Model, 7, Great George-street, Doncaster.	6th	10 July "	233	709	2,989	-	78	-	2,895	(⁴) 172	(⁴) Including 44l., formation expenses.
442	"	Wakefield and District Model, Trinity Parochial Rooms, George-street, Wakefield.	6th	14 Nov. "	-	1,799	6,660	16	3	-	6,300	479	
443	"	Halifax Model, Arcade Chambers, Halifax	6th	24 Nov. "	-	762	4,386	-	232	-	4,434	184	
445	"	Pudsey, Stanningley, and Farsley 866th Starr-Bowkett, Laurel Mount, Church-lane, Pudsey.	The Registrar is informed that this Society has collapsed.										
447	1888	York Model, 20, Blake-street, York -	5th	4 Feb. 1893	-	1,117	4,604	-	-	12	4,412	(⁵) 180	(⁵) Including 34l., oration expenses.
449	"	Second York 893rd Starr-Bowkett, 3, New-street, York.	5th	31 Mar. "	-	1,179	3,064	-	47	-	2,868	(⁶) 243	(⁶) Including 12l., formation expenses.
450	"	Halifax Second Model, Post Office Chambers, Halifax.	5th	22 Feb. "	276	997	3,912	-	31	-	3,348	595	
451	"	Brighouse and Rastrick Model, Huddersfield-road, Brighouse.	6th	27 Feb. 1894	-	1,259	3,744	14	-	45	3,411	(⁷) 302	(⁷) Including 47l., formation expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Assets.		REMARKS.	
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.		Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interests).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.		
452	1888	YORKSHIRE—continued. Pudsey, Stanningley, and Farsley Model, Mechanics' Institute, Pudsey.	6th	26 Feb. 1894	—	1,118	£. 4,510	£. —	£. 79	£. 3,688	£. 901		
453	"	Hunslet Model, Mechanics' Institute, Hunslet, Leeds.	6th	8 Mar. "	290	832	3,517	—	—	3,456	(1) 57	(1) Including 23 £., formation expenses.	
454	"	Bradford East End Model, 212, Otley-road, Bradford.	5th	30 June 1893	196	995	3,171	3	176	3,030	320		
456	"	First Hull Perfect Thrift, 8, George-street, Hull.	5th	31 May "	387	1,673	4,953	—	358	4,858	453		
458	"	Second Scarborough and District 875th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Westborough, Scarborough.	This Society has amalgamated with the First Scarborough, &c., Society.										
459	"	York Second Model, 20, Blake-street, York.	5th	6 May 1893	281	896	3,628	—	—	3,505	(2) 49	(2) Including 32£., formation expenses.	
460	"	Keighley Model, 21, North-street, Keighley	5th	31 Dec. "	217	867	2,781	—	66	2,502	(3) 345	(3) Including 45£., formation expenses.	
461	"	Selby and District Richmond, 7, Wide-street, Selby.	5th	30 Apr. "	197	644	1,990	1	83	1,908	166		
462	"	Listerhills and District Model, St. Andrew's Mission Room, Longside-lane, Bradford.	4th	24 May 1892	292	978	3,141	—	21	2,460	702		
463	"	First Meanwood, Woodhouse and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	5th	30 May 1893	391	1,198	3,355	—	—	3,145	145		
464	"	First Holbeck and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	5th	31 May "	393	1,357	3,680	—	221	3,733	168		
465	"	First New Wortley, Kirkstall and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	5th	31 May "	—	1,209	3,335	—	621	3,565	(4) 391	(4) 213 £., purchased appropriations, omitted.	

			5th	31 May	255	1,010	2,630	-	-	(⁵) 221	1,693	716	(⁵) Including 92 <i>l.</i> , appropriation.
466	"	First Hyde Park and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	5th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
467	"	Hedon and Holderness 914th Starr-Bowkett, George-street, Hedon.	5th	16 June 1893	171	822	2,311	-	-	191	1,516	(⁶) 604	(⁶) Including 35 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses, but excluding 30 <i>l.</i> paid for appropriation.
468	"	Yeadon, Guiseley, and Rawdon Model, Town Hall, Yeadon.	5th	26 Aug. "	254	798	2,820	-	-	26	2,239	(⁷) 555	(⁷) Including 40 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
469	"	Third Model, 65, North-street, Leeds	5th	31 July "	283	824	3,490	2	30	-	3,388	(⁸) 134	(⁸) Including 53 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
470	"	Second Girlington Model, Whetley-lane Board Schools, Bradford.	5th	16 Aug. "	300	816	3,172	15	16	-	2,935	268	
471	"	Great Horton Model, Great Horton Board School, Bradford.	5th	27 July "	295	1,268	4,584	-	341	-	3,975	950	
474	"	First Horsforth and District Perfect Thrift, Mechanics Institute, Horsforth.	5th	20 Mar. 1894	270	479	2,903	-	-	420	2,362	(⁹) 121	(⁹) Exclusive of 65 <i>l.</i> , premiums.
476	"	Shipley, Idle, and Eccleshill, Model, Market-place, Shipley.	5th	11 Sept. 1893	250	837	2,848	-	-	12	2,764	(¹⁰) 72	(¹⁰) Including 32 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
477	"	West Bowling Model, Rehoboth School, Bowling Old Lane, Bradford.	5th	31 Dec. "	300	983	3,753	-	-	55	3,206	492	
478	"	Armley and Wortley Model, Temperance Hall, Armley.	5th	23 Oct. "	276	974	3,848	-	82	-	3,744	186	
479	"	Halifax Third Model, Arcade Chambers, Halifax.	5th	31 Oct. "	222	493	1,724	3	286	-	1,642	371	
480	"	Bowling Model, Essex-street School, Bowling, Bradford.	5th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
481	"	Sowerby Bridge Model, 74, Wharf-street, Sowerby Bridge.	5th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
482	"	Hull Model, 8, Albion-street, Hull	5th	27 Nov. 1893	102	322	815	31	-	16	512	(¹¹) 313	(¹¹) Including 40 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses, but excluding 149 <i>l.</i> , profit on transfers unpaid.
483	"	Bingley Model, 13, Market-street, Bingley.	5th	7 Dec. "	297	807	2,601	9	-	192	2,023	(¹²) 395	(¹²) Exclusive of 263 <i>l.</i> , premiums owing.
484	"	Elland-cum-Greetland Model, 9, The Cross, Elland.	5th	9 Dec. "	171	338	1,374	-	-	32	959	383	
485	"	Second Hull Perfect Thrift, 8, George-street, Hull.	5th	30 Dec. "	338	1,205	3,821	-	95	-	3,505	411	
486	"	Heckmondwike Model, Primitive Methodist Mission-rooms, Oldfield-lane, Heckmondwike.	5th	- Jan. 1894	292	946	3,583	11	3	-	3,229	(¹³) 368	(¹³) Including 27 <i>l.</i> , formation expenses.
488	"	Third Huddersfield 944th Starr-Bowkett, Wellington Buildings, Queen-street, Huddersfield.	5th	- Feb. "	182	575	1,858	-	-	84	1,438	336	

An instrument of dissolution of this Society has been registered.

This Society has been dissolved.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
YORKSHIRE—continued.													
489	1889	Huddersfield and District Perfect Thrift, Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Devonshire Buildings, King-street, Huddersfield.	4th	31 Jan. 1893	380	£. 1,150	£. 3,077	£. —	£. —	39	£. 3,026	£. (1) 12	(1) £. 92, share purchase account, omitted.
491	"	Second Halifax Economic, 5, Southgate, Halifax.	5th	31 Mar. 1894	—	663	3,384	—	—	7	2,039	(2) 1,338	(2) Excluding 104L., paid for appropriations.
492	"	Batley Model, 3, Market-place, Batley	4th	31 Mar. 1893	138	418	1,095	1	—	2	1,065	(3) 29	(3) Including 27L., formation expenses.
493	"	Hebden Bridge Model, Crabtree's Commercial Hotel, Market-street, Hebden Bridge.	3rd	30 June 1892	—	498	1,204	23	—	(4) 244	641	342	(4) Including 217L., appropriations, sold.
495	"	Heckmondwike 2nd Model, Primitive Methodist, Mission-room, Oldfield-lane, Heckmondwike.	4th	29 Mar. 1893	290	1,019	2,932	58	14	—	1,866	(5) 1,138	(5) Including 23L., formation expenses.
496	"	Fifth Leeds Model, Board School, Park-lane, Leeds.	4th	30 April "	273	539	1,663	5	—	1	1,123	(6) 544	(6) Including 65L., formation expenses.
498	"	Beeston Hill and North West Leeds Model, St. Luke's Schoolroom, Beeston Hill.	4th	30 June "	286	1,123	2,977	5	63	—	2,825	220	
499	"	Brunswick and Barmantofts Model, 38, Albion-street, Leeds.	4th	21 April "	123	619	1,788	—	—	12	1,431	(7) 345	(7) Including 20L., formation expenses.
501	"	Cleckheaton, North Bierley, and Wyke Model, Central Coffee Tavern, Cleckheaton.	4th	23 May "	198	401	1,281	11	126	—	797	(8) 621	(8) Including 38L., formation expenses.
502	"	Morley Model, 1, Princess street, Morley	4th	30 June "	198	637	1,611	1	—	30	1,206	(9) 376	(9) Including 70L., formation expenses, but excluding 154L. premiums.
503	"	Ravensthorpe, Thornhill, and Dewsbury Model, Ivy House, Ravenshorpe.	4th	9 June "	—	638	1,988	—	22	—	1,526	(10) 484	(10) Including 16L., formation expenses.
504	"	Birstall Model, Smithies-lane, Birstall	4th	15 June "	284	821	2,254	2	88	—	1,746	(11) 598	(11) Including 26L., formation expenses.

506	"	Burley and East Leeds Model, Primitive Methodist School, Cardigan - road, Leeds.	4th	27 Oct.	"	268	558	1,748	-	-	28	1,294	(12) 426	(12) Including 50l., formation expenses.
507	"	Second Listerhills and District Model, Teetotal Hall, Bower-street, Bradford.	4th	3 July	"	248	1,014	2,712	4	115	-	2,492	(13) 389	(13) Including 11l., formation expenses.
508	"	First Sheffield Model, 11, Bank-street, Sheffield.	4th	30 June	"	-	912	2,900	-	90	-	2,417	(14) 573	(14) Including 20l., formation expenses.
509	"	Morley and District Peer's Economic, 2, Princess street, Queen-street, Morley.	4th	21 Mar.	"	195	662	2,136	-	88	-	1,791	433	
512	"	West Hull Model, West Hull Liberal Club, Boulevard, Hull.	4th	31 Aug.	"	-	925	2,068	4	212	-	2,032	(15) 252	(15) Including 37l., formation expenses.
514	"	Rotherham and District Perfect Thrift, Main street Chambers, Rotherham.	4th	31 Mar.	"	404	1,580	3,456	-	133	-	3,138	451	
515	"	Bramley Model, National School, Bramley	4th	12 Oct.	"	289	886	2,633	-	-	-	2,327	(16) 306	(16) Including 21l., formation expenses.
516	"	First Huddersfield Peer's Economic, 24, John William-street, Huddersfield.	4th	31 Oct.	"	220	594	1,360	-	60	-	1,379	41	
520	"	Second Sheffield Model, 22, York street, Sheffield.	4th	31 Oct.	"	-	1,052	3,376	-	135	-	3,244	(17) 267	(17) Including 15l., formation expenses.
522	"	Leeds First Economic, 1, Albion-street, Leeds.	5th	21 Nov.	"	194	1,122	1,865	129	167	-	2,160	1	
523	"	New Worley and District Model, Wellington-road Schoolroom, Leeds.	4th	10 Aug.	"	273	790	2,154	-	86	-	1,819	(18) 421	(18) Including 62l., formation expenses.
524	1890	Central Bradford Model, 3, Westgate, Bradford.	4th	31 Dec.	"	-	673	2,342	-	-	114	1,751	(19) 477	(19) Including 18l., formation expenses, but excluding 448l. premiums.
525	"	Horbury Model, 1, Jenkin-road, Horbury	4th	18 Jan.	1894	-	1,280	2,832	6	26	-	2,414	(20) 450	(20) Including 9l., formation expenses.
527	"	Sheepscar, Chapel-town, and Roundhay Model, 65, North-street, Leeds.	4th	27 Mar.	"	296	632	2,054	-	79	-	1,941	(21) 192	(21) Including 64l., formation expenses.
528	"	Halifax and District Perfect Thrift, 11, Ferguson-street, Halifax.	4th	18 Feb.	"	309	1,215	3,623	-	192	-	3,298	(22) 517	(22) Exclusive of 37l. due on sale of appropriation.
529	"	King Cross Model, 33, Providence-place, Halifax.	3rd	10 April	1893	262	488	1,152	1	5	-	1,104	(23) 54	(23) Including 46l., formation expenses.
530	"	Leeds Temperance Perfect Thrift, 5, South-Parade, Leeds.	4th	25 Feb.	1894	367	576	1,431	-	-	221	1,112	98	
531	"	Sheffield Brunswick, 8, Norfolk-row, Sheffield.	This Society has done no business.					-	-	-	-	-	-	
532	"	Third Sheffield Model, Sheffield	3rd	31 Mar.	1893	-	943	2,283	-	79	-	1,879	(24) 483	(24) Including 48l., formation expenses.
533	"	Milnsbridge Model, Exchange-buildings, Milnsbridge.	3rd	25 May	"	-	408	830	19	41	-	724	(25) 166	(25) Including 12l., formation expenses.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued*.

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							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities and Cash.	
YORKSHIRE--continued.													
534	1890	First Middlesbrough and District Perfect Thrift, 7, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.	3rd	30 June 1893	296	£. 459	£. 810	-	-	£. 158	£. 305	£. 347	
535	"	Brighouse and Rastrick Second Model, 4, Huddersfield-road, Brighouse.	4th	5 Mar. 1894	202	630	1,859	-	-	124	1,617	(1) 118	(1) Including 63 L., formation expenses, but excluding 30 L. advances on shares purchased.
536	"	Normanton Model, Princess-street, Normanton.	3rd	30 Sept. 1893	300	732	1,128	-	-	46	820	262	
538	"	Ossett Perfect Thrift, Queen-street, Ossett.	3rd	13 Oct. "	-	827	1,903	17	-	93	1,083	(2) 744	(2) Including 26 L., formation expenses, but excluding 14 L. premiums.
539	"	Castleford and District Perfect Thrift, 71 A, Carlton-street, Castleford.	3rd	7 Sept. "	382	1,486	3,238	-	194	-	2,579	(3) 853	(3) £. 168, sale of shares, omitted.
540	"	Ripon and Thirsk Model, North-street, Ripon.	2nd	22 Oct. 1892	250	643	1,044	-	5	-	924	(4) 125	(4) Including 28 L., formation expenses.
541	1891	Fourth Sheffield Model, 22, York-street, Sheffield.	3rd	30 Nov. 1893	-	864	2,221	-	28	-	1,762	(5) 487	(5) Including 40 L., formation expenses.
542	"	Castleford Model, Trevelyan House, Castleford.	3rd	16 Jan. 1894	283	761	2,074	2	-	9	1,386	(6) 681	(6) Including 42 L., formation expenses.
543	"	Second Rotherham and District Perfect Thrift, Main-street Chambers, Main-street, Rotherham.	3rd	28 Feb. "	349	948	1,733	-	-	33	1,351	349	
544	"	Burmanthorpe and District Perfect Thrift, 62, Beckett-street, Burmanthorpe, Leeds.	3rd	31 Jan. "	333	1,293	1,837	30	-	180	969	718	
546	"	Second North-West Leeds Model, 8, Upper Fountaine-street, Leeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
547	"	Bradford Moor and District Perfect Thrift, Board School, Bradford Moor.	3rd	31 Mar. 1894	-	929	1,753	-	100	-	1,736	(7) 117	(7) Exclusive of 16 L., purchase of appropriation.
548	"	Second Halifax and District Perfect Thrift, 9, Ferguson-street, off Carlton-street, Halifax.	2nd	30 Apr. 1893	283	624	889	-	5	-	382	(8) 512	(8) Exclusive of 39 L., owing on sale of 200 L.

		3rd	28 Feb. 1894	126	359	757	-	-	13	564	(⁹) 180	(⁹) Including 22 £, formation expenses.
549	"	Second Sheffield Richmond, Gladstone Buildings, Sheffield.										
550	"	Cardigan Popular, St. Andrew's Schools, Cavendish-street, Leeds.										
551	"	Armley and Wortley Perfect Thrift, Temperance Hall, Wesley-road, Armley.										
552	"	First Yorkshire Model, 8, Upper Fountaine-street, Leeds.	1st	30 Nov. 1892	95	140	110	-	(¹⁰) 24	-	86	(¹⁰) Including 16 £, cost of appropriation.
553	1892	Barnsley and District Perfect Thrift, 7, Eastgate, Barnsley.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
554	"	Second Holbeck and District Perfect Thrift, 22A Bond-street, Leeds.	1st	28 Feb. 1893	84	196	169	-	(¹¹) 40	-	129	(¹¹) Including 16 £, cost of appropriation.
555	"	York Third Model, 20, Blake-street, York										
556	"	First Sheffield "Economic" Rodgers Chambers, 63, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.	2nd	- Apr. 1894	216	334	420	49	25	364	(¹²) 130	(¹²) Including 44 £, formation expenses.
557	"	First Rotherham Economic, Bank Buildings, College street, Rotherham.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
558	"	Middlesbrough-on-Tees Popular, Queen's-square, Middlesbrough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
559	"	Leeds Perfect Thrift, 65, Albion-street, Leeds.	1st	30 Nov. 1893	153	280	234	-	74	-	(¹³) 160	(¹³) Exclusive of 75 £, five ballots.
560	"	Featherstone Model, Coward's Building, Station lane, Featherstone.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
561	1893	Thornaby First Model, Thornaby Bank Chambers, Thornaby-on-Tees.	1st	12 Feb. 1894	-	94	74	85	49	-	(¹⁴) 110	(¹⁴) Including 85 £, formation, expenses.
562	"	First Keighley Economic, Liverpool House, Market Place, Keighley.										
563	"	Undercliffe and District Perfect Thrift, Undercliffe Board School, Otley-road, Bradford.										
			First year not complete.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Total	- -	46,029	3,114,835	3,612,238	205,780	10,384	6,878,560	577,613	
1	1884	BERWICK-UPON-TWEED: Equitable Benefit, Corn Exchange, Berwick.	30th	30 April 1892	96	3,088	(¹⁵) 8,952	323	105	9,372	8	(¹⁵) Of these, 4,658 £ are preference shares.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—RETURN of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
3	1892	W A L E S. ANGLESEY: Anglesey Permanent, Town Hall, Holyhead	30th	31 May 1893	—	2,777	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							13,999	—	484	—	12,501	1,982	
1	1881	BRECON: Brecknock and District 394th Starr-Bowkett, Lion-street, Brecon.	12th	2 Sept. 1893	—	1,004	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							3,550	—	331	—	3,046	835	
1.	1891	CARDIGANSHIRE: Aberystwyth 982nd Starr-Bowkett, Queen's-square House, Aberystwyth.	2nd	31 Mar. 1893	—	298	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							507	—	—	8	380	119	
6	1876	CARMARTHENSHIRE: Burry Port, Pembrey, and Gwendraeth Valleys, 1, Bridge-street, Burry Port.	19th	30 April 1891	—	763	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							896	1,233	390	—	2,492	27	
13	1880	PONTARDULAIS Pontardulais Permanent, Hendy Schools, Pontardulais.	22nd	5 Aug. 1893	—	1,385	(1) 2,976	3,611	—	453	3,527	(2) 2,607	(1) Including 1,091L., completed shares. (2) Including 1,613L., property in hand.
							3,872	4,844	390	453	6,019	2,634	
8	1877	Carmarthen and adjoining Counties Permanent, 11, Mansel-street, Carmarthen.	16th	31 May 1893	—	1,247	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							2,378	300	675	—	2,673	680	
9	1880	Llangennech National Schoolroom, Llangennech.	12th	30 June 1893	—	—	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	1881	Llanelli Permanent, Llanelli	11th	31 Dec. "	313	2,031	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							8,120	17	229	—	8,104	262	
11	1882	Llanelli 561st Starr-Bowkett, Nevill Memorial, Llanelli.	11th	31 Dec. "	313	2,031	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
							8,120	17	229	—	8,104	262	

Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.

12	1884	Second Llanelly 676th Starr-Bowkett, Nevill Memorial, Llanelly.	9th	30 April "	368	1,584	6,411	18	203	-	6,096	532	
14	1887	Third Llanelly 870th Starr-Bowkett, Nevill Memorial, Llanelly.	6th	31 Oct. "	-	1,750	6,518	13	165	-	6,095	601	
15	1888	Carmarthen 915th Starr-Bowkett, 11, King-street, Carmarthen.	This Society is about to be dissolved.										
17	1889	Amman Valley 963rd Starr-Bowkett, Ivorites' Hall, Ammanford.	4th	27 Oct. 1893	133	194	554	11	-	10	207	348	
18	1890	Brynamman, G. C. G., and Swansea Valley 969th Starr-Bowkett, Welcome Coffee Tavern, Brynamman.	3rd	30 June "	-	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	"	Llanelly Terminable, School Board Offices, Athegum, Llanelly.	3rd	31 Dec. "	74	823	1,906	45	(3) 27	-	1,710	(2) 268	(2) £. 22, interest account, omitted.
20	1892	Cross Hands, Cross Hands Colliery Company's Offices, Cross Hands.	1st	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total - -	888	10,104	29,759	5,244	1,689	463	30,904	5,325	
CARNARVONSHIRE:													
70	1875	Bethesda Permanent, Coetmor - yard, Bethesda.	27th	31 Dec. 1893	45	1,310	2,080	559	100	-	2,606	133	
74	1874	Lleyn and Eifonydd Permanent, 1, Salem-terrace, Pwllheli.	27th	31 Dec. "	1,403	24,765	73,468	2,588	6,740	-	81,104	1,692	
80	1876	Bangor and Arvon Permanent, 294, High-street, Bangor.	26th	30 Sept. "	304	17,370	(4) 18,994	-	1,258	-	19,350	902	(4) Including 17,315 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid-up shares.
85	1874	Bangor and North Wales Terminable, Bodhyfryd, Bangor.	22nd	- Dec. "	250	8,192	(5) 15,137	-	1,049	-	12,703	3,483	(5) Including paid-up shares.
			Total of Old Societies		2,002	51,637	109,679	3,147	9,147	-	115,763	6,210	
87	1875	Criccieth Permanent, 4, Parciau-terrace, Criccieth.	18th	30 Sept. 1893	-	1,875	7,043	-	(6) 1,490	-	(6) 7,755	778	(6) These include premiums.
88	1876	Cwmyglo Cambrian, Goleufryn, Cwmyglo	The Registrar is informed that this Society is being wound up.										
89	"	Nantlle Vale, Baptist Chapel Vestry, Penygroes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
91	1882	Eryri Permanent, Goleufryn, Cwmyglo	The Registrar is informed that this Society is being wound up.										

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
92	1889	CARNARVONSHIRE—continued. Carnarvon 960th Starr-Bowkett, 7, Market-street, Carnarvon.	4th	31 Oct. 1893	—	£. 700	£. 2,337	£. —	£. —	£. 15	£. 2,072	£. 250	
93	1891	Carnarvon and District Perfect Thrift, 24, High-street, Carnarvon.	3rd	— Jan. 1894	399	503	1,096	—	158	—	895	359	
94	"	Snowden Permanent, Market Hall, Llanberis.	2nd	30 June 1893	500	322	8,490	368	658	—	9,300	216	
95	1892	Bangor and District "Perfect Thrift," Assembly Room, Queen's Head Café, Bangor.	2nd	30 Dec. "	283	540	833	—	—	94	565	174	
96	"	Granite Permanent, Co-operative Stores, Penmaenmawr.	This Society has not yet begun business.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
97	"	Arvon Model, Castle Ditch, Carnarvon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				Total - -	3,184	55,667	129,478	3,515	11,453	109	136,350	7,987	
3	1885	DENBIGH: Wrexham, Ruabon, and North Wales Benefit, Wrexham.	47th	30 Nov. 1893	29	524	2,028	—	1,149	—	1,312	1,865	
16	1890	Wrexham and District Perfect Thrift, 1A, Henblas-street, Wrexham.	4th	30 June "	—	300	929	—	—	157	511	261	
				Total - -	29	824	2,957	—	1,149	157	1,823	2,126	

GLAMORGANSHIRE:													
27	1892	Vale of Neath Permanent, Guildhall, Neath.	27th	31 Dec. 1893	59	1,770	(1) 1,355	-	0,857	-	6,509	1,703	(1) Including 46,828 <i>l.</i> , preferential shares.
32	1876	Principality Permanent, 28, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.	34th	31 Dec. "	-	125,097	136,587	163,644	10,087	-	304,306	6,012	
42	1888	Aberavon Equitable Permanent, Victoria Hotel, Water-street, Aberavon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46	1885	Bridgend Permanent, Town Hall, Bridgend.	28th	30 Sept. 1893	-	6,012	(2) 7,111	11,416	231	-	15,197	3,561	(2) Including 2,688 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
49	1875	Cardiff (Permanent), 21, High-street, Cardiff.	28th	30 Nov. "	320	29,512	19,681	38,113	1,837	-	55,687	3,944	
53	1876	Pontypridd, Llantrissant, and Rhondda Valley Permanent, Old Post Office Chambers, Pontypridd.	27th	31 May "	552	24,020	(3) 70,285	1,840	2,199	-	53,528	20,796	(3) Including 24,680 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
56	1880	Glamorgan, 15, Queen-street, Cardiff	26th	31 Mar. "	697	33,978	27,010	41,467	-	830	67,647	-	
93	1876	Merthyr and Dowlais Permanent, Glebe-land House, Merthyr Tydfil.	21st	30 June "	337	17,168	29,485	18,410	2,772	-	50,019	648	
101	1883	Aberdare, Mountain Ash, and Hirwain Permanent, 7, Canon-street, Aberdare.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total of Old Societies					1,965	237,557	291,514	274,830	23,983	830	552,893	36,664	
The Registrar is informed that this Society has ceased to exist.													
124	1875	Swansea Imperial Terminating, 7, Calver-terrace, Swansea.											
127	"	Landore Permanent, Siloh Chapel School-room, Landore.	18th	30 April 1893	-	13,147	5,843	26,339	1,826	-	33,575	433	
131	1876	Pontardawe Permanent, Union Office, Pontardawe.	18th	31 Dec. "	62	1,256	(4) 2,051	25	822	-	2,890	8	(4) Including 850 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
136	"	Llynvi Valley Permanent, Liverpool House, Maesteg.	17th	30 June "	-	1,754	2,540	1,686	158	-	4,337	47	
137	1877	South Wales Mercantile Permanent, 12, Westgate-street, Cardiff.	17th	31 Dec. "	-	4,448	(5) 5,273	4,600	374	-	9,910	337	(5) Including 3,570 <i>l.</i> , fully paid-up shares.
138	"	Briton Ferry Permanent, Charles-street, Briton Ferry.	Notices of commencement and termination of dissolution have been received.										

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
							£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
		GLAMORGANSHIRE— <i>continued.</i>											
139	1877	Penarth Permanent, 26, Windsor-road, Penarth.											
140	"	Swansea Rock Permanent, 18, Union-street, Swansea.	16th	30 Dec. 1893	—	3,796	10,083	—	160	—	9,987	236	
143	1878	Swansea Imperial Permanent, Dynevor-place, Swansea.	15th	31 Mar. "	111	5,949	(¹) 7,333	5,470	18	—	10,850	1,971	(¹) Including 5,766 <i>l.</i> , fully paid-up shares.
146	"	Welsh Economic Permanent, Old Bank Chambers, Pontypridd.	15th	30 June "	—	19,050	(²) 36,289	27,951	4,209	—	64,790	3,659	(²) Including 23,185 <i>l.</i> , paid-up shares.
150	1879	Aberavon Mutual, Castle Hotel, Aberavon	14th	31 July "	144	5,054	5,119	3,949	1,216	—	9,636	648	
152	"	Third St Andrew's Terminating, School-room, St. Helen's-road, Swansea.											
153	1880	Morrison Beehive, Agnes House, Neath-road, Morriston.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
155	"	Ninth Glamorganshire, 10, Rutland-street, Swansea.											
156	"	Cardiff 334th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.											(³) £. 798, due "from sundry persons," really for appropriations, omitted.
157	"	National Emblem Permanent, 42, Castle-street, Swansea.	13th	30 Sept. 1893	—	813	1,400	1,548	119	—	3,000	67	
159	1881	Second Cardiff 360th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	12th	29 Feb. "	122	2,217	5,028	16	—	18	4,646	(⁴) 980	(⁴) £. 208, "due from sundry persons," really for purchase of appropriations, omitted.
160	"	First Swansea 388th Starr-Bowkett, Horton Chambers, Swansea.	12th	17 April "	50	565	874	—	427	—	1,278	23	
161	"	Third Cardiff 410th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	12th	31 July "	136	1,173	5,302	—	—	299	4,243	(⁵) 760	(⁵) £. 502, "due from sundry persons," really for purchase of appropriations, omitted.
162	"	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley 446th Starr-Bowkett, Vestry Hall, 8, Church-street, Pontypridd.	12th	31 Oct. "	—	—	4,010	201	48	—	3,660	599	

		11th	31 Mar.	"	"	(⁶) 1,496	2,479	58	—	3,588	445	(⁵) Including 63½ shares.
163	"	Cardiff Borough Permanent, 72, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.										
164	1882	Swansea Second Alliance, Countess of Huntingdon's Schoolroom, St. Helen's-road, Swansea.										
165	"	Fourth Cardiff 485th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	12th	Jan. 1894	146	1,118	—	—	86	4,766	(7) 180	(⁷) £. 338, " due from sundry persons," really for purchase of appropriations, omitted.
166	"	Second Swansea 492nd Starr-Bowkett, Horton Chambers, Swansea.	11th	6 Mar. 1893	65	627	—	74	—	1,514	102	
167	"	Penarth and District 490th Starr-Bowkett, 56, Windsor-road, Penarth.	11th	31 Mar. "	—	—	4,475	9	230	4,153	(8) 101	(⁸) £. 320, due from "sundry persons," really for purchase of appropriations, omitted.
169	"	Fifth Cardiff 509th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	11th	31 May "	165	1,238	5,591	14	230	4,637	(9) 738	(⁹) £. 410, due from "sundry persons," really for purchase of appropriations, omitted.
170	"	Swansea Borough Permanent, London House, Castle-street, Swansea.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.									
172	"	First Dowlais 518th Starr-Bowkett, Dowlais Coffee Tavern, Dowlais.	11th	30 June 1893	—	2,041	6,980	396	—	6,967	409	
173	"	Third Pentre Estyll, Pentre Estyll Chapel Schoolroom Swansea.	Notices of commencement and termination have been registered.									
174	"	First Neath and District 529th Starr-Bowkett, 89, Windsor-road, Neath.	11th	31 Oct. 1893	—	—	6,629	211	—	6,377	463	
175	"	Merthyr 560th Starr-Bowkett, 117, High-street, Merthyr Tydvil.	11th	31 Dec. "	—	2,264	7,486	68	—	7,431	123	
176	1383	British National Thrift, 28, Goat-street, Swansea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
178	"	Second Swansea Crown Terminating, Waterloo Chambers, Waterloo-street, Swansea.	10th	Mar. 1893	21	1,533	—	—	—	—	—	
179	"	10th Glamorganshire, 10, Rutland-street, Swansea.	10th	Dec. "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
180	"	Portin and Cymmer 587th Starr-Bowkett, Station-street, Porth.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered and notice of termination has been received.									
181	"	Third Swansea Albion Terminating, 40, Oxford-street, Swansea.	10th	30 June 1893	18	605	985	15	73	1,054	19	
182	"	Fourth Llandore Equitable Terminable, Old Siloh Chapel Schoolroom, Llandore.	10th	28 Feb. "	218	2,869	7,761	6	65	3,313	4,389	
183	"	Second Clydach Equitable Terminating, British Schoolroom, Clydach.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1892, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance	Assets.			REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			£.	£.	£.	
185	1883	GLAMORGANSHIRE—continued. Sixth Cardiff 607th Starr - Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	10th	30 June 1893	150	£. 1,996	£. 4,695	£.	—	£. 21	£. 4,020	£. (1) 654	(1) £. 236 due from "sundry persons," really for purchase of appropriations, omitted.	
186	"	Aberdare 617th Starr - Bowkett, Cardiff Castle Coffee Hotel, Cardiff-street, Aberdare.	10th	15 Sept. "	—	—	8,715	—	115	—	7,307	(2) 1,523	(2) Including 26 £., formation expenses.	
187	"	Swansea and West Glamorgan, Victoria Chambers, Oxford-street, Swansea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
188	1884	Cambrian No. 2 Terminable Mutual Benefit, Blue Bell Inn, High-street, Cardiff.	10th	18 Jan. 1894	43	1,484	7,025	307	3,233	—	10,562	3		
189	"	Third Swansea 674th Starr - Bowkett, Horton Chambers, Swansea.	9th	17 April 1893	123	498	1,170	—	9	—	1,074	105		
190	"	No. 2, Bridgend, Maesteg, Tondur, and Ogmore Valley Terminating Mutual Benefit, Town Hall, Bridgend.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
191	"	Second Hafod Terminating, Hafod, Swansea.	9th	8 Sept. 1893	53	1,383	1,904	1,280	145	—	3,122	207		
192	"	Second Swansea Liberal Terminating, Ebenezer Schoolroom, High-street [Secretary's address, 84, St. Helen's-road], Swansea.	9th	31 Aug. "	—	—	3,345	—	2,679	—	5,703	321		
193	"	Seventh Cardiff 720th Starr - Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	9th	30 Sept. "	195	2,234	5,404	—	258	—	4,498	(3) 1,164	(3) £. 84, due from "sundry persons," really purchasers of appropriations, omitted.	
194	"	Mountain Ash 732nd Starr-Bowkett, Workman's Hall, Mountain Ash.	9th	30 Nov. "	330	1,367	3,827	3	90	—	3,306	614		
196	1885	Pontypridd Self-Help, 35A, Taff-street, Pontypridd.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered and notice of termination has been received.										—	
198	1886	Eighth Cardiff 800th Starr-Bowkett, 70, Crockherbtown, Cardiff.	7th	30 April 1893	179	744	3,033	4	—	67	2,745	(4) 225	(4) 47 £. due from "sundry persons," really purchasers of appropriations, omitted.	

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Return of an Abstract of the Accounts furnished by Building Societies Incorporated to the 31st day of December 1893, &c.—*continued.*

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY AND CHIEF OFFICER OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
218	1891	GLAMORGANSHIRE— <i>continued.</i> Merthyr Working Men's, 1, Market-square, Merthyr Tydvil.	2nd	25 May 1893	—	£. 1,695	£. 2,397	£. 13	£. 197	—	£. 2,089	£. 518	
219	"	Cardiff Perfect Thrift, 11, St. John's-square, Cardiff.	2nd	— May "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
220	"	Treorchy and District Perfect Thrift, 2, High-street, Treorchy.	2nd	24 May "	—	808	1,376	—	(¹) 154	—	(¹) 1,430	100	(¹) Including premiums.
221	"	Third Clydach Equitable Benefit, Reading Room, Clydach.	2nd	— Feb. "	136	1,496	—	—	—	—	—	—	
222	"	Gwynf 976th Starr - Bowkett, Gelly Assembly Rooms, Abergwynfi.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
223	"	Ferndale Perfect Thrift, High-street Coffee Tavern, Ferndale.	This Society is about to wind up.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
224	"	Treherbert and District Perfect Thrift, 51, Gwendoline-street, Tynnewydd, Treherbert.	2nd	30 Nov. 1893	—	600	933	—	90	—	729	294	
225	"	Penygraig and District Perfect Thrift, Foster's Coffee Tavern, Penygraig.	2nd	30 Nov. "	290	345	538	—	—	26	466	46	
226	"	Pontypridd Perfect Thrift, "The Hong Kong," High-street, Pontypridd.	An instrument of dissolution has been registered and notice of termination of dissolution has been received.				—	—	—	—	—	—	
227	"	Maesteg and District Perfect Thrift, 18, Bridge-street, Maesteg.	2nd	30 Dec. 1893	299	387	693	36	51	—	636	144	
228	1892	Pentre Estyll and Cwmburba Benefit, Pentre Estyll Schoolroom, Swansea.	2nd	31 Dec. "	—	1,117	1,486	971	8	—	2,439	26	
229	"	Second Neath and District 979th Starr-Bowkett, 89, Windsor-road, Neath.	2nd	— Jan. 1894	—	—	2,039	—	21	—	1,820	240	
230	"	Aberdare and District Perfect Thrift, 27, Canon street, Aberdare.	1st	30 April 1893	—	926	793	—	—	—	180	613	

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF OLD SOCIETIES—ENGLAND AND WALES.

That is—of such Societies established between 1836 and 1874 as have become Incorporated under the Act of 1874.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Societies.	Societies Dis- solved, &c.	Number of Societies making Returns.	Number of Members (where stated).		Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.		Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.		Balance Deficit.		Assets.		
				Number of Members.	Average.	Amount or Receipts.	Average.	To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.	Number of Societies.	Amount.	Number of Societies.	Amount.	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	Total Assets.
ENGLAND:																
BEDFORDSHIRE	-	-	1	85	85	£ 353	£ 353	£ 6,366	£ 679	1	347	-	-	£ 7,392	-	7,392
BERKSHIRE	-	-	4	148	37	29,007	7,251	48,357	29,186	4	4,651	-	-	75,511	6,683	82,194
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	-	-	3	153	51	18,553	6,184	31,647	19,707	3	3,629	-	-	54,772	211	54,983
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	-	-	1	44	44	878	878	2,148	23	1	48	-	-	1,777	442	2,219
CHESHIRE	-	-	4	356	89	11,602	2,900	56,796	10,901	3	3,627	1	159	70,271	894	71,165
CUMBERLAND	-	-	4	6,382	1,595	142,403	35,600	382,198	200,282	4	19,250	-	-	566,397	35,333	601,730
DERBYSHIRE	-	-	3	275	91	5,152	1,717	19,643	724	3	1,480	-	-	21,160	687	21,847
DEVONSHIRE	-	-	6	3,992	665	83,951	13,991	141,056	72,889	6	13,546	-	-	214,378	13,113	227,491
DORSET	-	-	2	500	250	22,276	11,138	40,790	40,406	2	7,238	-	-	82,141	6,293	88,434
DURHAM	-	-	23	2,988	129	294,341	12,797	621,137	107,296	22	44,401	1	525	712,961	59,348	772,309
ESEX	-	-	8	1,051	131	49,749	6,218	96,595	40,867	8	6,324	-	-	133,225	10,561	143,786
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	-	-	16	7,783	486	356,720	22,295	459,763	244,815	8	80,160	-	-	714,842	69,896	784,738
HAMPSHIRE	-	-	6	728	121	102,451	17,075	122,858	69,732	6	15,435	-	-	157,430	50,595	208,025
HEREFORDSHIRE	-	-	1	230	230	3,495	3,495	8,693	22	1	473	-	-	7,549	1,639	9,188
KENT	-	3	19	9,472	498	1,491,071	78,477	822,413	608,044	19	76,851	-	-	1,335,305	172,003	1,507,308
LANCASHIRE	-	5	108	29,464	272	895,620	8,292	3,487,264	695,411	96	309,018	10	86,893	4,086,493	318,307	4,404,800
LEICESTERSHIRE	-	1	4	6,201	1,550	199,142	49,785	355,717	93,004	4	11,761	-	-	448,962	11,520	460,482
LINCOLNSHIRE	-	1	4	449	112	65,901	16,475	116,860	12,132	4	7,167	-	-	133,293	2,866	136,159

MIDDLESEX	98	18	80	36,605	457	2,237,962	27,974	4,864,249	1,824,145	71	247,206	9	19,064	6,049,439	867,097	6,916,536
MONMOUTHSHIRE	1	-	1	-	-	39,649	39,649	50,791	28,982	1	9,041	-	-	85,451	3,363	88,814
NORFOLK	7	1	6	276	46	27,201	4,533	59,550	17,839	6	4,941	1	81	66,438	15,811	82,249
NORTHUMBERLAND	31	2	29	2,232	76	778,227	26,835	2,087,703	87,868	27	105,582	1	2,620	2,217,640	60,893	2,278,533
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	4	-	4	3,580	895	118,995	29,748	282,237	45,057	4	15,193	-	-	338,593	2,894	342,487
SHROPSHIRE	3	1	2	63	31	3,941	1,970	8,126	1,749	2	728	-	-	7,277	3,326	10,603
SOMERSETSHIRE	10	-	10	2,653	265	146,510	14,651	214,649	114,947	10	23,475	-	-	302,442	50,629	353,071
STAFFORDSHIRE	20	2	18	4,366	242	291,362	16,186	571,394	172,554	18	56,649	-	-	701,413	99,184	800,597
SUFFOLK	3	-	3	766	255	47,830	15,943	56,150	32,624	3	1,993	-	-	83,968	6,799	90,767
SURREY	9	-	9	2,954	328	113,631	12,625	212,206	43,657	9	19,759	-	-	267,579	8,043	275,622
SUSSEX	13	1	12	1,560	129	127,366	10,613	198,292	81,041	11	16,322	1	663	267,652	27,340	294,992
WARWICKSHIRE	5	1	4	6,676	1,669	329,510	82,377	504,761	16,460	4	36,768	-	-	518,349	39,640	557,989
WESTMORELAND	1	-	1	-	-	5,146	5,146	11,127	-	1	24	-	-	6,401	4,750	11,151
WILTSHIRE	3	1	2	1,151	575	32,569	16,284	97,574	55,165	2	8,448	-	-	155,818	5,389	161,187
WORCESTERSHIRE	2	-	2	-	-	54,088	27,044	87,088	69,415	2	3,728	-	-	153,615	6,616	160,231
YORKSHIRE	41	6	35	23,571	673	2,861,402	81,754	3,067,829	3,517,458	32	179,322	3	5,246	6,253,641	503,722	6,759,363
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED	1	-	1	96	96	3,088	3,088	8,952	323	1	105	-	-	9,372	8	9,380
TOTAL ENGLAND	481	45	436	156,840	359	10,991,142	25,209	19,202,979	8,355,404	399	1,334,690	27	115,251	26,311,947	2,465,875	28,777,822
WALES:																
ANGLESEY	1	-	1	-	-	2,777	2,777	13,999	-	1	484	-	-	12,501	1,982	14,483
CARMARTHENSIRE	2	-	2	-	-	2,148	1,074	3,872	4,844	1	390	1	453	6,019	2,634	8,653
CARMAVONSHIRE	4	-	4	2,002	500	51,637	12,909	109,679	3,147	4	9,147	-	-	115,763	6,210	121,973
GLAMORGANSIRE	9	2	7	1,965	280	237,557	33,936	291,514	274,890	6	23,983	1	830	552,893	36,664	589,557
PEMBROKESHIRE	1	-	1	1,085	1,085	13,333	13,333	39,626	7,810	1	2,003	-	-	48,424	1,015	49,439
TOTAL WALES	17	2	15	5,052	336	307,452	20,496	458,690	290,691	13	36,007	2	1,283	735,600	48,505	784,105
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES	498	47	451	161,892	358	11,298,594	25,052	19,661,669	8,646,095	412	1,370,697	29	116,534	27,047,547	2,514,380	28,561,927

GENERAL SUMMARY—ENGLAND AND WALES.

C O U N T I E S.	Total Number of Societies.	Societies Dis- solved, &c.	Societies Established in 1892.	Societies making Returns.	Number of Members (where stated).		Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.		Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.		Balance Deficit.		Assets.		
					Number of Members.	Average.	Amount of Receipts.	Average.	To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.	Number of Societies.	Amount.	Number of Societies.	Amount.	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	Total Assets.
E N G L A N D :																	
BEDFORDSHIRE	16	2	-	14	1,465	104	27,570	1,976	59,226	13,801	11	3,194	3	135	£.	£.	£.
BERKSHIRE	17	3	-	14	439	31	47,112	3,365	109,461	35,041	13	7,358	1	6	69,045	7,041	76,086
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	15	1	-	14	957	68	30,988	2,213	60,143	31,397	11	440	2	79	140,416	11,446	151,862
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	15	2	-	13	616	47	8,826	678	26,256	3,194	8	592	2	26	92,432	3,430	95,862
CHESHIRE	58	7	1	50	3,942	78	100,936	2,018	261,889	58,754	39	17,966	9	1,225	25,792	4,224	30,016
CORNWALL	9	1	-	8	1,235	154	5,274	659	15,704	22	7	1,099	1	60	316,106	21,278	337,384
CUMBERLAND	33	4	1	28	7,892	281	168,873	6,031	466,062	212,515	19	21,323	9	934	13,754	3,011	16,765
DERBYSHIRE	22	3	-	19	2,165	113	28,653	1,508	81,983	19,724	13	3,895	6	407	654,130	44,836	698,966
DEVONSHIRE	41	8	-	33	5,258	159	112,593	3,411	257,543	73,082	25	18,727	8	1,616	96,526	8,669	105,195
DORSET	11	-	-	11	1,861	169	53,357	4,850	112,507	77,199	7	9,118	4	1,165	326,658	21,078	347,736
DURHAM	131	21	3	107	11,578	108	604,787	5,652	1,306,274	188,414	80	81,012	25	1,651	190,163	7,496	197,659
ESSEX	65	10	1	54	4,317	79	141,530	2,620	327,728	80,026	43	23,957	9	26,362	1,466,497	107,552	1,574,049
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	37	1	1	35	10,018	286	385,906	11,025	500,642	267,619	31	82,388	4	268	369,916	35,433	405,349
HAMPSHIRE	60	3	-	57	5,041	88	212,142	3,721	320,400	131,170	47	37,027	9	1,584	776,963	73,418	850,381
HEREFORDSHIRE	8	1	-	7	841	120	11,835	1,619	34,878	110	7	1,204	-	-	387,242	99,771	487,013
HERTFORDSHIRE	22	5	-	17	2,253	132	66,362	3,903	81,882	47,178	11	4,059	1	53	30,418	5,774	36,192
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	2	1	-	1	-	-	626	626	6,193	-	-	-	1	681	119,297	13,769	133,066
KENT	99	22	1	76	14,149	186	1,796,630	23,639	1,246,412	854,578	61	102,038	13	7,584	3,950	1,662	5,612
LANCASHIRE	570	103	5	462	84,011	181	1,814,535	3,927	5,274,112	1,297,579	384	464,012	70	99,277	1,955,220	240,224	2,195,444
LEICESTERSHIRE	23	3	1	19	8,999	473	251,000	13,210	442,023	124,907	19	16,247	-	-	6,312,066	624,560	6,936,626
LINCOLNSHIRE	29	7	2	20	1,825	91	92,774	4,638	177,907	14,536	16	8,746	3	205	567,819	15,358	583,177
MIDDLESEX	527	116	10	401	82,622	206	4,012,890	10,007	7,965,935	2,527,067	326	462,552	67	30,744	192,342	8,642	200,984
															9,774,804	1,150,006	10,924,810

	23	4	2	17	555	32	58,396	3,435	100,860	40,961	9	10,814	8	2,449	139,394	10,792	150,186
MONMOUTHSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORFOLK	20	1	3	16	1,432	89	38,484	2,405	100,492	20,604	12	8,002	3	473	108,183	20,442	128,625
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHUMBERLAND	24	9	1	14	1,964	140	28,792	2,056	71,852	20,639	11	2,822	3	219	92,187	2,907	95,094
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	89	8	4	77	7,721	100	935,089	12,118	2,402,282	95,375	65	116,261	9	3,449	2,534,106	76,363	2,610,469
OXFORDSHIRE	21	9	-	12	4,321	360	128,458	10,704	309,500	46,564	12	24,774	-	-	374,935	5,903	380,838
OXFORDSHIRE	5	-	-	5	685	137	4,044	808	14,622	-	1	296	-	323	13,807	1,288	14,595
RUTLANDSHIRE	2	-	-	2	249	124	921	460	4,506	-	2	92	-	-	4,371	327	4,698
SHROPSHIRE	11	1	-	10	446	44	15,098	1,509	41,839	4,965	8	1,944	1	31	40,631	8,086	48,717
SOMERSETSHIRE	33	-	-	33	7,231	219	173,376	5,253	300,366	116,765	23	27,281	5	576	384,849	58,987	443,836
STAFFORDSHIRE	67	21	6	40	7,446	186	354,126	8,853	718,974	222,921	35	63,163	4	3,043	889,642	112,373	1,002,015
SUFFOLK	11	3	-	8	1,744	218	62,501	7,812	76,446	41,433	8	2,311	-	-	112,213	7,977	120,190
SURREY	140	38	1	101	8,565	84	351,678	3,481	763,219	147,028	77	48,326	16	2,126	900,500	55,947	956,447
SUSSEX	45	7	-	38	3,614	95	215,450	5,669	330,053	110,228	32	24,750	5	1,461	418,808	44,762	463,570
WARWICKSHIRE	46	7	4	35	9,087	259	380,995	10,885	653,293	20,699	28	45,470	7	1,101	662,729	55,632	718,361
WESTMORELAND	8	-	-	8	229	28	20,080	2,510	42,154	4,657	7	634	1	158	37,251	10,036	47,287
WILTSHIRE	12	3	-	9	1,706	189	44,492	4,943	117,961	66,110	7	9,477	2	105	185,579	7,864	193,443
WORCESTERSHIRE	17	5	-	12	945	78	74,431	6,202	141,719	70,541	10	4,860	2	116	204,969	12,035	217,004
YORKSHIRE	194	26	1	167	46,029	275	3,114,835	18,651	3,612,238	3,648,539	120	205,750	46	10,384	6,878,560	577,613	7,456,173
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED	1	-	-	1	-	96	3,088	3,088	8,952	323	1	105	-	-	9,372	8	9,380
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,579	466	48	2,065	355,550	172	15,977,133	7,737	28,946,588	10,736,373	1,651	1,968,598	363	200,497	37,873,042	3,578,020	41,451,062

WALES:																	
ANGLESEY	1	-	-	1	-	-	2,777	-	13,999	-	1	484	-	-	12,501	1,982	14,483
BRECON	1	-	-	1	-	-	1,004	-	3,550	-	1	331	-	-	3,046	385	3,881
CARDIGANSHIRE	1	-	-	1	-	-	298	-	507	-	-	-	1	8	380	119	499
CARMARTHENSHIRE	13	4	-	9	888	98	10,104	1,122	29,759	5,244	6	1,689	2	463	30,904	5,325	36,229
CARNARVONSHIRE	14	5	-	9	3,184	353	55,667	6,185	129,478	3,515	7	11,453	2	109	136,350	7,987	144,337
DENBIGH	2	-	-	2	29	14	824	412	2,957	-	1	1,149	1	157	1,823	2,126	3,949
GLAMORGANSHIRE	97	27	3	67	6,310	94	350,202	5,226	533,670	391,785	51	44,508	11	1,914	903,331	64,718	968,049
MERIONETHSHIRE	1	-	-	1	249	249	1,433	1,433	6,860	410	1	233	-	-	7,476	27	7,503
PEMBROKESHIRE	2	-	-	2	1,485	742	14,829	7,314	43,361	7,825	2	2,093	-	-	51,047	2,232	53,279
TOTAL WALES	132	36	3	93	12,145	130	436,938	4,698	764,141	408,779	70	61,940	17	2,651	1,146,858	85,351	1,232,209
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES	2,711	502	51	2,158	367,695	170	16,414,071	7,606	29,710,739	11,145,152	1,721	2,030,538	380	203,148	39,019,900	3,663,371	42,683,271

AGGREGATE BALANCE SHEET of 2,158 SOCIETIES.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£.		£.
To Holders of Shares - - - -	29,710,729	By Balance due on Mortgage Securities -	39,019,900
To Depositors and other Creditors - -	11,145,152	By other Assets - - - - -	3,663,371
TOTAL - - - £.	40,855,881	TOTAL - - - £.	42,683,271
Balance of Unappropriated Profit (in 1,721 Societies) - - - - -	2,030,538	Balance deficient (in 379 Societies) -	203,148
£.	42,886,419	£.	42,886,419

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For the Central Office,
E. W. Brabrook.

S C O T L A N D.

RETURN of the BUILDING SOCIETIES in Scotland Incorporated under the BUILDING SOCIETIES ACTS, 1874 and 1875, up to the 31st December 1892.

Date of Incorporation.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Un-appropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit.	Assets.		R E M A I N D E R.
						To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
					£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
12 Nov. 1874	New Scottish Friendly Property Investment Company, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.	19th	20 Jan. 1893	250	20,500	32,383	8,736	1,549	-	40,887	1,785	
14 Nov. "	Forfarshire Building Society, 27, Bank-street, Dundee.	40th	30 April 1892	-	22,519	60,803	22,102	2,974	-	67,239	18,639	
7 Jan. 1875	Huntly Property Investment Building Society, Stewart's Hall, Gordon-street, Huntly.	28th	8 May "	180	4,752	9,265	11,174	516	-	11,105	69	
14 Jan. "	Musselburgh Permanent Property Investment Building Society, 8, Bridge-street, Musselburgh.	27th	1 Feb. 1893	161	2,328	4,159	-	157	-	3,799	518	
28 Jan. "	Linthgowshire Savings Investment and Building Society, Court House-square, Linthgow.	18th	31 Dec. 1892	170	1,377	6,700	60	268	-	6,595	433	
9 Feb. "	Caledonian Property Investment Building Society, 13, Albert-square, Meadow Side, Dundee.	30th	31 July "	498	12,408	37,613	14,682	1,736	-	53,007	1,024	
2 Feb. "	Aberdeen Property Investment Building Society, 6, Union-terrace, Aberdeen.	41st	8 Aug. "	962	49,533	52,946	29,956	-	-	80,915	2,307	
22 Mar. "	National Freehold Building Society, 142, Oxford-street, Glasgow.	31st	31 Oct. "	99	4,485	7,676	-	330	-	7,476	530	
2 April "	Clydesdale Building Society, 166, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.	21st	30 April "	-	23,804	27,994	6,076	-	-	34,046	25	

222.	9 June 1891	Dalketh, Bounyrig, Lasswade, and Iwanhead Economic Building Society, 5, Furfleld-place, Dalketh.	1st	20 May "	201	574	516	-	13	-	464	65
	9 June 1890	Clydebank and District 151st Economic Building Society, 14, Somerville-place, Clydebank.	2nd	11 April 1892	203	613	770	-	1	-	565	206
	12 May 1891	Strathaven "Model" Building Society, Kirk-street, Strathaven.	1st	12 May "	324	398	295	-	11	-	80	226
	23 May "	Glasgow First "Model" Building Society, 118A, Renfield - street, Glasgow.	1st	31 May "	-	850	645	-	82	-	494	232
	23 June "	Wishaw and District "Economic" Building Society, Commercial Bank Buildings, Wishaw.	1st	31 May "	278	548	420	-	61	-	92	388
	12 June "	Greenock and District Model Building Society, 14, Hamilton-street, Greenock.	1st	6 Aug. "	-	758	490	-	26	-	400	116
	30 June "	First Aberdeen Economic Building Society, 124, Union-street, Aberdeen.	1st	17 June "	364	214	1,344	-	58	-	900	503
	5 Nov. "	Forfar Economic Building Society, 20, East High-street, Forfar.	1st	7 Sept. "	115	323	254	5	15	-	-	274
	9 June "	Larkhall Model Building Society, Montgomery-street, Larkhall.	1st	3 July "	203	269	233	-	31	-	-	265
	23 July "	First Aberdeen Model Building Society, 137, Union-street, Aberdeen.	1st	17 July "	165	471	383	-	-	4	-	460
	9 Oct. 1890	Ayr and District Economic Building Society, 25, Newmarket - street, Ayr.	2nd	3 Oct. "	400	1,697	2,418	-	110	-	2,448	162
	27 July 1891	First Coatbridge Model Building Society, 15, Academy-street, Coatbridge.	1st	19 July "	300	871	752	-	122	-	319	508
	15 Oct. 1890	Lockerbie Model Building Society, High-street, Lockerbie.	2nd	24 Oct. "	125	273	209	70	3	-	235	260
	23 Sept. 1891	Annan "Model" Building Society, Annan, N.B.	1st	2 Sept. "	117	150	128	69	-	12	-	135
	4 Nov. 1890	First Paisley "Economic" Building Society, Terrace Buildings, Paisley.	2nd	3 Oct. "	402	5,557	1,771	1,940	382	-	3,650	442

RETURN of the Building Societies in Scotland Incorporated under the Building Societies Acts, 1874 and 1875, up to the 31st December 1892—continued.

Date of Incorporation.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Un- appropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
						To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
25 May 1875	Galashiels Provident Building Society, 18, Sime-place, Galashiels.	35th	— Dec. 1892	639	£. 13,595	£. 57,043	£. 590	£. 2,515	£. —	£. 60,050	—	
9 July "	Glasgow Working Men's Provident Investment Building Society, 1, Nicholson-street, Glasgow.	26th	18 Feb. 1893	95	1,275	4,545	868	—	—	5,284	129	
18 Sept. "	Improved Edinburgh Property Investment Building Society, 102, South Bridge, Edinburgh.	39th	31 Dec. 1892	836	28,142	34,603	26,427	2,032	—	57,071	5,992	
9 May 1889	Dumfries and District Economic Building Society, 42, Irish-street, Dumfries.	3rd	10 Mar. "	313	2,254	4,332	—	463	—	4,624	171	
15 Mar. 1876	Permanent Scottish Union Property Investment Building Society, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.	16th	1 April "	—	31,448	46,879	23,922	13,814	—	74,937	9,678	
8 June "	Johnstone Building Society, Public Hall, Johnstone.	26th	31 Jan. 1893	30	718	1,633	286	10	—	1,785	144	
6 July "	Bon Accord Property Investment Company Building Society, 222, Union street, Aberdeen.	—	31 Dec. 1892	513	16,579	18,768	13,248	129	—	29,051	3,095	
24 Nov. 1874	Royal Savings Investment and Building Society, 57, Bath - street, Glasgow.	—	31 Dec. "	21	71	1,406	14	2	—	895	528	
9 Dec. 1876	Ferry-port-on-Craig Building and Investment Society, Castle - street, Ferry-port-on-Craig.	16th	31 Oct. "	70	1,004	4,511	1,174	65	—	5,647	104	
19 Dec. "	Dunbar Property Investment Building Society, Bank of Scotland's Office, Dunbar.	16th	31 Dec. "	37	952	2,331	150	—	—	2,175	307	

222.	14 Sept. 1891	1st	17 Oct. "	145	226	-	185	1	-	-	213
	27 Nov. 1890	2nd	21 Nov. "	296	1,185	1,552	-	26	-	1,396	182
	4 Jan. 1892	1st	23 Oct. "	119	362	-	302	1	-	189	104
	3 Feb. 1891	2nd	15 Dec. "	392	1,867	-	2,553	103	-	2,270	386
	23 July "	1st	25 July "	300	1,501	1,287	-	21	126	1,176	6
	12 Nov. 1890	2nd	31 Oct. "	242	1,871	1,690	-	68	-	1,128	629
	13 July 1891	1st	23 July "	300	1,022	901	-	86	-	320	667
	10 Feb. 1892	1st	31 Jan. 1893	19	90	37	-	-	12	-	25
	19 Jan. "	1st	16 Aug. 1892	224	1,116	976	-	29	-	484	488
	24 Dec. 1889	3rd	31 Dec. "	75	1,656	957	1,275	48	-	2,250	31
	2 Sept. 1890	2nd	27 Aug. "	268	1,114	1,423	26	71	-	940	580
	23 May 1891	34th	30 Nov. "	319	4,509	12,713	1,068	650	-	13,304	1,126
	12 Dec. "	1st	14 Dec. "	250	771	608	51	32	-	10	679
	2 Dec. 1890	2nd	30 Nov. "	67	720	742	-	-	3	123	616

RETURN of the Building Societies in Scotland Incorporated under the Building Societies Acts, 1874 and 1875, up to the 31st day of December 1892—*continued*.

Date of Incorporation.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Un-appropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
						To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
23 Apr. 1890	Brechin 147th Economic Building Society, 7, Clerk-street, Brechin.	3rd	31 Jan. 1893	96	£. 438	£. 655	£.	£.	£.	£. 563	£. 102	
7 Mar. "	Dumbarton 148th Economic Building Society, 33, Glasgow road, Dumbarton.	3rd	14 Jan. "	389	3,030	3,874	—	147	—	3,160	861	
5 Nov. 1891	Inverness Investment and Permanent Building Society, 16, Union-street, Inverness.	1st	31 Dec. 1892	83	1,423	539	501	10	—	1,009	41	
16 Dec. "	First Inverness Economic Building Society, 39, Union-street, Inverness.	1st	19 Nov. "	188	542	472	—	10	—	—	483	
26 Feb. 1892	Third Dundee and District "Economic" Building Society, 16, Euclid-cre-cent, Dundee.	1st	28 Feb. 1893	381	1,460	1,228	—	36	—	697	568	
13 Jan. 1890	First Aberdeen 955th Starr-Bowkett, Building Society, 25, Victoria-street, Aberdeen.	3rd	26 Jan. "	499	3,098	3,726	—	223	—	2,767	1,182	
13 Dec. 1889	Arbroath and District Economic Building Society, Brothock Bank House, Arbroath.	3rd	31 Oct. 1892	268	1,288	1,840	—	44	—	1,314	604	
12 May 1891	Second Paisley Economic Building Society, Terrace-buildings, Paisley.	2nd	27 Mar. 1893	322	4,477	2,970	—	—	—	2,852	117	
9 Mar. "	Dunfermline and District Economic Building Society, 1, Abbey Park-place, Dunfermline.	2nd	25 Feb. "	359	1,728	2,118	—	120	—	1,981	277	
25 Apr. "	Perth Economic Building Society, 42, Tay-street, Perth.	2nd	12 Apr. "	—	1,632	2,194	—	120	—	2,053	251	

	1st	16 Apr. 1893	236	4,377	8,562	4,048	425	-	12,928	107
10 June 1892	Banff Town and County Property Investment Building Society, Castle-street, Banff.									
8 Oct. 1890	Second Dumfries and District Economic Building Society, 42, Irish-street, Dumfries.	2nd	6 Sept. 1892	250	1,474	2,207	150	-	2,077	281
7 Mar. 1877	Fourth Provident Property Investment Company, Oddfellows' Hall, 14, Forrest-road, Edinburgh.	24th	15 Feb. "	200	15,034	15,716	2	-	22,336	4,062
21 April "	Selkirkshire Building and Investment Company, 4, Market-place, Selkirk.	17th	30 June "	50	601	1,066	492	-	2,289	130
24 May "	Elgin Property Investment Building Society, 78, High-street, Elgin.	21st	1 May "	113	1,126	4,777	191	-	1,625	3,344
21 June "	Dumbarton Building Society, Burgh Buildings, Dumbarton.	20th	31 Dec. "	233	5,853	10,131	789	-	14,060	1,806
18 Dec. "	Fourth Edinburgh Property Investment Company, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. (1)	23rd	13 Dec. "	353	27,611	27,678	-	-	48,712	750
7 Feb. 1878	Cupar Property Investment Company, Cupar, Fife.	32nd	31 Dec. "	80	825	1,846	40	-	922	964
27 Feb. "	Coatbridge Building and Investment Society, 13, Water-street, Coatbridge.	28th	31 Dec. "	138	3,823	5,306	524	-	5,486	1,484
28 May "	Phoenix Heritable Investment Building Society, 26, Renfield-street, Glasgow.	12th	31 Dec. 1892	77	8,898	6,174	353	-	7,450	59
17 June "	Bathgate Investment Building Society, 15, Giddeon-street, Bathgate.	14th	13 May "	25	454	674	1	-	-	675
3 July "	Aberdeen Co-operative Property Investment Company, Aberdeen.	24th	30 Sept. 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return sent for 1892.
30 July "	Third Fifeshire Property Investment Building Society, Dunfermline.	14th	18 June 1892	310	27,085	-	124	-	-	Wound up.
21 Sept. "	Glasgow and West of Scotland Savings, Investment, and Building Society, 89, West Regent-street, Glasgow.	24th	31 Dec. "	114	6,453	11,591	463	-	12,578	1,913

(1) This is a mutual terminating Society.

RETURN of the Building Societies in *Scotland* Incorporated under the Building Societies Acts, 1874 and 1875, up to the 31st December 1892—*continued*.

Date of Incorporation.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Un-appropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit.	Assets.		REMARKS.
						To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
13 Feb 1878	Edinburgh Conservative Friendly Building Society, 26, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	119	£. 2,819	£. 8,309	£. 17	£. 415	£. —	£. 8,175	£. 566	
15 May "	Strathbogie Property Investment and Building Society, 14, Square, Huntly.	10th	30 Mar. 1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No return sent for 1892.
14 Sept. 1891	First Arbroath Model Building Society, 81, High street, Arbroath.	1st	14 Sept. 1892	156	594	391	73	57	—	287	174	
17 Nov. 1890	Second Dumbarton Economic Building Society, 21, Bridge-street, Dumbarton.	2nd	31 Oct. "	386	2,449	2,578	—	273	—	1,917	813	
22 Oct. "	First Port Glasgow Economic Building Society, Post Office Building, Port Glasgow.	2nd	30 Sept. "	189	853	1,172	—	102	—	1,118	156	
13 Dec. 1889	Dundee and District Economic Building Society, 16, Euclid-crescent, Dundee.	3rd	13 Dec. 1889	347	1,693	3,316	2	189	—	3,210	294	
9 Nov. 1891	Glasgow Eastern Model Building Society, 15, Henrietta-street, Glasgow.	1st	24 Oct. 1892	—	374	310	70	38	—	36	381	
23 Sept. 1890	Kilmarnock Model Building Society, 9, John Dickie-street, Kilmarnock.	2nd	26 Sept. "	241	1,069	1,294	9	9	—	781	531	
3 Feb. 1891	Govan Economic Building Society, 958, Govan-road, Govan.	2nd	30 Nov. "	383	1,740	2,512	14	154	—	1,771	909	

20 June "	Second Kirkcaldy and District Economic Building Society, 27, Park Wynd, Kirkcaldy.	1st	16 May "	370	1,320	994	-	44	-	-	1,038
26 Dec. "	Govanhill and District Economic Building Society, 82, Allison-street, Govanhill.	1st	18 Oct. "	256	832	659	-	40	-	-	700
27 Jan. "	Fourth Fifeshire Property Investment Building Society, 30, Queen Anne-street, Dunfermline.	2nd	30 Nov. "	492	12,609	8,364	4,161	-	-	10,552	1,973
10 Oct. 1887	Kilmarnock Building and Investment Society, 87, King-street, Kilmarnock.	28th	6 Aug. "	307	6,796	15,046	-	954	-	13,550	2,450
3 Feb. 1891	First Galashiels Economic Building Society, 177, Galapark-road, Galashiels.	2nd	12 Dec. "	400	2,596	3,202	-	238	-	3,392	196
3 Feb. "	Second Dundee and District Economic Building Society, 16, Euclid-crescent, Dundee.	2nd	30 Nov. "	325	1,635	2,023	2	53	-	1,629	454
7 July "	Montrose and District Economic Building Society, 81, High-street, Montrose.	1st	19 May "	131	246	210	95	-	-	-	305
18 Nov. 1878	Paisley Heritable Property Investment Society, 16, Gilmour-street, Paisley.	40th	6 Feb. 1893	801	41,626	73,559	4,000	10	-	69,880	7,689
25 July 1887	Dunfermline Building Society, 10, Cross Wynd, Dunfermline.	24th	26 Jan. "	1,420	15,039	41,939	-	1,304	-	6,685	36,458
27 Sept. "	Glasgow Co-operative Building and Investment Society, 200, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.	5th	30 Nov. 1892	-	5,567	15,411	24	2,024	-	18,132	60
TOTAL			- - -	22,183	491,587	745,637	220,788	38,784	157	868,799	130,654

Note.—There are about 138 unincorporated societies on the Register.

43, New Register House, Edinburgh, }
31 January 1894.

R. Addison Smith,
Registrar of Building Societies for Scotland.

IRELAND.

RETURN of the REGISTRAR of BUILDING SOCIETIES for *Ireland*, of the Building Societies Incorporated under the Building Societies Acts, 1874 and 1875, to 31st December 1892.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
1	1875	Cork Investment Land and Building, 54, Grand-parade, Cork.	41st	—	—	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Being wound up.
2	"	Kingstown Tradesmen's Benefit Building, Eblana-avenue, Kingstown.	40th	31 December	25	253	288	—	—	36	232	20	
3	"	Working Men's Benefit Building, 145, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.	32nd	31 December	826	24,283	48,334	2,223	1,185	—	50,057	1,684	
4	1874	Self-st Equitable Building, 9, Rosemary-street, Belfast.	28th	11 January	90	6,431	15,329	1,646	—	—	5,538	11,438	
5	1875	St. Michael's Benefit Building, 63, Upper George's-street, Kingstown.	30th	31 December	—	3,114	12,579	365	601	—	13,327	340	
6	1876	Coleraine Building, 5, Diamond, Coleraine.	29th	2 January	439	9,409	48,831	—	982	—	47,985	1,829	In liquidation.
7	1875	Union Building, 48, Corporation-street, Belfast.	28th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	"	Economic Building and Investment, 21, Chichester-street, Belfast.	30th	30 April	147	5,285	15,763	3,837	202	—	18,997	805	
9	1874	Ulster Permanent Building, 40, Berry-street, Belfast.	22nd	31 December	—	5,490	19,718	3,124	—	1,950	20,467	426	
10	"	Irish Civil Service Permanent Building, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.	28th	30 November	—	253,363	134,050	77,808	13,285	—	202,124	23,020	
11	1870	Londonderry Provident Building, 33, Shipquay-street, Londonderry.	18th	31 December	—	7,746	12,356	18,357	1,128	—	30,426	287	
12	"	City of Derry Building, 3, London-street, Londonderry.	18th	1 May	478	10,843	57,095	—	1,723	—	58,481	337	
14	1878	Irish Industrial Benefit Building, 108, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.	20th	31 December	—	2,626	4,644	—	841	—	5,385	100	
17	1877	City and County Permanent Benefit Building, 15, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.	17th	31 December	189	10,374	25,943	5,235	109	—	26,856	4,431	

RETURN RELATING TO BUILDING SOCIETIES.

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No.	Name of Building	Date	Value at date	Insurance value	Amount paid by tenants	Total amount received	Balance forward
19	Dublin Mutual Benefit Building, 27, Dame-street, Dublin.	17th June -	-	-	-	-	No report.
20	Belfast Imperial Building, Ulster Buildings, Waring-street, Belfast.	28th -	-	-	-	-	No report.
21	Northern Permanent Building, 1, North-street, Belfast.	15th -	-	-	-	-	No report.
22	St. James' Gate Mutual Benefit Building, St. James' Gate, Dublin.	15th 31 December	1,810	4,982	6,599	3,125	8,209
23	The Dublin Mercantile Permanent Building, 3, Dame-street, Dublin.	15th 30 June	3,772	91	5,259	1,326	164
24	Victoria Mutual Terminating Building, 40, Dawson-street, Dublin.	15th 31 December	4,000	-	15,409	450	80
25	O'Connell Benefit Building, 44, York-street, Dublin.	14th -	-	-	-	-	No report.
26	Co-operative Benefit Building, 37, College Green, Dublin.	13th 30 June	4,615	-	-	-	-
27	First Belfast 428th Starr-Bowkett Building, 71, York-street, Belfast.	12th 31 August	1,957	-	6,694	298	489
28	Second Belfast 447th Starr-Bowkett Building, 71, York-street, Belfast.	12th 31 October	2,004	-	9,832	538	520
29	Ballymena 515th Starr-Bowkett Building, 13, Albert-place, Ballymena.	12th 31 May	1,214	-	4,929	35	117
30	Commercial Travellers' Benefit Building, 32, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.	11th -	-	-	-	-	No report.
31	Kingstown St. Joseph's Building, 70, Patrick-street, Kingstown.	35th -	-	-	-	-	Broken up in 1890.
32	First Dublin 568th Starr-Bowkett Building, 16, D'Olier-street, Dublin.	11th 31 December	3,012	-	12,508	689	326
33	First Londonderry 501st Starr-Bowkett Building, 37, Shipquay-street, Londonderry.	10th -	-	-	-	-	No report.
34	Third Belfast 596th Starr-Bowkett Building, 71, York-street, Belfast.	10th 30 April	2,017	-	6,801	493	182
35	Londonderry Economic Building, Commercial Buildings, Foyle-street, Londonderry.	10th -	-	-	-	-	No report.
36	Irish Permanent Benefit Building, 6, Townsend-street, Dublin.	9th 31 December	893	-	2,257	63	639
37	Belfast Mutual Building, 45, Arthur-street, Belfast.	8th 17 March	5,396	-	16,375	1,021	916
38	Fourth Belfast 771st Starr-Bowkett Building, 117, Donegall-street, Belfast.	8th 30 March	1,957	-	6,976	158	164
39	Second Londonderry 656th Starr-Bowkett Building, 37, Shipquay-street, Londonderry.	8th -	-	-	-	-	No report.

Return of the Building Societies for Ireland, Incorporated under the Building Societies Acts, 1874 and 1875, to 31st December 1892—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance of Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amounts Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
61	1886	The Ballymena Mutual Building, 13, Albert-place, Ballymena.	7th	31 March	453	£. 5,829	£. 2,676	£. —	£. 109	—	£. 2,643	£. 142	
52	"	First Limerick 782nd Starr-Bowkett Building, 74, Catherine-street, Limerick.	7th	31 March	374	1,501	4,597	18	287	—	4,383	519	
53	"	Fifth Belfast 796th Starr-Bowkett Building, 117, Donegall-street, Belfast.	7th	29 April	362	1,432	4,799	6	111	—	4,322	594	
54	"	The Leinster Benefit Building, 27, Dame-street, Dublin.	7th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No report.
55	1887	Belfast Commercial Building, 20, Rosemary-street, Belfast.	6th	31 January	—	3,072	8,895	—	430	—	10,770	377	
56	"	The First Dundalk and District 857th Starr-Bowkett Building, 4, Exchange Buildings, Dundalk.	6th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No report.
57	1888	The Industrial Building, 5, Orchard-street, Londonderry.	5th	1 October	—	5,701	6,283	—	—	—	—	—	No report.
58	"	Royal Mutual Building, 110, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	5th	—	—	1,721	6,304	—	—	—	—	—	No report.
59	"	Belfast City Building, Telegraph Chambers, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	5th	29 August	483	3,447	7,748	—	318	—	7,502	670	
60	"	Belfast Artizans' Building, 92, Shankill-road, Belfast.	5th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No report.
61	"	The Cork Permanent Building, 17, South Mall, Cork.	5th	3 January	—	2,152	1,953	3,274	110	—	—	5,310	
62	"	Sixth Belfast 923rd Starr-Bowkett Building, 117, Donegall-street, Belfast.	5th	26 December	—	1,094	2,547	—	32	—	2,400	483	
63	1889	East End Building, 32½, Seafood-street, Belfast.	4th	—	—	1,210	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	No report.
64	"	Provident Mutual Building, 20, Rosemary-street, Belfast.	4th	28 July	—	2,082	4,595	—	37	—	4,055	451	
65	"	The Second Royal Mutual Building, 110, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	4th	31 August	—	1,800	3,378	—	349	—	3,292	435	

No.	Date	Building	Floor	13 July	476	3,422	8,093	17	110	-	6,374	1,845
66	"	Dublin Model Building, 50, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.	4th	31 December	-	-	5,607	3,513	-	-	9,768	22
67	"	Munster Permanent Building, 91, South Mall, Cork.	4th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No report.
68	"	Progressive Terminable Building, 17, Hawkins-street, Londonderry.	4th	30 April	499	2,032	3,726	-	356	-	3,725	357
69	1890	Belfast Terminable Building, 27, Rosemary-street, Belfast.	4th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No report.
70	"	The Londonderry Equitable Terminating Building, Commercial Buildings, Foyle-street, Londonderry.	4th	31 December	50	830	839	-	6	-	825	5
71	"	The National Permanent Building, 5, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin.	4th	24 May	-	1,582	3,382	42	164	-	2,903	686
72	"	The Belfast Mercantile Mutual Building, 25, Garfield-street, Belfast.	4th	30 April	-	618	1,070	-	30	-	729	380
73	"	The Ballymacarret Building, 139, Albert Bridge-road, Belfast.	3rd	30 September	339	1,141	1,607	-	76	-	1,316	367
74	"	The Thrift Building, 143, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	3rd	3 October	181	221	308	-	13	-	116	205
75	"	Belfast Co-operative Building, 79, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	3rd	31 December	-	5,849	8,760	-	1,695	-	7,980	1,972
76	"	The Second Equitable Building, 37, College Green, Dublin.	3rd	31 December	228	589	874	-	53	-	193	737
77	"	The West End Building, St. Paul's Male School, Falls-road, Belfast.	3rd	31 May	-	573	709	71	7	-	516	272
78	1891	The Foyle Mutual Permanent Building, 51, Great James-street, Londonderry.	2nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No report.
79	"	The Foyle Mutual Permanent Building, 109, Donegall-street, Belfast.	2nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No report.
80	"	Belfast Working Men's Building, 74, Shankhill-road, Belfast.	2nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No report.
81	"	Seventh Belfast 971st Starr-Bowkett Building, 107, Donegall-street, Belfast.	2nd	29 July	317	740	1,059	-	-	31	902	126
82	1892	Belfast Second Terminable Building, 27, Rosemary-street, Belfast.	1st	31 January	269	687	534	-	15	-	540	10
83	"	Standard Mutual Building, 50, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	1st	28 February	-	686	559	-	14	-	392	181
84	"	Second Commercial Travellers Terminable Building, Northumberland House, Beresford-place, Dublin.	3rd	30 June	-	4,446	8,953	-	1,318	-	10,270	58
85	"	North of Ireland Building, 105, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	1st	31 March	115	428	356	32	12	-	-	400
86	"	First Lisburn 1002nd Starr-Bowkett Building, 1, Castle Chambers, Lisburn.	1st	30 September	-	339	286	-	-	52	200	34

Return of the Building Societies for Ireland, Incorporated under the Building Societies Acts, 1874 and 1875, to 31st December 1892—continued.

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	NAME OF SOCIETY, AND CHIEF OFFICE OR PLACE OF MEETING.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Accounts are made up.	Number of Members (where stated).	Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.	Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.	Balance Deficit (if any).	Assets.		REMARKS.
							To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.			Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amounts Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
87	1892	Belfast Legal Mutual Building, 9 and 11, Skipper-street, Belfast.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Never did any business.
88	"	Eighth Belfast 1014th Starr - Bowkett Building, 1, Rea's Buildings, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
89	"	Reliance Mutual Building, 107, Done-gall-street, Belfast.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
90	"	Eagle Mutual Building, 117, Donegall-street, Belfast.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
91	"	Second Model Building, 57, Dame-street, Dublin.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
92	"	North City Model Building, 35, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
93	"	Metropolitan Model Building, 15, D'Olier-street, Dublin.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
94	"	First Belfast Model Building, 41, Royal-avenue, Belfast.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
95	"	First Armagh Model Building, 1, Melbourne-terrace, Armagh.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
96	"	Newtownards and Bangor Model Building, 32, Francis-street, Newtownards, County Down.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
97	"	First Dundalk Model Building, Roden-place, Dundalk, County Louth.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
98	"	First Londonderry Model Building, 5, Castle-street, Londonderry.	1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL				—	8,017	413,456	576,780	124,641	33,906	2,069	658,230	73,161	

16, Dame-street, Dublin, }
1894.

Daniel O'C. Miley,
Registrar of Building Societies for Ireland.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Total Number of Societies.	Societies Dis- solved, &c.	Societies Established in 1893.	Number of Members (where stated).			Total Receipts during the last Financial Year.		Liabilities.		Balance of Unappropriated Profit.		Balance Deficit.		Assets.	
				Societies Making Returns.	Number of Average. Members.	Amount of Average. Receipts.	To the Holders of Shares.	To Depositors and other Creditors.	Number of Societies.	Amount.	Number of Societies.	Amount.	Number of Societies.	Balance due on Mortgage Securities (not including prospective Interest).	Amount Invested in other Securities, and Cash.	
S O C I E T I E S.																
ENGLAND AND WALES - (See page 181.)	2,711	502	51	2,158	367,695	170	£. 16,414,071	£. 7,006	£. 29,710,729	£. 11,145,152	1,721	£. 2,030,538	£. 379	£. 203,148	£. 39,019,900	£. 3,663,371
SCOTLAND (See page 199)	91	1	-	89	22,183	249	491,587	5,523	745,637	220,788	76	38,784	5	157	868,799	130,654
IRELAND (See page 204)	83	4	-	50	8,017	160	413,456	8,269	576,730	124,641	43	33,906	4	2,069	658,230	73,161
TOTAL - - -	2,885	507	51	2,297	397,895	173	17,319,114	7,539	31,033,096	11,490,581	1,840	2,103,228	388	205,374	40,546,929	3,867,186

R E M A R K S.

MUCH difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the particulars required for the foregoing Return in consequence of the great variety of forms in which Societies draw up their Balance Sheets. The whole system of Building Societies Accounts is generally somewhat complicated, and the different Societies vary very much in their mode of stating them.

The Statement of "Number of Members" is repeated from the last Return, where the Societies have not furnished it.

The Column headed "Total Receipts" is, in general, exclusive of the balance in bankers' hands at the beginning of the year, and of any sums borrowed from bankers and repaid in the same year, but inclusive of the balance due to the bankers at the end of the year.

In the Column for "Balance of Unappropriated Profit," all reserve funds are, in general, included. Some Societies also include under this head all the interest accrued on Shares.

As the Statute, and the Form of Return, require the balance due on mortgage securities to be stated, exclusive of "prospective interest," all portions of the balance which consist of Premiums, &c., have been excluded where the amount could be ascertained, as will be seen by the marginal remarks in each case; but in many cases the statement of accounts affords no means of ascertaining the amount incorrectly credited as an asset, and in others the accounts do not show whether premiums or prospective interest have been included or not.

The Column for "Amount invested in other Securities and Cash" contains, in many cases, items which are not really investments; as, for example, the balance of preliminary expenses spread over a number of years, &c.; but as these are presumed to be authorised by the Rules, they have not been excluded.

In order to bring the information contained in the Return to the latest possible date, the Societies established in 1893 have been added, although the Address was for Societies established up to 31st December 1892 only.

BUILDING SOCIETIES (PROPERTIES IN POSSESSION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 September 1893 ;—for,

“ RETURN of a STATEMENT showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892, or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding ANNUAL ACCOUNT and STATEMENT of the SOCIETY, the Aggregate Amount of PROPERTIES in Possession of BUILDING SOCIETIES incorporated under the BUILDING SOCIETIES ACTS, in the following Form :—

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society, and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.

Signed, A. B.,
Secretary.”

Home Office, }
3 April 1894. }

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

(Mr. Jackson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1894.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

MEMORANDUM.

THE following is a LIST of the SOCIETIES which have FAILED to make any Return of PROPERTIES in POSSESSION, notwithstanding repeated Applications by the Secretary of State.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.
ENGLAND.		ENGLAND—continued.	
BEDFORDSHIRE :		DURHAM—continued.	
43	Amphill and District Peers' Economic, Amphill Library, Amphill.	371	Sunderland Star Permanent, 16, John-street, Sunderland.
BERKSHIRE :		392	Sunderland Working Men's Permanent, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.
9	Windsor and District Ballot and Sale, Templar's Hall, Windsor.	411	Sunderland Monarch Permanent, 20, St. Thomas-street, Sunderland.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE :		427	Felling and District 684th Starr-Bowkett, 79, High-street, Felling.
9	Court Excelsior 5,956, Permanent Benefit, Guildhall-street (Secretary's address, 6, Benet-street), Cambridge.	485	First Hartlepool Economic, 71, Morley-street, West Hartlepool.
CHESHIRE :		ESSEX :	
44a	Wallasey Permanent, National School, Liscard.	67	Third Stratford Rock, Workman's Hall, West Ham-lane.
53	Congleton, Biddulph, and Mow Cop, 3, Chapel-street, Congleton.	102	Second Stratford and Leytonstone Mutual, Broadway, Stratford.
CUMBERLAND :		GLOUCESTERSHIRE :	
8	Cumberland Co-operative, 38, Fisher-street, Carlisle.	45	Phoenix (Bristol) Permanent, 49, Broad-street, Bristol.
19	Whitehaven and West Cumberland, College-street, Whitehaven.	HAMPSHIRE :	
DEVONSHIRE :		75	Newport (Isle of Wight) 571st Starr-Bowkett, Lugley-street, Newport, Isle of Wight.
23	Provident Permanent, 14, Bedford-circus, Exeter.	95	Emsworth, Havant and District 849th Starr-Bowkett, Messrs. Longcroft and Green's Offices, High-street, Emsworth.
28	Barnstaple and North Devon Permanent, 17, Joy-street, Barnstaple.	HERTFORDSHIRE :	
49	Exmouth and District 499th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Palace, Exmouth.	24	Markyate-street (Herts) Permanent, Gas Company's Offices, Markyate-street.
63	Third Plymouth 709th Starr-Bowkett, 8 Frankfort-street, Plymouth.	KENT :	
72	First Barnstaple and District 847th Starr-Bowkett, 67, High-street, Barnstaple.	4	Woolwich Equitable, 131, Powis-street, Woolwich.
80	Dawlish 928th Starr-Bowkett, Cosens Institution, Dawlish.	18	Hythe Permanent, County Sessions Hall, Bank-street, Hythe.
DURHAM :		47	Modern Permanent, 32, Green's End, Woolwich.
267	North Durham Permanent, 3, West-street, Gateshead.	50	Globe Permanent, 493, New Cross-road, S.E.
341	North of England Permanent, 16, John-street, Sunderland.	103	Fifth Rochester, Chatham, and District, 708th Starr-Bowkett, 6, Mid-Kent-terrace, High-street, Chatham-Intra.
347	Alliance Permanent, Barrington-street, South Shields.	141	First Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton Richmond, 12, Parsons' hill, Woolwich.
358	Sunderland Royal, 20, Bridge-street, Sunderland.	LANCASHIRE :	
362	South Shields Onward Permanent, Central Hall, Chapter-row, South Shields.	243	British Savings Fund, 64, Stanley-street, Liverpool.
365	North British Permanent, 12, West-street, Gateshead.	436	Second Globe, 64, Stanley-street, Liverpool.
		479	Castle-street Ward Improved Permanent, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.
ENGLAND—continued.		ENGLAND—continued.	
LANCASHIRE—continued.		LANCASHIRE—continued.	
563	Everton and West Derby Permanent, 16, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.	1,681	Glodwick Permanent, St. Mark's Schools, Glodwick, Oldham.
588	Wigan Permanent, 11, Victoria-buildings, King-street, Wigan.	1,713	Abbey, Dog and Duck Inn, St. Domingo-street, Oldham.
596	Duke-street, 98, Duke-street, Liverpool.	1,762	Rochdale No. 2 Industrial, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale.
641	Victoria Permanent, 43, Piccadilly, Manchester.	1,763	Liverpool Citizen Permanent, 4, Clayton-square, Liverpool.
650	Albion, Clarendon Rooms, 64, Stanley-street, Liverpool.	1,830	Liverpool Exchange, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.
657	Rock, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.	1,833	Oldham Provident, 17, Henshaw-street, Oldham.
700	Old Swan and West Derby Permanent, Central-buildings, North John-street, Liverpool.	1,842	Oldham St. James's Permanent, St. James's Schools, Barry-street, Oldham.
704	Monarch, 87, Lord-street, Liverpool.	1,856	Third Starkey Arms Benefit, Starkey Arms Inn, Heywood.
755	Hand-in-Hand, 64, Stanley-street, Liverpool.	1,858	First Chorlton-upon-Medlock 404th Starr-Bowkett, Co-operative Hall, Downing-street, Hardwick.
836	Princes' Park Permanent, 4, Clayton-square, Liverpool.	1,880	Toxteth 491st Starr-Bowkett, 32, Admiral-street, Toxteth, Liverpool.
838	Second Rock, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.	1,895	Mersey Permanent, 21 and 22, Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool.
851	Oxford Permanent, 12, Paradise-street, Liverpool.	1,915	Birkdale 602nd Starr-Bowkett, 21a, London-street, Southport.
862	Equitable Permanent, Price's-buildings, White-chapel, Liverpool.	1,927	Carrion Crow 2nd Benefit, Carrion Crow Inn, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.
877	St. Nicholas Perpetual, 24, Cable-street, Liverpool.	1,932	Wellington Hotel First Benefit, Wellington Hotel, Manchester-street, Oldham.
900	Rodney Permanent, 12, Paradise-street, Liverpool.	1,936	East Liverpool Incorporated, 7, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.
917	Soho Permanent, 8, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	1,950	Southport, Churchtown and District 717th Starr-Bowkett, Queen's-buildings, 21, London-street, Southport.
933	Sun Permanent, 36, South John-street, Liverpool.	1,976	Railway and Central Hotel 2nd Benefit, Wellington-street, Oldham.
973	National Permanent, 12, Paradise-street, Liverpool.	1,992	First Roebuck Hotel Oldham Benefit, Roebuck Hotel, King-street, Oldham.
1,038	West Derby and Everton Perpetual, 16, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.	2,057	Kirkdale Model, 374, Netherfield-road, North Liverpool.
1,041	Enterprise Perpetual, 57, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	2,155	Southport and District 952nd Starr-Bowkett, 67, London-street, Southport.
1,053	Queen's, Queen's-buildings, Deansgate, Manchester.	MIDDLESEX :	
1,100	Independent Permanent, 17a, South Castle-street, Liverpool.	315	Planet, 7, Finsbury-square, E.C.
1,124	Clarence-street Permanent, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Anne-street, Liverpool.	370	West London Permanent, 138, Sloane-street, Chelsea, S.W.
1,209	Blackburn and East Lancashire Permanent, 18, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	398	Perpetual, 16, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.
1,211	Planet Perpetual, Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool.	541	Sun Permanent, 12, Holborn, W.C.
1,240	Grosvenor Permanent, 4, Brook-street, Manchester.	641	Bayswater and Kensington, Westbourne Hall, Bayswater, W.
1,303	Christchurch Hulme Permanent, Queen-street, Chester-road, Hulme.	779	Fourth City Mutual Permanent, 2, Coleman-street, E.C.
1,377	Manchester and Salford Permanent, 86, Mossley-street, Manchester.	793	Royal Standard Permanent, 5, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W.C.
1,385	St. Michael's Permanent, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	808	9th Starr-Bowkett Provident, Kingsgate-street Chapel, High Holborn, W.C.
1,436	Gorton and District Permanent, Waggon-and-Horses Inn, Gorton.	817	London Commercial Deposit, 15, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.
1,511	Ellesmere Permanent, 17, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	822	Borough of Finsbury Permanent, 398, City-road, E.C.
1,534	Preston Victoria Permanent, 5, Winckley-street, Preston.	859	20th Starr-Bowkett, St. George's Schools, Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, W.C.
1,538	Third Prince of Wales, 17, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	879	Holborn, 8a, Red Lion-square, W.C.
1,586	Borough of Wigan and District Permanent, St. Catherine's Schools, Schofield-lane, Wigan.		
1,633	Manchester Britannia Permanent, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester.		

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.
ENGLAND—continued.		ENGLAND—continued.	
MIDDLESEX—continued.		MIDDLESEX—continued.	
904	London Atlas, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.	1,913	Brentford and District Hearth and Home Benefit, Auction-room, Market-place, Brentford.
965	86th Starr-Bowkett, Kingsgate-street Chapel, High Holborn, W.C.	1,940	Second City and Commercial Mutual, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.
993	Mornington Permanent, 158, Kentish Town-road, N.W.	1,972	Sons of Phoenix Permanent, 54, High-street, Islington, N.
1,018	Richard Green Permanent, 95 and 96, Fenchurch-street, E.C.		
1,082	Monarch Investment, 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.		MONMOUTHSHIRE:
1,118	Clerkenwell Permanent, 49, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, E.C.	33	Second Newport (Monmouthshire) and Pontypool District 431st Starr-Bowkett, Tredegar-chambers, Newport.
1,126	North Metropolitan Permanent, 234, Caledonian-road, Islington, N.	35	Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, and District 559th Starr-Bowkett, Emllyn Coffee Palace, Ebbw Vale.
1,131	General Mutual Investment Permanent, 44, Bedford-row, W.C.	38	Abercarn, Risca, and District 653rd Starr-Bowkett, Cloch Gobaith, Abercarn.
1,136	Cavendish Permanent, 353, Goswell-road, E.C.		
1,180	President Permanent, Wellington Hall, Wellington street, Islington, N.		NORFOLK:
1,209	Empire Permanent, Town Hall Chambers, Southwark, S.E.	29	Norwich and Norfolk Temperance and General, Queen-street, Norwich.
1,234	Town and County, 18, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.	41	Fourth Norwich 526th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Bank-street, Norwich.
1,237	Rock Permanent, 52, Chancery-lane, W.C.		
1,263	West Middlesex Permanent, High-street, Acton, W.		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:
1,270	New Imperial Permanent, No. 5, 353, Goswell-road, E.C.	17	Burton Latimer and Neighbourhood Freehold, Duke's Arms Inn, Burton Latimer.
1,304	Municipal Permanent, 62, King William-street, E.C.		
1,403	City and Commercial Mutual, 3, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.		NORTHUMBERLAND:
1,427	Fourth Amicable Mutual, 188, Ebury-street, Pimlico, S.W.	17	Star Benefit, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,435	National Safety Permanent, 20, Penton-street, Pentonville, W.C.	47	Northern Counties Permanent, 2, Market-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,460	North Bow and Victoria Park Mutual, 1, Bedford-terrace, Bedford-street, Poplar, E.	49	Crown Benefit, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,532	Piccadilly Permanent, 13, Air-street, Regent-street, W.	55	Elswick Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Scotswood-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,535	Nineteenth Century, 4, Adelaide-place, E.C.	62	Newcastle and Gateshead Permanent, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,582	Sixth Amicable Provident Benefit, 86, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	71	Tynemouth Permanent, 15, Camden-street, North Shields.
1,585	London Northampton, 338, City-road, Islington, N.	85	Walker, Wallsend, and Willington Permanent, Café, Wallsend.
1,625	Third Old Ford and District 484th Starr-Bowkett, Class-room, Grove-road Chapel, Grove-road, E.	87	Newcastle-on-Tyne Permanent, 18, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,651	Millwall 549th Starr-Bowkett, Congregational School-room, Westferry-road, Millwall, E.	88	Sun Benefit, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,667	Ludgate 553rd Starr-Bowkett, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.	89	Royal Permanent, 21, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,670	Hounslow Amalgamated Permanent, Town Hall, Hounslow.	91	Second Tyneside and Northern District, 1, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,711	Willesden Permanent, 74, High-street, Harlesden, N.W.	94	Exchange Benefit, 1858, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,731	Eighth City 615th Starr-Bowkett, Finsbury Chapel School-room, E.C.	100	St. John, Westgate, and General Permanent, 71, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,752	Mayfair Ballot and Sale, St. Mark's-buildings, Balderton-street, Oxford-street, W.	100A	Prince of Wales Permanent, 1, Newgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,789	Harrow-road Mutual, St. Paul's Schools, Harrow-road, W.	101	Grainger Permanent, 58, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,791	English Church and General Permanent, 112, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.	105	Monarch Permanent, 62, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,817	London Caledonian, Bank-buildings, Ludgate-circus, E.C.	119	General Permanent, Post Office-buildings, Howard-street, North Shields.
1,857	Second Harrow-road Mutual, St. Paul's Schools, Waverley-terrace, Harrow-road, W.	121	Union Permanent, 81, Westgate-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1,862	United Legal, Devereux-buildings, Devereux-court, Temple, E.C.	135	Royal Arcade Permanent, 12, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
		151	North Shields Permanent, 99, Howard-street, North Shields.
		154	Earl Grey Permanent, 56, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.
ENGLAND—continued.		ENGLAND—continued.	
NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.		YORKSHIRE:	
161	Tynemouth Eligible Permanent, 49, Saville-street, Tynemouth.	131	Bradford Third Equitable, 48, Market-street, Bradford.
164	North Shields United Permanent, 85, Howard-street, North Shields.	205	Victoria Permanent, Pack Horse Inn, Snig Hill, Sheffield.
184	First Newcastle-on-Tyne Economic, 76, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	221	Bingley, Morton, Shipley, and Keighley Permanent, 5, Queen-street, Bingley.
OXFORDSHIRE:		471	Great Horton Model, Great Horton Board School, Bradford.
8	Henley-on-Thames and District 685th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee House, Henley-on-Thames.	481	Sowerby Bridge Model, 74, Wharf-street, Sowerby Bridge.
SOMERSETSHIRE:		493	Hebden Bridge Model, Crabtree's Commercial Hotel, Market-street, Hebden Bridge.
12	Langport and Mid-Somerset, Town Hall, Langport.	WALES.	
46	Weston-super-Mare Mutual Permanent, 46, Waterloo-street, Weston-super-Mare.	CARMARTHENSHIRE:	
STAFFORDSHIRE:		13	Pontardulais Permanent, Hendy Schools, Pontardulais.
54	Burslem and Tunstall Permanent £. 50, Brickhouse-street, Burslem.	15	Carmarthen 915th Starr-Bowkett, 11, King-street, Carmarthen.
121	County of Stafford, 7, Caroline-street, Longton.	CARNARVONSHIRE:	
SURREY:		89	Nantlle Vale, Baptist Chapel Vestry, Penygroes.
93	No. 3, Borough of Lambeth Permanent, 128, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	GLAMORGANSHIRE:	
107	East Surrey Permanent, 48, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, S.E.	101	Aberdare, Mountain Ash, and Hirwain Permanent, 7, Canon-street, Aberdare.
222	South Metropolitan Permanent, 145, Walworth-road, S.E.	150	Aberavon Mutual, Castle Hotel, Aberavon.
247	South London 204th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	178	Second Swansea Crown Terminating, Waterloo-chambers, Waterloo-street, Swansea.
287	Blackfriars 351st Starr-Bowkett, Lockhart's Cocoa House, 49, Blackfriars-road, S.E.	187	Swansea and West Glamorgan, Victoria-chambers, Oxford-street, Swansea.
313	Second Blackfriars 471st Starr-Bowkett, 49, Blackfriars-road, S.E.	PEMBROKESHIRE:	
323	Second New Kent-road 501st Starr-Bowkett, 68, Old Kent-road, S.E.	3	Haverfordwest 931st Starr-Bowkett, 6, Markets, Haverfordwest.
332	Third Perseverance Ballot and Sale, Assembly Rooms, Clapham, S.W.	SCOTLAND.	
384	South East London, Committee Room (No. 2), Peckham Public Hall, Rye-lane, Peckham, S.E.	-	Ayr and District Economic, 25, Market-street, Ayr.
431	Clapham Times Equitable, 49, High-street, Clapham, S.W.	-	Clydesdale, 65, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
SUSSEX:		-	Coatbridge Building and Investment, 13, Water-street, Coatbridge.
51	Horsham and Crawley Permanent, Black Horse Hotel, Horsham.	IRELAND.	
WARWICKSHIRE:		5	St. Michael's Benefit, 63, Upper George's-street, Kingstown.
79	Victoria-Bilton, School Room, New Bilton, Rugby.	7	Union, 48, Corporation-street, Belfast.
104	First Birmingham Perfect Thrift, Whitehall Chambers, 23, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	9	Ulster Permanent, 40, Berry-street, Belfast.
106	East Birmingham Perfect Thrift, 79, Great Lister-street, Birmingham.	12	City of Derry, 3, London-street, Londonderry.
111	Smallheath Perfect Thrift, Wesleyan Schools, Coventry-road, Smallheath, Birmingham.	56	First Dundalk and District 857th Starr-Bowkett, 4, Exchange-buildings, Dundalk.
		57	Industrial, 5, Orchard-street, Londonderry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. By "Properties in Possession" is meant properties which the Society has had to take into its own possession through default of the borrowing member, whether the Society is only collecting the rents and applying them towards payment of the mortgage debt, or whether it has extinguished the rights of the mortgagor by obtaining a decree of foreclosure.

2. The present Return, by itself, is not available for any purpose of comparison between one Society and another, because it does not show the whole of the mortgage transactions of each Society, or the amount of the reserve funds. For information with respect to these matters reference may be made to Return, No. 348, of Session 1892. (Sir John Lubbock).

3. Many Societies, in furnishing the information required for the present Return (which is entirely derived from statements supplied for the purpose by the secretaries of the respective Societies) have added further particulars, which could not be included in the Return, as, for example, statements that the property referred to in the Return, or some of it, has been sold since the date of the Return without loss to the Society.

4. Many Societies have declared themselves unable to fill up some of the first four columns of figures, especially that of the original valuation of the properties. In some cases, no valuation appears to have been made; in others, the management has been changed, and no record of the valuations has been kept; in many, the surveyor or survey committee, who inspected the premises, gave no actual valuation, but merely certified that the security would be sufficient for the amount proposed to be advanced. In these cases, the figures in the next succeeding known columns have been inserted within brackets, in *italic* type, in the unknown column, so that the differences between the totals of the several columns accurately represent the differences shown by the Returns of all the Societies which are able to state the full particulars, and these differences are unaffected by the inability of certain Societies to furnish complete information. In reading the Return for the purpose of any particular Society, these *italic* figures are to be omitted, as they do not form a part of that Society's Return.

5. With reference to the last two columns of figures, representing the income and outgoings in respect of properties in possession for the year, many Societies have stated that the property was taken into possession a short time before the close of the year, and the figures therefore represent only a portion of a year's expenditure. Others have stated that the outlay includes special expenses incurred for the protection or repair of the property, or the improvement of its sanitary condition, &c. A certain number of Societies returned no figures in respect to these two columns; in several instances it was explained that the Society's agent defrays the outgoings, and pays over to the Society only the net amount of the collections.

RETURN of a STATEMENT showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892, or, alternatively,
Aggregate Amount of PROPERTIES in Possession of BUILDING

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND.					
BEDFORDSHIRE :					£. s. d.
30	1875	Sandy and District Permanent, Assembly Rooms, Sandy.	17th	31 Dec. -	500 - -
BERKSHIRE :					
6	1891	Reading and County Permanent, 2, Forbury, Reading	40th	31 Dec. 1892	6,320 - -
12	1881	Reading 359th Starr-Bowkett, 36, Castle-street, Reading	13th	31 Jan. 1893	600 - -
22	1887	Borough of Reading Mutual, 17, Cross-street, Reading	5th	28 Nov. 1892	200 - -
CHESHIRE :					
82	1888	First Cheshire Permanent, New Brighton School-room, Little Brighton.	28th	14 Feb. 1893	4,700 - -
115	1878	Astley Permanent, Astley-street School, Dukinfield -	21st	30 Apr. 1892	(5,838 14 6)
129	1875	Stockport Atlas Permanent, 89, St. Peter's Gate, Stockport.	18th	31 Dec. 1892	2,330 - -
134	1876	Bebington Permanent, Rock Farm, Acres-road, Bebington.	17th	31 Dec. 1892	779 - -
135	1876	Chester and North Wales Permanent, 16, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester.	17th	29 Sept. 1892	4,420 - -
139	1877	Mid-Cheshire Permanent, 4, School-road, Sale - -	16th	2 Jan. 1893	2,100 - -
143	1877	Birkenhead and District Artisans, 32, Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.	16th	31 Jan. -	(593 14 -)
148	1879	First Crewe and District 250th Starr-Bowkett, No. 2 Committee Room, Town Hall, Crewe.	15th	3 Feb. 1893	320 - -
149	1879	Seacombe 278th Starr-Bowkett, Vienna Hall, Brighton-street, Seacombe.	14th	31 Dec. 1893	1,671 10 -
153	1881	Stockport and District 374th Starr-Bowkett, Cobden-place, Wellington-street, Stockport.	13th	- May -	830 - -
157	1883	Second Seacombe and District 580th Starr-Bowkett, Vienna Hall, Brighton-street, Seacombe.	10th	30 Apr. 1893	725 - -
160	1884	First Stockport "Richmond," Cobden-place, Wellington-street, Stockport.	9th	31 Mar. 1893	400 - -
CUMBERLAND :					
13	1876	Cockermouth Permanent, Cockerbridge, Cockermouth	28th	31 Oct. 1892	15,625 - -
14	1878	Keswick Benefit, Court Buildings, Keswick - - -	27th	31 Dec. 1892	1,000 - -
25	1882	Workington and West Cumberland Permanent, Workington.	10th	31 Oct. 1892	240 - -
32	1888	Whitehaven Model, 22, Lowther-street, Whitehaven -	5th	14 Aug. -	400 - -
DERBYSHIRE :					
18	1888	Ilkeston Permanent, Town Hall, Ilkeston - - -	38th	31 Dec. 1892	600 - -
29a	1875	Ashbourne Permanent, Town Hall, Ashbourne - -	23rd	31 Dec. 1892	(2,000 - -)
36	1875	Glossop Dale Working Man's Perpetual, 26, Norfolk-street, Glossop.	19th	31 July -	2,500 - -
40	1887	Burbage Permanent, 5, The Quadrant, Buxton - - -	31st	31 Dec. -	4,346 1 4
55	1885	Glossop Richmond, Howard Chambers, Glossop -	8th	31 Jan. 1893	750 - -
DEVONSHIRE :					
20	1886	Stonehouse. 59, Emma-place, East Stonehouse - -	44th	30 June 1893	7,025 - -
21	1874	Exeter and West of England Permanent, 16, Bedford Circus, Exeter.	45th	30 Sept. 1893	4,315 - -
24	1875	North Devon Permanent, Great Torrington - -	43rd	31 Jan. 1893	3,495 - -
27	1880	Barnstaple Permanent, Bridge Chambers, Barnstaple	42nd	31 Dec. 1892	7,999 8 -
59	1884	Teignmouth and District Mutual Benefit, 51, Bitton-street, Teignmouth.	10th	31 Mar. 1893	400 - -
73	1887	Ilfracombe Victoria Mutual Benefit, 124, High-street, Ilfracombe.	6th	27 Mar. 1893	325 3 -

the Date of the last preceding ANNUAL ACCOUNT and STATEMENT of the SOCIETY, the SOCIETIES incorporated under the BUILDING SOCIETIES ACTS.

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
585 - -	665 14 -	360 - -	20 - -	7 3 7	E. Leeds Smith.
5,200 - -	4,504 12 4	2,832 5 8	201 7 -	121 14 1	Blake P. Allnatt.
600 - -	422 - -	367 - -	44 4 -	19 11 6	Francis H. Wright.
200 - -	184 - -	184 - -	16 - -	4 11 6	W. A. Hakins.
4,230 10 -	3,919 2 9	3,919 2 9	108 16 4	40 2 7	James Rodgerson.
5,838 14 6	5,195 13 9	5,473 5 4	291 6 4	179 17 5	James Bancroft.
1,980 - -	1,741 6 5	1,781 15 9	161 - -	61 - -	Robert Stewart.
720 - -	714 12 -	650 - -	39 - -	6 17 6	M. P. Elsley.
3,500 - -	3,049 5 4	2,940 3 6	194 18 6	80 - 7	C. R. Enock.
2,100 - -	2,102 1 8	1,554 18 8	183 2 9	175 19 10	Henry Dixon.
593 14 -	(234 19 4)	234 19 1	-	-	John Rees.
300 - -	288 - -	100 12 3	20 16 -	7 3 2	David Mann.
1,382 10 -	1,093 3 5	1,008 9 2	132 13 -	43 - 1	Fred. Symons.
800 - -	661 1 8	210 19 5	60 19 9	29 2 7	Walter Humphreys.
700 - -	581 4 7	543 1 2	98 7 -	54 16 11	Fred. Symons.
400 - -	258 16 -	258 16 -	19 - -	33 3 -	John Adshead.
14,090 - -	12,526 19 2	10,263 2 5	693 16 4	335 8 10	James Black.
973 7 8	753 18 11	968 12 3	16 3 4	21 5 5	Thomas Gibson.
240 - -	127 - 7	127 - 7	11 10 -	3 - 11	John Armstrong.
400 - -	400 - -	400 - -	24 14 -	5 - -	Jno. C. Younghusband.
570 - -	(500 - -)	500 - -	41 12 -	9 13 -	Fredk. Beardsley.
2,000 - -	2,064 5 2	2,064 5 2	84 18 3	25 - 9	John Rd. Rigby.
2,300 - -	2,500 - -	2,082 5 3	182 8 -	70 9 9	Samuel Dane.
4,346 1 4	3,887 3 1	4,210 4 7	209 - -	26 18 -	R. H. Saxton.
671 - -	527 - -	496 - -	30 - -	13 - -	John K. Hollingbury.
6,183 10 -	5,602 7 4	5,264 14 8	312 8 -	148 - 8	C. Thompson McDonald.
4,000 - -	3,877 - -	3,520 - -	362 11 4	214 4 3	Thomas Martin.
3,039 - -	3,015 14 9	2,540 - -	80 - 3	67 8 7	Wm. C. Medlands.
6,563 15 8	6,397 16 -	6,170 2 9	367 13 -	45 17 1	George Dendle.
300 - -	241 14 6	241 14 6	30 - -	2 2 6	R. Clemas.
300 - -	336 16 -	325 3 -	16 17 4	-	F. C. Horwood.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
DORSET :					
2	1881	Dorchester and County of Dorset Economic Benefit, 52a, South-street, Dorchester.	45th	30 Sept. 1892	2,145 - -
6	1878	Dorset Benefit, Damory-street, Blandford -	41st	31 Aug. 1893	2,208 12 10
10	1875	Town and County of Poole, Market-place, Poole -	18th	31 Dec. 1892	10,450 - -
11	1880	Swanage and Isle of Purbeck, Durlston House, Park-road, Swanage.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	(123 16 3)
12	1883	First Weymouth 590th Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, Market-street, Weymouth.	11th	31 Mar. 1893	400 - -
13	1883	Dorchester 641st Starr-Bowkett, Alington Hall, Dorchester.	9th	30 Nov. 1892	380 - -
14	1884	Second Dorchester and District 683rd Starr-Bowkett, Alington Hall, Dorchester.	9th	31 Aug. -	380 - -
15	1885	First Poole 746th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Poole -	8th	31 Dec. -	500 - -
DURHAM :					
73	1875	Barnard Castle and Teesdale, Witham Testimonial, Barnard Castle.	45th	31 July -	1,400 - -
147	1876	Darlington Equitable, 44, High Row, Darlington -	36th	27 July 1892	2,930 - -
151	1879	Auckland Union Permanent, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.	36th	31 Dec. 1892	9,155 - -
201	1877	Albion Permanent, 27, Fawcett-street, Sunderland -	32nd	26 Sept. 1893	2,130 - -
208	1889	Stockton Permanent, 13, Finkle-street, Stockton-on-Tees.	31st	31 Dec. 1892	10,792 - -
233	1887	Bede Permanent, 5½, Grange-road West, Jarrow -	30th	30 Sept. 1893	475 - -
236	1875	Gateshead Institute Permanent, 10, Swinborne-street, Gateshead.	29th	30 Oct. 1892	9,065 - -
238	1889	South Shields Equitable Permanent, 50, Fowler-street, South Shields.	29th	31 Dec. 1892	2,750 - -
255	1887	Tyne Dock Permanent, Commercial Buildings, Whitehead-street, Tyne Dock.	28th	30 Jan. 1893	720 - -
269	1888	Corporation Permanent, 3, Market-place, South Shields.	27th	15 Jan. 1893	4,510 - -
278	1885	Houghton-le-Spring and North Durham Permanent, Church Institute, Houghton-le-Spring.	27th	22 June 1893	9,800 - -
280	1877	West Hartlepool and District Permanent, 8, Tower-street, West Hartlepool.	27th	31 Dec. 1892	1,350 - -
302	1890	United Permanent, 12, West-street, Gateshead -	24th	31 Mar. 1893	1,290 - -
324	1880	Bishop Auckland Rock Permanent, Victoria-street, Bishop Auckland.	21st	31 Dec. 1892	7,030 - -
342	1877	Jarrow Permanent, 1, Grange-road West, Jarrow -	20th	31 Dec. 1892	4,990 - -
340	1881	Imperial Permanent, 59, John-street, Sunderland -	20th	3 Mar. 1893	600 - -
344a	1880	Industrial and Provident Permanent, 42, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	38th	31 Dec. -	13,677 - -
356	1875	Eligible Permanent, 63, King-street, South Shields -	18th	31 Oct. 1892	4,745 - -
363	1875	Tow Law Reciprocal, Wesley-street, Tow Law, Bishop Auckland.	18th	31 May 1893	185 - -
372	1876	Hetton-le-Hole and Easington-lane Permanent, Hetton-le-Hole.	17th	20 Dec. 1892	630 - -
374	1876	Hartlepoons Permanent, 61, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	17th	30 June 1892	800 - -
376	1876	South Shields Sun Permanent, 55, East King-street, South Shields.	17th	31 July 1893	280 - -
380	1877	North Eastern Industrial, 22, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	16th	24 July 1893	2,320 - -
382	1877	Sunderland Havelock, 47, John-street, Sunderland -	16th	3 Oct. 1893	2,725 - -
387	1877	Tyne Commercial Permanent, 71, Ormonde-street, Jarrow.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	750 - -
395	1880	Sunderland 339th Starr-Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	12th	1 Nov. 1892	312 - -
405	1881	Gateshead 477th Starr-Bowkett, 14, West-street, Gateshead.	11th	31 Dec. 1892	880 - -
408	1882	Second Durham and District Terminating, St. Nicholas-court, Market-place, Durham.	12th	10 Apr. 1893	400 -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,917 5 6	1,668 - -	1,469 1 1	121 12 1	58 12 6	Thos. A. Pearce.
2,620 - -	2,407 13 10	1,906 10 5	236 11 11	142 5 1	James Payne.
9,006 5 3	8,596 13 4	8,800 - -	544 11 11	198 9 4	A. A. Allen.
125 16 3	(156 19 2)	156 19 2	—	—	J. R. Slade.
400 - -	400 - -	284 12 -	20 - -	3 14 6	W. Hounsell.
300 - -	300 - -	300 - -	—	—	G. Dennis.
350 - -	341 2 6	321 13 7	30 - -	13 9 11	G. Dennis.
400 - -	376 - -	376 - -	39 - -	19 - -	G. A. Milledge.
1,080 - -	1,172 4 8	1,258 15 3	55 12 -	15 - -	Thomas Berry.
2,135 8 7	2,130 10 6	2,006 3 5	172 5 9	38 8 3	Jno. T. Hall.
7,410 - -	8,202 14 1	7,221 11 7	269 4 -	71 2 4	Geo. Stillman.
1,976 - -	(1,770 15 7)	1,770 15 7	73 7 4	—	John J. Marshall.
8,090 - -	7,622 17 -	4,842 - 3	275 6 -	71 8 9	Aaron Brown.
350 - -	312 - -	244 17 9	51 15 -	23 9 2	Thos. Ramsey.
7,967 14 6	8,763 15 5	8,524 10 5	553 19 8	186 9 6	S. J. Humble.
2,150 - -	2,096 4 6	2,073 1 11	170 2 2	53 12 9	T. S. Downey.
630 - -	719 18 6	670 - -	48 2 -	12 12 -	Jno. Atkinson.
4,123 - -	3,623 - -	3,410 - -	294 - -	80 - -	E. H. Lincoln.
7,581 9 1	8,728 5 2	7,581 9 1	527 11 11	69 4 4	John Jas. Stokoe.
950 - -	955 - -	879 5 -	34 - -	9 6 8	John Jackson.
860 2 2	904 1 3	814 3 -	70 11 -	11 12 3	George Bolam.
5,900 - -	4,849 1 4	4,187 17 8	250 14 -	49 3 -	Mark Jopling.
4,779 14 10	4,745 13 11	3,981 7 8	395 19 -	139 12 -	Josh. Johnson.
500 - -	592 10 4	514 16 8	20 - -	7 4 6	Henry Rawlings.
11,885 5 10	10,313 4 6	6,958 6 -	806 13 11	443 13 8	Geo. Porteous.
4,097 4 4	4,608 7 9	3,090 - -	384 7 3	121 3 5	Thos. Reed.
150 - -	118 11 11	118 11 11	6 10 -	1 15 -	Arthur W. Emerson.
300 - -	229 2 4	229 2 4	41 8 6	8 6 4	James Todd.
550 - -	486 8 -	486 8 -	16 - -	—	Chas. Anderson.
300 - -	280 - -	280 - -	22 - 9	5 16 -	Richd. H. Allen.
1,925 - -	1,746 19 2	1,733 10 -	174 13 -	119 5 7	Wm. Anderson.
2,325 - -	2,450 1 5	2,304 12 6	241 12 6	126 16 5	John Parker.
701 18 3	694 2 11	694 13 1	60 13 6	26 4 4	Wm. Hall.
300 - -	292 4 -	238 13 -	26 - -	9 3 -	Geo. Shimmin.
780 - -	709 14 4	639 13 4	14 - -	5 6 -	Adam Dodds.
300 - -	310 5 -	300 - -	22 - -	1 - -	Henry Dodd.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
DURHAM—continued.					
414	1883	Sunderland Neptune Permanent, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	10th	3 Jan. 1893	1,294 - -
419	1883	Wearside Permanent, 58, Fawcett-street, Sunderland	10th	30 Sept. 1893	1,928 - -
420	1883	Sunderland Lambton Permanent, St. Thomas-street, Sunderland.	10th	15 Oct. 1892	1,230 - -
429	1885	Consett and District Permanent Benefit, Town Hall, Consett.	8th	21 Dec. 1892	360 - -
433	1886	South Shields Anchor Permanent, Waverley Chambers, Salem-street, South Shields.	7th	2 Feb. 1893	430 - -
472	1891	Durham and Yorkshire, 85, North Gate, Darlington -	2nd	31 Dec. -	3,080 - -
ESSEX :					
5	1875	Chelmsford and Essex, Chelmsford Institute, Chelmsford.	48th	31 Aug. 1893	800 - -
19	1881	Essex Equitable Permanent, South-street, Romford -	46th	31 Mar. 1893	5,340 - -
23	1875	Saffron Walden 2nd, Town Hall, Saffron Walden -	43rd	31 Dec. 1892	1,200 - -
27	1885	Maldon Permanent, 32, High-street, Maldon - -	41st	31 Mar. 1892	1,950 - -
30	1875	North Essex Permanent, Town Hall, Manningtree -	41st	31 Oct. 1892	1,863 - -
49	1876	Colchester Co-operative Mutual Permanent, 14, Calver-street, Colchester.	24th	31 July 1893	1,090 - -
62	1877	Walthamstow Permanent, Town Hall, Oxford-road, Walthamstow.	16th	31 Mar. 1893	2,626 - -
75	1879	Leytonstone and Wanstead 253rd Starr-Bowkett, Elliott Rooms, Harvey-road, Leytonstone.	14th	30 Apr. -	1,100 - -
77	1880	Grays and District 305th Starr-Bowkett, Devon Villa, Brooke-road, Grays.	13th	31 May -	700 - -
82	1880	Walthamstow and District 347th Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Arms Coffee Tavern, Selborne-road, Walthamstow.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	680 - -
84	1881	Epping, Ongar, and District 348th Starr-Bowkett, Mr. Sworder's Auction Room, Epping.	12th	31 Dec. -	4,180 - -
86	1881	Essex and Suburban Permanent, now at 52, Gracechurch-street, London.	11th	31 Dec. 1892	600 - -
92	1882	Third Plaistow 513th Starr-Bowkett, St. Mary's Schools, Pelly-road, Plaistow.	11th	30 June 1893	500 - -
107	1884	Chelmsford 661st Starr-Bowkett, 73, High-street, Chelmsford.	9th	31 May 1892	400 - -
111	1885	Forest Lane Independent Mutual Benefit, Forest Gate Hill, Forest-lane, Forest Gate.	8th	31 Aug. 1893	375 - -
GLOUCESTERSHIRE :					
4a	1878	Cheltenham and East Gloucestershire, 2A, Essex-place, Rodney-place, Cheltenham.	41st	31 Aug. 1893	240 - -
10	1876	Bristol Equitable Permanent, 48, Wine-street, Bristol	43rd	31 July 1893	(2,740 - -)
11	1874	Bristol, West of England, and South Wales Permanent, 3, St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.	43rd	31 July 1893	18,566 - -
13	1875	Bristol and District Permanent, 40, Broad-street, Bristol.	39th	20 Mar. 1892	2,551 4 -
14a	1888	Gloucestershire Mutual, 19, Clarence - street, Gloucester.	41st	12 Sept. 1893	31 - -
19	1884	Third Bristol, 22, Broad-street, Bristol - - -	33rd	31 July 1892	(1,600 - -)
20	1876	Guardian Permanent, 17, Small-street, Bristol - -	31st	31 Oct. 1892	1,450 - -
22	1875	Fourth Bristol Permanent, 5, Exchange Buildings, West Corn-street, Bristol.	27th	25 Mar. 1892	(5,988 - -)
24	1875	New Bristol and District Permanent Economic, 40, Broad-street, Bristol.	27th	30 June 1892	1,480 - -
46	1877	Stroud Provident, 5, Rowcroft, Stroud - - -	42nd	31 July 1893	4,530 - -
50	1878	Cheltenham and Gloucestershire, 7, Clarence-street, Cheltenham.	43rd	7 Jan. 1893	13,690 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued*.

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,055 - -	1,061 5 -	1,058 6 2	94 14 9	68 11 1	George Shimmin.
1,720 - -	1,611 4 2	1,516 16 -	151 8 6	37 18 6	W. H. Chatt.
1,030 - -	1,123 - -	1,248 6 2	105 4 6	57 6 7	G. W. Harris.
321 16 6	333 16 2	337 12 2	—	—	James Inglis.
310 5 6	280 12 6	280 12 6	44 4 -	43 - -	Alf. Brown.
2,630 - -	2,558 18 2	2,536 12 -	38 17 6	—	Wm. B. Peat.
740 - -	656 15 -	580 - -	18 - -	15 12 10	W. Morgan.
4,245 - -	3,738 19 10	3,508 12 1	412 14 5	205 14 4	Chas. Burgess.
1,040 - -	1,021 15 8	1,090 11 -	113 9 9	103 3 10	W. F. Ackland.
2,100 - -	1,767 16 7	1,505 - -	201 14 6	95 3 11	S. C. Spurgeon.
1,550 - -	1,621 12 1	1,400 - -	119 3 7	57 6 9	Henry Mead.
896 12 6	41 11 3	—	65 - -	7 10 -	James F. Goodey.
2,150 - -	2,037 17 11	1,504 7 3	242 18 -	109 - 1	W. H. Clayton.
1,050 - -	1,050 - -	653 19 6	52 19 11	24 7 -	B. F. Dean.
650 - -	584 4 -	511 4 -	80 12 -	48 1 -	Chas. Westwood.
609 19 8	(609 19 8)	609 19 8	37 4 9	10 15 1	W. D. Workman.
3,185 - -	2,710 - -	2,208 - -	223 8 4	154 14 -	B. F. Dean.
430 - -	424 9 3	424 9 3	46 15 -	23 1 7	F. Barnes.
400 - -	392 - -	392 - -	35 - -	7 16 -	J. Allison.
400 - -	316 13 4	357 6 3	—	40 12 11	F. W. Taylor.
350 - -	330 12 -	375 - -	40 6 -	25 - -	Geo. D. Blair.
200 - -	205 - -	217 18 7	16 10 -	4 10 3	Chas. Hayward.
2,740 - -	2,393 4 2	1,757 5 -	147 7 -	81 9 2	Solomon Hare.
13,490 - -	13,048 - -	8,280 - -	1,030 7 11	672 1 6	C. J. Lowe.
1,747 4 -	1,808 17 11	1,275 - -	202 9 -	109 1 9	John Watling.
(34 - -)	(40 16 3)	10 16 3	- 10 -	—	W. J. Tomes.
1,600 - -	1,586 11 11	981 16 -	102 9 6	46 17 11	Cornelius Shipp.
1,290 - -	1,208 2 9	1,250 7 2	107 9 -	60 16 10	Francis Sturge.
5,988 - -	6,370 6 2	5,526 - -	455 1 3	255 18 10	Fredk. W. Baber.
1,172 - -	1,246 6 5	560 - -	65 2 6	108 12 5	John Watling.
3,330 - -	3,054 2 11	2,293 5 7	206 - -	54 13 2	G. F. Payne.
11,330 10 -	10,377 12 2	10,095 6 5	671 17 6	305 8 1	David Lewis.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—continued.					
26	1881	Imperial (Bristol) Permanent, 26, Nicholas-street, Bristol.	25th	30 June 1892	1,020 - -
27	1864	Bristol and Clifton, 3, Baldwin-street, Bristol - -	29th	31 Mar. 1893	(13,010 - -)
30	1875	Shareholders' Hand-in-Hand, 4, Colston-street, Bristol	20th	31 Dec. 1892	2,400 - -
47	1877	Stroud Conservative Permanent, 8, Rowcroft, Stroud	23rd	31 Dec. 1892	1,720 - -
49	1878	Gresham Bristol Permanent, 3, All Saints'-court, Bristol	15th	31 Dec. 1892	1,100 - -
52	1879	Cosmopolitan Permanent, 14, John street, Bristol -	14th	31 Dec. -	550 - -
53	1880	Victoria of Bristol, 1, Stephen-street, Bristol - -	13th	31 Dec. 1892	(807 19 6)
HAMPSHIRE :					
18	1875	Ringwood and South Hants, Christchurch-street, Ringwood.	42nd	31 May 1893	4,256 - -
22a	1875	Southampton and South Hants Equitable Permanent, 2, High-street, Southampton.	41st	31 Oct. 1893	4,550 - -
24	1878	County of Southampton Provident Permanent, 3, Portland-street, Southampton.	40th	30 June 1893	9,220 - -
37	1880	Christchurch and Bournemouth Permanent, Church-street, Christchurch.	26th	30 June 1892	6,275 - -
38	1875	Hampshire and Landport Permanent, 3, Edinburgh-road, Landport.	27th	31 Aug. 1893	(21,801 2 5)
46	1875	Bournemouth Benefit, 41, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.	21st	31 Dec. 1892	2,285 - -
54	1876	Fordingbridge Permanent Investment, Victoria Rooms, Fordingbridge.	19th	8 Sept. 1893	500 - -
56	1877	Second Southampton and District 213th Starr-Bowkett, Polytechnic Institution, Southampton.	16th	30 June 1893	400 - -
61	1879	Vectis Permanent Investment, 23, Thomas-street, Ryde	14th	31 July 1893	1,950 - -
62	1879	Portsea Island 261st Starr-Bowkett, 426, Commercial-road, Landport.	14th	31 July 1893	287 4 8
66	1881	Gosport and Alverstoke Mutual Benefit Permanent, Stoke-road, Gosport.	13th	31 Dec. 1893	200 - -
68	1881	Third Southampton and District 433rd Starr-Bowkett, Hanover-buildings, Southampton.	12th	30 Sept. 1893	530 - -
72	1882	Southampton (8th) Self Help, 7, Sussex-place, Southampton.	10th	3 Oct. 1892	850 - -
81	1884	First Basingstoke 686th Starr-Bowkett, Mechanics Institute, New-street, Basingstoke.	9th	30 April 1893	3,600 - -
90	1886	Undercliffe, 806th Starr-Bowkett, 33, Pier-street, Ventnor, I. W.	8th	30 June 1893	265 - -
105	1889	Winchester and District Perfect Thrift, St. Patrick's Hall, Trafalgar-street, Winchester.	4th	30 Nov. 1892	150 - -
HEREFORDSHIRE :					
4	1875	Hereford City and County, 138, Wide-marsh-street, Hereford.	44th	- April 1893	393 - -
8	1880	Second Hereford and District, 335th Starr-Bowkett, 51, Commercial-street, Hereford.	13th	30 Sept. 1893	300 - -
HERTFORDSHIRE :					
27	1879	Watford and West Herts Permanent, 52, High-street, Watford.	14th	30 Dec. 1892	400 - -
40	1885	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 15, M. W. A. Cudworth's, Rickmansworth.	8th	31 Mar. 1893	1,100 - -
KENT :					
2	1874	Kent and Canterbury Permanent, 1, Parade, Canterbury	45th	30 Sept. 1892	2,855 - -
3	1875	Second Chatham Investment, 19, Railway-street, Chatham.	46th	31 Aug. 1893	975 - -
5	1875	People's Co-operative Permanent, Blue Stile, Greenwich.	46th	31 Dec. 1892	14,346 - -
7	1875	Tunbridge Wells (Benefit), 28, Dudley-road, Tunbridge Wells.	44th	30 April 1893	51,197 - -
8	1875	Tunbridge Wells and District Permanent Mutual, No. 3, The Royal Victoria Pantechnicon, Parade, Tunbridge Wells.	43rd	31 July 1892	2,950 - -
10	1875	Isle of Thanet Permanent, Town Hall, Ramsgate -	42nd	31 Dec. 1892	4,000 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
900 - -	- -	(460 - -)	163 7 10	118 14 11	W. Stather Hale.
13,010 - -	12,619 17 7	11,478 17 10	672 15 3	296 19 4	T. Sherwood Smith.
2,050 - -	1,969 1 8	1,375 19 7	274 10 5	217 17 5	Andrew Gill.
1,870 - -	1,488 1 8	1,144 12 1	43 14 11	23 3 -	Alfred T. Ford.
875 - -	721 8 7	430 9 5	20 16 6	- 12 -	Gwynn & Masters.
500 - -	506 10 5	585 - -	43 7 6	15 - 5	Clement Gardiner.
807 19 6	785 3 11	600 - -	38 12 -	20 1 9	Henry Anstey.
3,553 10 -	3,500 13 3	3,331 5 -	208 8 3	93 18 11	Alfd. Owen Clarke.
3,525 - -	3,866 5 2	1,945 - -	188 3 6	87 13 9	J. J. Burnett.
5,910 - -	(4996 5 4)	4,996 5 4	407 9 9	239 13 10	E. Whittaker.
5,175 - -	6,540 - -	5,990 - -	320 8 -	89 14 2	Elias Lane.
21,801 2 5	22,050 - -	14,965 12 11	1,072 15 -	275 11 4	J. A. Buerley.
1,907 10 -	1,934 13 2	1,790 - -	137 3 9	54 7 3	Wm. A. Wheaton.
375 - -	377 17 1	357 16 5	-	-	W. F. Chubb.
400 - -	341 16 8	58 3 4	26 - -	12 19 11	T. Walton.
1,350 - -	1,350 - -	1,350 - -	114 - -	-	F. G. Flux.
385 - -	385 - -	287 4 8	16 - -	-	D. T. Wooster.
176 - -	(135 - -)	135 - -	14 19 -	5 9 1	Walter Otfield.
522 - -	517 - -	496 13 10	26 - -	9 13 2	T. Miell, jun.
620 - -	529 16 1	529 16 1	51 19 -	27 19 4	A. Hewett.
3,600 - -	2,446 - -	2,591 6 8	598 - -	847 19 3	Thomas Long.
300 - -	246 - -	213 14 8	16 18 -	6 - 11	Robert Henry Johnson.
150 - -	142 - -	(142 - -)	12 15 -	2 1 6	Francis C. Clark.
311 - -	311 - -	311 - -	11 - -	- 16 6	William Earle.
200 - -	164 - -	(164 - -)	-	-	George Wells Meats.
260 12 2	253 14 8	291 1 9	31 7 2	25 8 6	Ths. J. Broad.
972 - -	246 15 -	757 18 -	-	-	Henry Hill.
2,080 - -	2,086 4 6	2,002 9 4	181 19 3	200 10 4	J. Wilcher.
700 - -	700 - -	350 - -	46 17 4	28 1 11	Geo. F. Buttes.
11,955 - -	11,170 14 10	9,885 14 11	687 2 5	343 7 3	Alfred J. Joslin.
40,044 - -	46,451 4 1	46,357 19 3	2,972 2 9	1,942 17 6	Edward Catchpole.
2,500 - -	2,408 15 4	1,755 - 11	164 10 3	37 3 6	W. H. Delves.
2,750 - -	2,840 8 8	3,054 10 11	218 15 -	23 4 3	J. B. Hodgson.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
KENT—continued.					
14	1875	Dover and East Kent Permanent Benefit, Auction Rooms, Townwall-street, Dover.	37th	- Nov. 1892	2,850 - -
16	1875	Dover District Permanent, 3, Market-square, Dover -	33rd	30 Sept. 1893	(1,762 11 -)
17	1875	City of Rochester and General Permanent, 3, St. Margaret's-bank, Rochester.	29th	30 June 1893	1,370 - -
26	1876	Greenwich 184th Starr - Bowkett, Good Duke Humphrey Coffee Tavern, East Greenwich, S.E.	17th	31 Mar. 1893	350 - -
27	1877	New Cross Equitable (formerly 103rd Starr-Bowkett), 470, New Cross-road, Deptford, S.E.	27th	31 July -	830 - -
32	1876	Brockley Permanent, 169, Brockley-road, Brockley, S.E.	17th	31 Oct. 1892	3,200 - -
40	1881	Industrial Permanent, Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, Greenwich.	41st	30 April 1892	31,540 - -
41	1877	East Greenwich Mutual, 63, Trafalgar-road, East Greenwich.	16th	31 July 1893	3,125 - -
46	1877	Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Permanent, Institute, Old-road, Lee.	16th	30 Sept. -	700 - -
53	1878	Sixth West Kent Mutual, 7, Nelson-street, Greenwich.	15th	31 Dec. 1892	32,275 - -
58	1879	Kent Reliance Permanent, 3, Thomas-street, Woolwich.	14th	30 Nov. -	1,545 - -
59	1874	Tonbridge and Southborough, 152nd Starr-Bowkett, Old Town Hall, Tonbridge.	19th	30 Sept. 1893	800 - -
61	1879	Gravesend Borough Mutual Investment, 17, King-street, Gravesend.	13th	31 Jan. 1893	450 - -
62	1880	Second Gravesend Borough Mutual Investment, 17, King-street, Gravesend.	13th	31 Jan. 1893	500 - -
63	1880	Tunbridge Wells, 290th Starr-Bowkett, Friendly Society Hall, Camden-road, Tunbridge Wells.	13th	31 Jan. 1893	200 - -
64	1880	Gravesend and District 296th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, New-road, Gravesend.	13th	28 Feb. 1893	1,100 - -
71	1881	Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich 427th Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Hall, Lower Walmer.	12th	31 July 1893	300 - -
84	1882	Second Tunbridge Wells, 554th Starr - Bowkett, Friendly Societies Hall, Tunbridge Wells.	10th	30 Nov. 1892	275 - -
89	1883	Norwood and West Kent 610th Starr-Bowkett, Library, St. Mary's Cray.	10th	- Dec. 1892	725 - -
91	1883	Woolwich and District 584th Starr-Bowkett, Duke of Connaught Coffee Tavern, Woolwich.	10th	13 Aug. 1893	350 - -
104	1884	Second Gravesend and District 728th Starr-Bowkett, The Library, Public Hall, New-road. Gravesend.	8th	31 Oct. 1892	300 - -
107	1885	Second Faversham and District, 753rd Starr-Bowkett, Workmen's Hall, East-street, Faversham.	8th	31 Dec. 1892	200 - -
109	1885	Seventh West Kent Mutual Permanent, 7, Nelson-street, Greenwich.	9th	1 Mar. 1893	13,685 - -
112	1885	Gravesend and Rochester Equitable Permanent, 49, Windmill-street, Gravesend.	8th	30 June 1893	(1,080 - -)
LANCASHIRE :					
566	1877	Bury Athenæum Permanent, 6, Haymarket-street, Bury.	40th	30 June 1893	10,424 7 6
623	1892	Borough Permanent, 49, Whitechapel, Liverpool -	38th	30 June 1893	18,903 10 -
708	1889	Economic, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool - - - -	35th	7 June 1892	23,586 - -
717	1888	Rainford Permanent, 2, South John-street, Liverpool	36th	- Sept. 1893	8,443 - -
752	1891	Derby and Sefton Permanent, 22, Lord-street, Liverpool.	35th	7 Oct. 1893	4,098 - -
767	1887	Waterloo and Crosby Permanent, 55, Church-street, Liverpool.	34th	23 Jan. 1893	4,003 6 10
826	1887	Borough and County Permanent, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool.	32nd	7 Jan. 1892	7,350 - -
832	1889	Nestor Permanent, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool - -	22nd	12 Feb. 1892	12,053 - -
902	1884	Edgehill District Permanent, Edgehill Infants' Schools, Kinglake-street, Liverpool.	32nd	13 Feb. 1893	2,175 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2,680 - 4	2,280 7 -	1,973 - -	308 15 -	152 10 5	Henry Boyton.
1,762 11 -	1,396 2 11	1,381 18 5	218 10 -	131 11 6	M. R. Worsfold.
1,370 - -	(1,300 - -)	1,300 - -	100 6 6	56 8 1	T. S. Warne.
336 - -	204 2 6	157 9 7	62 16 4	32 7 8	William James Staires.
790 - -	832 5 4	829 10 9	68 8 -	38 11 6	John Hitchcock.
2,570 - -	2,343 18 -	2,200 - -	213 1 3	74 10 8	W. A. Schultz.
31,540 - -	(25,590 5 2)	25,590 5 2	2,672 18 7	1,453 8 5	Thos. Wm. Dannatt.
2,400 - -	2,393 5 11	2,370 2 9	104 19 11	72 2 5	Charles F. A. Stevens.
700 - -	620 - -	243 10 -	31 4 -	15 16 3	William H. Lee.
31,125 - -	27,265 14 8	32,823 12 2	525 3 5	963 7 7	John T. Edwards.
1,450 - -	1,470 - -	1,289 - -	144 - -	72 - -	Henry Williams.
800 - -	750 8 6	136 - -	74 2 -	28 5 3	William Baldwin.
443 7 6	443 7 6	280 - -	40 - -	25 - 11	Robert Matthews.
500 - -	447 - -	285 - -	26 15 -	9 11 8	Robert Matthews.
175 - -	175 - -	163 1 10	18 17 9	11 11 5	D. G. Cornwell.
1,200 - -	1,026 16 2	987 8 1	75 17 6	37 9 7	James P. Nicholls.
300 - -	266 - -	182 5 2	23 2 -	5 15 6	Charles W. Thompson.
382 - 4	275 - -	296 1 -	21 11 4	18 4 4	D. G. Cornwell.
725 - -	725 - -	680 - -	40 9 11	36 9 -	F. Brett.
350 - -	400 - -	337 8 9	26 1 1	11 1 2	A. W. Beaven.
282 - -	(364 - -)	364 - -	18 - -	1 - 11	Victor E. L. Young.
200 - -	168 10 9	168 10 9	14 6 -	11 12 10	Henry Steedman.
13,175 - -	9,052 1 9	8,362 7 3	382 7 10	290 1 9	John T. Edwards.
1,080 - -	1,087 2 -	1,174 15 2	119 19 -	65 10 8	George R. Cobham.
10,424 7 6	10,379 14 6	10,176 15 7	779 18 3	476 1 9	Thomas Stockdale.
16,600 - -	14,756 14 9	12,903 6 -	1,262 16 11	772 14 10	Molyneux & Alexander.
18,325 - -	17,519 8 2	17,996 5 6	1,103 9 6	622 16 1	Geo. Henry Rutter.
7,610 - -	6,483 - -	6,063 11 1	661 17 -	405 18 -	Queen and Foster.
3,730 - -	3,522 6 9	3,728 17 4	320 7 2	231 16 -	Rob. G. Shanton.
4,003 6 10	4,003 6 10	4,003 6 10	262 - -	100 - -	Geo. N. Dixon.
6,802 15 5	4,488 10 1	3,646 5 10	341 19 11	162 16 2	Geo. Henry Rutter.
9,764 5 4	7,856 11 -	7,909 11 9	493 16 3	399 15 4	Geo. W. Rutter.
2,145 - -	1,987 11 6	2,200 8 9	103 - -	145 18 11	Peter Laycock.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
LANCASHIRE—continued.					
906	1888	North British Permanent, 34, Castle-street, Liverpool	32nd	31 Mar. 1893	2,525 - -
961	1890	Wellington Permanent, 14, Lord-street, Liverpool -	30th	25 Feb. 1892	33,340 - -
965	1887	Universal Permanent, 64, Stanley-street, Liverpool -	30th	6 Apr. 1892	13,100 - -
982	1890	Mercury Permanent, 11, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.	30th	7 July 1892	18,054 8 6
985	1887	Patriotic, 49, Whitechapel, Liverpool - - -	31st	1 Aug. 1893	17,184 - -
993	1887	Savings' Bank Permanent, Central Buildings, North John-street, Liverpool.	31st	5 Dec. 1892	15,652 - -
997	1887	Chatham Permanent, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool - -	30th	31 Dec. 1892	173,226 - -
1,024	1875	Barrow-in-Furness Permanent, 16, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness.	30th	2 May 1893	2,362 16 -
1,032	1881	Equitable Permanent, 485, Ashton-road, Openshaw -	30th	13 Sept. 1893	16,200 - -
1,035	1889	Nelson Permanent, 11, Lord-street, Liverpool - -	29th	14 Sept. 1892	43,158 - -
1,069	1882	Ardwick Permanent, United Methodist Free Church Schools, Hyde-road, Ardwick.	28th	8 Apr. 1892	(20,520 - -)
1,072	1882	North Lancashire Permanent, 12, Chapel-street, Preston.	30th	30 Apr. 1893	(30,146 12 6)
1,079	1879	Lombardian Permanent, 6, Brown-street, Manchester	28th	24 June 1892	(39,745 - -)
1,093	1876	Ulverstone Temperance, Temperance Hall, Ulverstone	29th	28 July 1893	1,100 - -
1,123	1879	Exchange Permanent, 87, Market-street, Manchester	28th	- May 1893	2,850 - -
1,143	1875	Irwell Permanent, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester	28th	31 Oct. 1892	4,950 - -
1,147	1891	Furness and South Cumberland Permanent, 36, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness.	28th	31 Dec. 1892	30,096 - -
1,162	1890	Trafalgar Permanent, 11, Lord street, Liverpool -	27th	31 Dec. 1892	14,825 - -
1,174	1866	Palmerston Permanent, 45, Lord-street, Liverpool -	27th	30 Apr. 1893	19,845 - -
1,176	1874	Bradford and Clayton Imperial Permanent, Queen's Arms Inn, Bradford, Manchester.	28th	25 Apr. 1893	(3,908 15 7)
1,179	1881	Stretford Permanent, 20, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	27th	29 Aug. 1893	38,555 - -
1,189	1875	Burnley, 12, Grimshawe-street, Burnley - - -	42nd	31 Dec. 1892	155,760 - -
1,197	1887	Northern Counties Permanent, 22, Lord-street, Liverpool.	26th	31 Dec. 1892	63,390 - -
1,203	1880	Royal Permanent, 8, York-street, Manchester - -	26th	8 Nov. 1892	(9,450 - -)
1,246	1877	Wigan Provident Permanent, Bank Chambers, Wigan	26th	30 June 1892	(7,870 - -)
1,250	1881	County Palatine Permanent, 2, Cooper-street, Manchester.	25th	31 Dec. 1892	(28,904 - -)
1,252	1879	Equitable Co-operative Permanent, 10, Norfolk-street, Manchester.	26th	7 Nov. 1892	(59,050 - -)
1,255	1881	Wigan, Ince, Hindley, Pemberton, and Orrell Permanent, Clarence Chambers, Wigan.	26th	- Sept. 1893	1,440 - -
1,257	1887	Second Chatham Permanent, 6, Lord-street, Liverpool.	25th	10 June 1892	126,981 - -
1,260	1887	Exchange Permanent, 12, Acresfield, Bolton - -	26th	30 June 1892	(7,397 - 11)
1,266	1877	Amicable, 49, Whitechapel, Liverpool - - -	26th	31 Oct. 1893	4,442 10 -
1,319	1882	Eccles, Patricroft and District Permanent, 20, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	25th	1 Aug. 1893	41,360 - -
1,323	1879	Manchester Provident Permanent, 14, Market place, Manchester.	23rd	31 Aug. 1893	34,600 - -
1,333	1882	Preston and County Permanent, 13, Chapel-street, Preston.	25th	6 Dec. 1892	(14,097 12 2)
1,368	1882	County Palatine of Lancaster Permanent, 9, Chapel-street, Preston.	24th	31 May 1893	13,208 10 -
1,372	1876	Accrington and District Permanent, 15, Dutton-street, Accrington.	24th	17 June 1893	6,429 12 2
1,387	1879	Standard Second Permanent, 20, Brazennose-street, Manchester.	24th	13 Feb. 1893	9,000 - -
1,404	1881	Warrington Working Men's Permanent, School-room, Golborne-street, Warrington.	23rd	30 April 1893	(696 8 9)
1,443	1882	Preston and District Permanent Mutual 45, Fishergate, Preston.	21st	30 Apr. 1892	(16,367 9 6)
1,445	1884	Prince Albert Permanent, 131, Church-street, Preston	22nd	28 Feb. 1892	(12,572 10 -)
1,452	1876	Rossendale, Waterfoot, Rossendale - - - -	22nd	31 May 1893	(2,506 1 2)

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2,125 - -	2,028 - -	2,024 11 3	124 - -	47 - -	Wm. Pumphrey.
30,950 - -	28,602 16 10	27,249 15 3	1,765 9 3	692 6 7	Wensley & Parle.
11,390 - -	11,317 - -	10,609 - -	753 - -	341 - -	David A. Baxter.
13,702 5 -	13,054 8 10	11,140 8 10	791 5 8	468 6 10	G. E. Stockton.
14,710 - -	13,975 1 2	12,792 6 6	908 12 6	300 5 7	Molyneux & Alexander.
15,672 10 -	12,993 - 7	10,763 4 5	608 12 11	245 9 -	W. L. Jackson.
158,753 11 -	152,970 5 -	147,180 18 6	11,903 19 5	5,904 4 2	J. Lloyd Jones & Co.
2,544 5 3	2,283 3 4	2,549 9 3	130 - -	29 9 6	W. R. Ormandy.
13,063 - -	12,199 - -	8,245 - -	1,048 13 4	303 11 6	C. H. Mellor.
40,059 17 5	38,678 14 5	39,838 14 2	2,361 2 10	949 2 1	Wensley & Parle.
20,520 - -	20,131 - -	17,622 - -	1,168 - -	654 - -	William Deakin.
30,146 12 6	27,492 2 4	18,959 17 -	—	—	J. H. Longworth.
59,745 - -	57,977 3 7	34,539 - -	4,801 16 3	2,933 18 1	J. Anderton.
948 - -	890 - -	828 - -	42 2 6	37 5 2	James Riley.
2,850 - -	(2,850 - -)	2,850 - -	319 3 -	155 5 3	John Wainwright.
4,510 - -	4,320 10 1	4,655 10 8	328 18 6	294 2 1	E. Williams.
23,818 - 9	23,834 8 2	20,660 18 10	1,534 6 3	525 9 2	W. R. Nash.
14,435 16 3	14,009 15 10	14,349 5 9	803 3 6	403 9 8	Wensley & Parle.
15,560 2 1	13,622 5 -	12,149 5 9	722 1 2	416 9 1	Joseph Elliott.
3,908 15 7	3,110 2 -	3,425 18 10	420 - -	240 - -	J. H. Russell.
33,530 - -	31,509 8 11	17,394 19 8	2,227 2 6	1,374 - 1	Peter Thompson & Son.
117,440 - -	110,308 - 6	104,939 12 5	6,582 10 2	3,866 11 11	W. Lewis Grant.
60,720 - 5	57,930 17 10	37,174 13 9	2,743 12 -	1,634 6 3	John MacConnal.
9,450 - -	9,620 16 11	9,665 3 5	670 2 3	581 17 8	Josh. Ramsdale.
7,870 - -	7,775 8 9	7,027 13 5	491 6 8	232 2 11	James H. Walker.
28,304 - -	27,513 - -	16,351 13 2	1,579 14 4	1,102 2 6	George Porter.
59,050 - -	55,478 18 11	61,720 12 6	5,484 2 3	3,563 4 5	Wm. Appleby & F. Wood.
1,752 1 1	1,360 - -	1,752 1 1	214 2 5	98 13 -	Jno. Laycock.
117,290 11 -	112,870 10 -	108,349 10 6	6,471 14 8	3,457 11 2	J. Lloyd Jones & Co.
7,397 - 11	(8,418 10 10)	8,418 10 10	551 14 9	324 2 -	James Kevan.
3,655 - -	2,960 4 2	2,394 2 2	282 - 6	106 14 11	Molyneux & Alexander.
37,600 - -	32,357 7 4	26,353 2 10	2,022 4 9	904 15 11	Peter Thompson & Son.
27,600 - -	25,160 10 1	27,160 10 1	2,424 4 7	1,487 13 2	Sam. Taylor.
14,097 12 2	11,001 6 11	10,632 16 10	589 2 3	130 3 7	Thomas Bee.
9,150 - -	9,763 17 9	13,699 5 11	426 - 6	229 - 7	W. F. Moore.
(6,429 12 2)	(6,429 12 2)	6,429 12 2	520 15 5	213 7 1	J. T. Frankland.
13,620 - -	11,098 - -	11,218 7 2	1,044 4 -	585 - 11	Peter Thompson & Son.
696 8 9	667 14 9	576 7 6	48 2 -	19 17 10	Peter Dalton.
16,267 9 6	16,654 9 6	18,684 5 4	1,117 6 9	538 - 1	Thos. Rushton.
12,572 10 -	12,082 - -	12,586 1 11	759 6 8	311 15 5	William O. Jones.
(2,806 1 2)	2,806 1 2	2,631 11 10	214 13 2	102 3 -	Edward Holt.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>					£. s. d.
LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i>					
1,508	1882	Charlton-upon-Medlock Permanent, 16, Kennedy-street, Manchester.	21st	31 July 1893	(2,100 - -)
1,580	1886	Littleborough Permanent, Church-street, Littleborough.	19th	30 June 1893	3,842 13 3
1,598	1875	Accrington Victoria Permanent, 7, St. James's-street, Accrington.	19th	- Dec. 1892	7,739 - -
1,600	1875	St. Mary's Moss Side Permanent, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester.	17th	1 Mar. 1892	9,500 - -
1,641	1876	Failsworth Permanent, St. John's Schools, Failsworth.	18th	- Feb. -	6,600 - -
1,648	1876	Liverpool Joiners' Freehold, Odd Fellows' Hall, St. Anne-street, Liverpool.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	250 - -
1,656	1876	Crumpsall and Broughton Permanent, Crumpsall Hotel, Cheetham-hill, Manchester.	16th	5 May 1892	(2,900 - -)
1,663	1876	West Lancashire, 6, Clayton-square, Liverpool - -	17th	31 Mar. 1893	58,957 - -
1,669	1876	Ashton-under-Lyne, Stamford Permanent, Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	17th	1 Aug. 1893	360 - -
1,679	1877	Liverpool Railway Permanent, 48 and 50, Castle-street, Liverpool.	16th	30 Nov. 1892	3,530 - -
1,680	1877	Blackburn Union Permanent, 1, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	17th	31 Oct. 1892	550 - -
1,685	1876	Third Royal, The Orchard, Rochdale - - -	17th	28 Jan. 1893	5,620 - -
1,692	1877	St. Martin's (German-street, Manchester) Permanent, German-street Schoolroom, Oldham-road, Manchester.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	4,230 - -
1,693	1877	Denton West End Permanent, Queen's Hotel, Denton	16th	- Feb. 1893	(840 - -)
1,695	1877	Blackburn Royal Permanent, 10, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	16th	28 Feb. -	1,600 - -
1,702	1877	Manchester 201st Starr-Bowkett, Young Men's Christian Association, 1, Green-street, Oak-street, Manchester.	16th	30 June 1893	1,000 - -
1,706	1877	Second Liverpool 212th Starr Bowkett, 81, Dale-street, Liverpool.	17th	- May 1893	860 - -
1,714	1877	St. James's, Major-street, Manchester, 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester.	16th	1 Aug. 1892	2,900 - -
1,725	1877	Sutton, Bold and District Permanent, Copper Works School, Sutton, St. Helen's.	15th	6 Oct. 1892	500 - -
1,731	1877	Walton and Kirkdale Permanent, Central Buildings, North John-street, Liverpool.	16th	10 Dec. 1892	5,355 - -
1,734	1877	Newton and Flowery Field Permanent, Rosemount Schoolroom, Bennett-street, Newton.	16th	8 July 1892	(1,430 17 9)
1,738	1878	Rochdale, No. 3 White Swan, White Swan Inn, Rochdale.	15th	3 Feb. 1893	4,965 - -
1,741	1878	Bootle-cum-Linacre, 45, Oriel-road, Bootle - -	15th	9 Mar. 1893	3,875 - -
1,743	1878	Exchequer, 1, South John-street, Liverpool - -	15th	30 Mar. -	180 - -
1,760	1878	Fourth Liverpool, 242nd Starr-Bowkett, 81, Dale-street, Liverpool.	15th	- Nov. 1892	400 - -
1,765	1879	Liverpool Guardian Permanent, 15, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	14th	3 Feb. 1893	1,895 - -
1,771	1879	Liverpool and County Permanent, 2, South John-street, Liverpool.	14th	- Sept. 1893	1,764 10 -
1,791	1880	Finance Investment, 45, Lord-street, Liverpool -	13th	28 Feb. 1893	9,665 - -
1,797	1880	Mersey Bowkett, 1, South John-street, Liverpool -	14th	30 April 1893	1,005 - -
1,800	1880	First Bootle and District, 301st Starr-Bowkett, 1, Brazennose-road, Bootle.	14th	30 Sept. 1893	2,093 - -
1,812	1880	Eighth Liverpool 324th Starr-Bowkett, 81, Dale-street, Liverpool.	12th	30 Sept. 1892	2,100 - -
1,831	1881	Second Bury and District, 362nd Starr-Bowkett, 21, Haymarket-street, Bury.	13th	11 Feb. 1893	1,100 - -
1,832	1881	Second Oldham Old Cheshire Cheese, Old Cheshire Cheese Inn, Market-place, Oldham.	13th	25 Jan. 1893	(1,724 12 9)
1,852	1881	Kirkdale 395th Starr-Bowkett, Kirkdale - - -	13th	- June 1893	500 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued*.

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2,100 - -	1,879 13 1	1,987 - 6	135 19 3	48 4 8	Alfred Griffiths.
(3,842 13 3)	(3,036 4 -)	3,036 4 -	240 17 -	175 1 7	J. A. Winterbottom.
7,265 5 4	6,899 9 4	7,173 5 4	267 14 -	61 13 3	J. Duckworth.
8,460 - -	7,314 7 8	5,051 19 4	785 12 6	524 16 2	E. Williams.
5,380 - -	4,901 12 6	5,168 12 -	718 18 -	223 1 6	George Wood.
230 - -	225 16 4	237 17 8	20 2 6	14 9 7	John Williams.
2,900 - -	2,359 9 6	2,132 11 9	129 18 6	97 8 6	W. Lamb.
52,016 10 -	53,157 19 2	35,490 7 -	3,215 11 3	1,691 6 5	C. Geo. T. Driffield.
300 - -	259 11 2	259 11 2	31 12 11	21 14 10	William Moss.
3,075 - -	2,817 11 -	2,783 8 8	146 18 -	46 10 1	R. Davidson.
500 - -	500 - -	500 - -	32 4 -	6 - -	E. J. Ballough.
1,434 4 3	1,806 18 3	1,434 4 3	368 12 -	311 9 9	J. M. L. Chadwick.
4,865 16 4	3,655 3 6	3,045 10 9	354 9 8	185 13 2	Wm. Crossley.
840 - -	844 14 -	959 12 5	70 4 -	27 6 9	Thomas E. Sleight.
1,518 5 5	1,513 7 2	1,513 7 2	83 - -	21 11 8	H. P. Jacques.
1,000 - -	829 8 10	906 17 7	94 9 11	62 15 4	Wm. Groves.
860 - -	660 - -	609 18 2	48 12 -	29 6 2	J. W. Rotherham.
2,600 - -	2,081 14 3	2,108 18 3	153 13 9	101 11 11	E. Williams.
400 - -	415 15 3	443 10 1	75 19 6	85 4 3	John Lucas.
4,162 10 -	3,893 18 4	3,693 4 6	462 17 6	200 17 8	W. L. Jackson.
1,430 17 9	1,430 17 9	1,430 17 9	102 18 3	45 4 8	James Bancroft.
4,965 - -	3,982 18 4	3,247 12 3	558 4 6	522 4 7	William H. Bentley.
3,075 - -	2,938 5 8	2,963 5 8	245 17 9	152 11 6	Wm. H. Ellis.
120 - -	94 - 5	88 1 6	16 10 6	10 1 3	Hugh Jones.
400 - -	272 13 4	368 10 4	43 18 -	20 10 6	J. W. Rotherham.
1,490 - -	1,330 5 9	1,190 11 8	100 2 -	41 2 7	Thos. A. Hamner.
1,460 - -	1,242 - -	1,195 - -	90 10 6	46 9 9	Queen & Foster.
8,703 1 11	8,677 4 8	8,247 9 3	364 16 5	318 18 7	Joseph Elliott.
900 - -	707 4 10	683 1 -	117 3 6	92 19 8	W. M. Egan.
2,109 - -	1,940 - -	1,936 13 9	155 2 3	175 2 8	W. E. Hughes.
2,100 - -	1,606 2 7	1,490 - -	-	16 13 9	John C. Laver.
1,100 - -	890 - -	807 14 7	79 19 -	36 6 7	H. C. Haworth.
1,724 12 9	870 - -	1,267 - -	138 15 4	65 18 2	Abram Jackson.
500 - -	370 - -	331 6 11	30 - -	12 10 5	J. W. Rotherham.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society, and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>					
LANCASHIRE— <i>continued.</i>					
1,855	1881	Eccles and Patricroft 399th Starr-Bowkett, 66, Monton-road, Eccles.	12th	17 June 1893	£. s. d. 800 - -
1,860	1881	Second Bootle and District 413th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Brazennose-road, Bootle.	13th	30 Sept. 1893	400 - -
1,864	1881	Temperance Hall 2nd, Horsedge-street, Oldham.	12th	12 July 1893	880 - -
1,870	1881	Third Manchester 445th Starr-Bowkett, 4, Albert-square, Manchester.	12th	31 Oct. -	560 - -
1,872	1881	Third Victoria (Oldham), Market Hotel, Curzon-street, Oldham.	12th	5 Oct. -	4,191 5 2
1,877	1881	City of Liverpool Permanent, 17, Lord-street, Liverpool.	11th	8 Feb. 1893	3,516 - -
1,891	1882	Fourth Preston 500th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Lune-street, Preston.	12th	16 May 1893	200 - -
1,898	1882	Walton and District 551st Starr-Bowkett, 27, Carisbrooke-road, Walton-on-the-Hill.	10th	30 Nov. 1892	680 - -
1,905	1883	Crumpsall and Blackley 579th Starr-Bowkett, 490, Cheetham-hill, Manchester.	9th	24 Feb. 1892	5,900 - -
1,907	1883	Thirteenth Crown and Anchor Inn, Henshaw-street, Oldham.	10th	- Feb. 1893	2,880 - -
1,914	1883	Lees Swan Inn Second, Swan Inn, Lees, near Oldham	11th	13 Apr. 1893	1,940 - -
1,916	1883	Oldham King's Arms Hotel Second, King's Arms Hotel, Yorkshire-street, Oldham.	10th	12 May 1893	2,380 - -
1,928	1884	King-street Benefit, Methodist School, King-street, Oldham.	10th	2 Jan. 1893	800 - -
1,929	1884	Lees and District Permanent, Reform Club, Lees	9th	8 Dec. 1892	920 - -
1,931	1884	Ordnance Arms (Oldham), Ordnance Arms Inn, Park-road, Oldham.	10th	- Feb. 1893	1,200 - -
1,935	1884	Oldham New Inn, New Inn, Greenacre-road, Oldham	10th	14 Mar. 1893	1,450 - -
1,945	1884	Oldham George Hotel, George Hotel, High-street, Oldham.	9th	- Aug. -	3,100 - -
1,948	1884	Fourth Victoria (Oldham), Market Hotel, Curzon-street, Oldham.	9th	19 Sept. 1893	3,592 9 6
1,967	1885	White Bear, White Bear Inn, George-street, Oldham.	9th	- April -	(1,800 - -)
1,968	1885	Hope School (Oldham) Benefit, Hope-street, Oldham	9th	9 Mar. 1892	1,600 - -
1,974	1885	Nelson Inn, Nelson Inn, Union-street, Oldham	8th	5 April 1893	1,430 - -
1,975	1885	City of Liverpool Co-operative Benefit, 49, Pembroke-place, Liverpool.	9th	31 July 1893	1,655 - -
1,977	1884	Third Lord Nelson, Lord Nelson-Hotel, Bolton-street, Bury.	9th	16 Nov. 1893	1,500 - -
1,980	1885	Second Widnes and District 754th Starr-Bowkett, 66, Victoria-road, Widnes.	8th	22 May 1893	400 - -
1,983	1885	Friendship Hotel 5th Benefit, Swan Hotel, High-street, Oldham.	9th	12 July 1893	1,200 - -
1,996	1883	Kingsley Permanent, 15, Harrington-street, Liverpool	10th	23 Feb. 1893	4,034 3 4
1,997	1886	Liverpool North Western Permanent Benefit, 9, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.	6th	31 Oct. 1892	465 - -
2,020	1886	Heywood Economic Mutual, 4, Market-street, Heywood.	6th	7 Dec. -	1,600 - -
2,158	1890	Collyhurst Model, St. Oswald's School, Collyhurst, Manchester.	3rd	31 Dec. 1892	1,980 - -
2,170	1890	Prince of Wales' Hotel 2nd, Black Swan Hotel, Bottom of Moor, Oldham.	4th	- Mar. -	300 - -
2,219	1891	Ashton and District Model, Park-lane Village Club and Institute, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	2nd	22 Feb. 1893	400 - -
LEICESTERSHIRE :					
6	1878	Leicester Permanent, 14, Friar-lane, Leicester	40th	31 Dec. -	7,300 - -
14	1875	Loughborough Permanent, 45, Baxter Gate, Loughborough.	26th	31 Oct. 1892	900 - -
15	1890	Great Wigston Permanent, Village Hall, Great Wigston.	26th	31 Dec. 1892	(124 - -)
20	1885	Market Harborough and District Permanent, New Hall, Sheepmarket, Market Harborough.	24th	31 Dec. -	(1,000 - -)

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
800 - -	613 - -	568 10 -	32 7 2	3 15 -	David Spary.
400 - -	343 19 7	325 1 6	34 13 8	34 4 8	W. E. Hughes.
795 - -	668 16 -	748 - 5	64 12 -	10 12 5	John T. Turner.
674 5 1	582 15 4	527 3 1	40 - -	40 18 3	A. C. Jockel.
4,560 - -	4,208 17 1	2,800 - -	232 9 7	69 8 -	Lees Firth.
3,250 - -	2,999 13 1	2,999 13 1	288 12 -	122 11 1	Geo. W. Edwards.
200 - -	133 4 -	148 11 9	17 4 6	4 11 2	Thomas Wignall.
650 - -	553 9 -	513 11 6	77 19 6	57 16 8	R. Edwards.
5,900 - -	4,388 14 11	801 13 4	92 1 9	69 4 -	Chas. H. Holt.
2,860 - -	2,124 7 8	2,162 14 1	205 8 -	93 9 2	John Neild.
1,635 - -	(908 12 -)	908 12 -	132 10 -	29 2 -	Thomas Wilkinson.
2,040 - -	1,547 - -	1,705 9 7	105 - -	73 15 -	John Hallam.
710 - -	680 - -	535 - -	60 13 -	39 6 7	R. W. Cowper.
776 12 7	660 - -	776 12 7	76 14 -	76 18 8	John C. Atkins.
1,316 9 1	1,321 10 2	1,200 - -	136 - 5	46 7 10	Lees Firth.
1,380 - -	(1,214 - -)	1,214 - -	92 10 -	32 - -	Thomas Wilkinson.
2,600 - -	(2,035 - -)	1,935 - -	128 3 9	82 8 9	William Shaw.
3,690 - -	3,432 11 10	3,160 - -	202 8 7	109 10 4	Lees Firth.
1,800 - -	1,594 - -	206 - -	132 19 -	95 17 9	Henry J. Hodgkinson.
1,520 - -	1,512 16 8	1,516 16 2	132 12 2	132 11 2	Edwin Clegg.
1,320 - -	1,132 9 6	1,369 8 1	73 2 3	42 14 1	J. T. Bottomley.
1,305 - -	1,263 3 6	1,202 8 2	134 7 9	126 15 8	Laurence Conway.
1,400 - -	1,001 - -	(1,001 - -)	121 4 7	41 19 4	R. Pilkington.
400 - -	260 12 -	260 12 -	- - -	- - -	S. Owens.
1,200 - -	(1,205 - -)	1,205 - -	87 12 -	55 6 4	Thomas Wilkinson.
3,770 - -	2,967 4 7	2,972 14 2	380 5 -	219 10 10	Thos. A. Hamner.
380 - -	357 19 9	408 5 2	2 15 6	53 - 11	E. W. Grosbie Oates.
1,200 - -	970 11 10	991 6 10	51 - -	6 15 10	A. Woolson.
1,200 - -	1,200 - -	(1,200 - -)	- - -	- - -	James Laycock.
240 - -	249 5 8	240 - -	15 12 -	8 17 -	Willm. Shaw.
400 - -	395 - -	395 - -	11 9 6	2 7 3	George Menke.
5,475 - -	4,626 18 -	3,781 8 -	210 14 -	44 7 -	F. Davis.
700 - -	670 - -	670 - -	41 12 -	11 14 -	Samuel Cattell.
124 - -	(116 - -)	116 - -	- - -	- - -	Josiah Pratt.
1,000 - -	1,020 17 4	944 3 8	82 1 6	15 2 1	J. W. Newcombe.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
LEICESTERSHIRE—continued.					
21	1875	Quorndon and Neighbourhood Freehold, Quorndon, near Loughborough.	18th	17 April 1893	4,900 - -
33	1878	Leicester Crown, 14, Bishop-street, Leicester - -	15th	31 Dec. 1892	9,068 - -
34	1879	Queniborough and District Freehold Permanent, Parochial Schoolroom, Queniborough.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	194 18 2
35	1879	Sheepshed Permanent, Co-operative Stores, Field-street, Sheepshed.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	600 - -
38	1881	Lutterworth and Neighbourhood Permanent, Beast Market, Lutterworth.	12th	25 Mar. 1893	2,195 - -
LINCOLNSHIRE :					
5	1875	Great Grimsby and North Lincolnshire, St. Mary's Chambers, West Mary's Gate, Great Grimsby.	45th	31 Dec. 1892	180 - -
14	1875	Grimsby and Cleethorpes, Brewery-street, Great Grimsby.	27th	31 May 1893	900 - -
22	1875	Boston and Skirbeck Permanent, 2, Shodfriar's Hall, South-street, Boston.	21st	20 May 1893	288 11 6
24	1877	Barton-upon-Humber and North Lincolnshire Permanent, Barton-upon-Humber.	16th	31 Mar. 1893	3,475 - -
MIDDLESEX :					
264	1880	United Friends Perpetual, 57, Horseferry-road, Westminster.	46th	30 April 1893	10,660 - -
344	1880	National Permanent, 25, Moorgate-street, E.C. - -	44th	31 Oct. 1892	519,932 - -
352	1875	West London Economic, 114, Church-street, Paddington, W.	43rd	- Feb. 1893	(8,665 - -)
356	1882	Professional and Commercial, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	42nd	30 June 1892	14,481 - -
362	1875	Official and General Permanent, 15, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C.	44th	31 Dec. 1892	(38,875 - -)
387	1883	Commercial Permanent, 32, East India Dock-road, Limehouse, E.	42nd	28 Feb. 1893	(46,385 - -)
400	1882	London Permanent, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	44th	31 Dec. 1892	2,913 - -
532	1883	Productive Investment, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	39th	31 Dec. 1892	13,455 - -
540	1887	Kensington Permanent, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	39th	31 Dec. 1892	3,573 - -
545	1875	Hackney Permanent, 178, Strand, W.C. - - -	39th	- Dec. 1892	2,000 - -
546	1875	Temperance Permanent, 4, Ludgate-hill, E.C. - -	39th	31 Dec. 1892	62,846 - -
628	1874	London and County Unity Permanent, 133, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	36th	31 Dec. 1892	6,970 - -
631	1885	North London Commercial Permanent British School, Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	37th	- June 1893	500 - -
674	1875	London Benefit, 14, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street, E.C.	35th	31 Dec. 1892	10,325 - -
688	1882	Permanent London and Westminster, 14, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street, E.C.	34th	30 June 1893	6,350 - -
711	1882	Freehold and Leasehold Permanent, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	32nd	30 June 1892	5,754 - -
749	1881	Excelsior Permanent, Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington, N.	32nd	31 Dec. 1892	(1,660 9 10)
764	1874	Impartial Permanent, 66, High street, Whitechapel, E.	31st	- June 1892	(19,221 16 2)
771	1875	Reliance Permanent, 25, Percy-street, W. - - -	32nd	30 Sept. 1893	2,000 - -
791	1875	Bloomsbury and General, 21, New Oxford-street, W.C.	30th	31 Dec. 1892	20,189 16 4
797	1874	Belgrave and Chelsea Permanent, 189, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.	30th	- Mar. 1893	800 - -
837	1875	London and Provincial Permanent, 85, Gresham-street, E.C.	29th	31 Dec. 1892	5,917 17 7
865	1887	Royal, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W. - - -	28th	31 May 1892	7,992 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued*.

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
3,677 - -	(2,649 17 3)	2,649 17 3	138 4 9	—	James Carson.
6,982 - -	6,697 - -	6,063 - -	248 - -	91 17 4	Charles Moore.
142 4 4	140 16 2	142 4 4	5 - -	- 13 -	G. W. Cook.
540 - -	479 15 6	479 15 6	22 17 6	5 4 3	Chas. Mee.
2,040 - -	2,040 - -	1,597 - -	109 15 -	21 19 -	James Kendall.
120 - -	116 3 6	116 3 6	—	—	John Wintringham.
780 - -	729 6 8	600 - -	52 - -	13 19 10	C. J. Bates.
282 2 6	288 11 6	282 2 6	17 - -	2 11 8	Wm. Willcock.
3,090 - -	450 - -	1,093 10 7	64 9 9	21 2 7	Martin Jubb.
8,700 - -	8,464 2 3	7,400 - -	929 19 9	684 10 4	Wm. Hy. Joynes.
346,263 - -	366,721 - -	355,915 - -	26,512 - -	13,049 - -	J. A. Fisher.
8,665 - -	7,941 2 9	7,742 13 10	764 6 3	660 8 8	Geo. J. Entwistle.
10,225 - -	10,977 4 2	11,690 6 5	548 7 7	567 3 11	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
38,875 - -	39,942 3 -	29,455 - -	3,389 12 3	2,677 19 6	A. J. Mundy.
46,385 - -	(46,166 - -)	46,166 - -	2,540 - -	1,437 - -	Charles Harnden.
2,318 - -	2,349 10 1	2,139 12 3	217 9 3	167 3 9	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
10,600 - -	10,458 4 2	10,936 3 7	1,103 8 6	721 4 8	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
3,400 - -	3,226 8 1	2,765 12 4	216 17 6	87 14 4	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
1,500 - -	1,500 - -	900 - -	20 - -	12 - -	Chas. E. Green.
54,124 - -	52,598 9 2	45,149 4 1	5,765 5 9	3,745 15 10	Edward Wood.
6,970 - -	6,970 - -	6,295 4 8	1,370 12 5	722 15 2	H. Brock.
450 - -	450 - -	450 - -	62 8 -	20 - -	James R. W. Fitt.
8,525 - -	7,892 19 6	7,124 19 11	1,003 1 8	754 6 8	Harry Coker.
5,240 - -	5,184 19 11	4,607 4 4	518 9 8	398 18 9	J. A. Sweatman.
4,980 - -	5,101 10 5	4,827 7 10	371 17 6	312 16 9	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
1,660 9 10	1,286 14 8	1,176 3 4	156 - 7	86 5 10	Francis John Carr.
19,221 16 2	19,322 2 10	22,909 9 6	1,709 11 3	1,478 7 11	Thos. Catmur.
1,562 - -	1,690 - -	1,560 - -	130 - -	31 10 -	Thos. Wright.
16,765 - -	17,777 2 5	14,530 2 1	1,798 7 1	1,177 13 10	T. J. Bourne.
765 - -	750 - -	660 - -	81 10 -	35 3 4	Henry Bradwell Parry.
5,625 - -	5,536 19 3	5,153 17 9	481 5 9	457 18 1	John Trewren.
6,760 - -	6,476 13 1	6,889 15 6	225 13 6	228 5 2	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
887	1876	MIDDLESEX—continued. Harp Permanent, 97, London Wall, E.C.	29th	Sept. -	255 - -
900	1877	Stepney and Suburban Permanent, 527, Commercial-road, E.	29th	27 Nov. 1893	990 - -
910	1888	New Gresham, 8, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.	28th	31 Dec. 1892	4,900 - -
946	1882	Standard Permanent, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	27th	31 May 1892	1,392 7 6
955	1875	Banking and Commercial Permanent, Ethelburga House, 70, Bishopsgate-street, Within, E.C.	29th	31 Dec. -	1,855 - -
972	1887	City and Suburban Permanent, 21, Bishopsgate-street, Without, E.C.	27th	31 Dec. 1892	32,100 - -
987	1884	Guardian Permanent, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	27th	31 Dec. 1892	3,288 - -
994	1876	Consolidated Permanent, 90, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.	27th	28 Feb. 1893	(21,241 19 2)
1,015	1875	Duchess of Kent M. U. Permanent, 76, George-street, Portman-square, W.	27th	31 Dec. 1892	2,850 - -
1,029	1878	Despatch, 158, Peckham Rye, S.E.	26th	30 Sept. 1892	4,050 - -
1,048	1879	London and Suburban General Permanent, 48, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.	26th	14 Dec. 1892	(12,655 - -)
1,050	1886	Globe Permanent, 27, Soho-square, W.	25th	31 July 1892	1,125 - -
1,052	1892	Stirling Mutual, Foresters Hall, Clerkenwell-road E.C.	26th	31 Mar. -	850 - -
1,078	1885	Home Investment, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	25th	30 June 1892	9,590 - -
1,120	1879	Magnet Permanent, 83, Harrow-road, Paddington-green, W.	25th	31 Dec. 1892	4,074 8 10
1,134	1879	Sun Permanent, 4, New North-road, Hoxton -	25th	10 May 1893	2,950 - -
1,140	1882	Constitutional, 5, Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.	24th	30 June 1892	4,251 - -
1,159	1891	Finsbury-park, 403, Holloway-road, N.	24th	31 Dec. 1892	3,075 - -
1,166	1876	Ocean, 4, Lancaster-terrace, High-road, Leytonstone -	24th	31 Dec. 1892	(25,384 19 4)
1,167	1880	Clapton and General, Old Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.	24th	- Mar. 1893	(2,225 - -)
1,179	1877	Financial, 16, Dalston-lane, Dalston, N.E.	24th	30 June 1893	6,100 - -
1,219	1875	Carlton Permanent, No. 2, 18, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.	22nd	31 Dec. 1892	11,500 - -
1,228	1874	Metropolitan Commercial Permanent, 386, Old-street, E.C.	23rd	30 Apr. 1893	7,630 - -
1,235	1875	Coborn Permanent, 77, Tredegar-road, Bow, E.	21st	7 July 1892	15,225 - -
1,253	1884	St. Martin's-le-Grand Mutual Permanent, 30, New Bridge-street, E.C.	21st	30 June 1893	1,150 - -
1,296	1875	Central Permanent, 103, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	18th	31 Dec. 1892	(6,940 - -)
1,299	1878	Abbey-road and St. John's Wood Permanent, 16, Finchley-road, N.W.	19th	31 Dec. 1892	10,450 - -
1,303	1877	St. Peter's Park Mutual, Shirland-road, St. Peter's Park, W.	16th	29 May 1893	800 - -
1,309	1874	Third Paddington Mutual, 55, Edgware-road, W.	18th	- Dec. 1892	330 - -
1,311	1874	Fifth Western Equitable, 13, Soho-square, W.	18th	28 July 1893	(300 - -)
1,315	1875	Hearts of Oak Permanent, 49, Oxford-street, W.	18th	31 Dec. 1892	6,050 - -
1,317	1874	Second Insurance and General, Guildhall Coffee House, E.C.	17th	31 Mar. 1892	864 - -
1,318	1874	St. James's Co-operative, Craven Chapel Lecture Hall, Marshall-street, Golden-square, W.	19th	31 Dec. -	1,395 - -
1,319	1874	Inns of Court and General, Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, W.C.	18th	- May 1893	3,060 - -
1,320	1874	Tottenham and Edmonton Permanent, 59, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	18th	28 Feb. 1893	9,025 - -
1,324	1874	Finsbury 165th Starr-Bowkett, 278, Old-street, E.C.	19th	30 Apr. -	2,100 - -
1,334	1875	First Hackney 172nd Starr-Bowkett, Adelphi Chapel Schoolroom, Gloucester-road, Hackney-road, N.E.	19th	30 Sept. -	500 - -
1,335	1875	Kings Cross 173rd Starr-Bowkett, Arthur-street Chapel Schoolroom, Arthur-street, King's Cross-road, N.	18th	30 Sept. 1893	400 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
206 - -	223 - -	206 - -	26 15 -	19 11 8	John Ireland.
746 10 -	745 1 9	549 13 10	70 - -	18 - -	Edward Johnson.
4,700 - -	3,263 - -	2,475 - -	518 4 6	374 6 10	T. A. Coles.
1,200 - -	1,110 14 3	1,196 3 1	66 10 -	21 18 9	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
1,850 - -	1,387 - -	950 - -	110 - -	38 - -	A. W. Nicholl.
36,797 - -	34,879 - -	33,228 - -	2,134 16 1	1,854 17 3	Henry Airey.
2,560 - -	2,583 4 1	2,966 11 1	235 7 11	285 17 1	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
21,241 19 2	16,419 12 11	12,290 14 10	2,509 3 11	2,143 4 9	C. Haslitt.
2,100 - -	2,058 10 +	2,250 19 3	245 12 6	184 12 9	Frank Mills.
4,325 - -	(£,254 7 11)	2,254 7 11	323 11 -	306 19 10	Henry Jackson.
12,655 - -	(9,190 - -)	9,190 - -	1,024 9 -	817 18 6	A. H. Etherington.
1,100 - -	820 2 1	823 3 11	75 - -	65 - -	Henry Braddon Ward.
750 - -	685 8 +	560 1 7	48 10 -	37 2 2	Henry Gulliver.
7,840 - -	6,169 1 6	9,790 17 5	583 10 8	473 19 5	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
4,575 - -	3,943 8 11	3,674 8 10	423 2 7	262 12 9	C. H. Wormall.
2,650 - -	2,610 - -	1,880 - -	235 2 6	176 17 7	Theo. J. Potter.
3,660 - -	3,669 18 10	4,288 6 5	243 13 -	230 8 11	Ball, Norris, and Hadley.
3,025 - -	2,810 - -	2,738 17 3	211 - -	67 5 -	Saml. Smith.
25,384 19 4	(11,195 12 7)	11,195 12 7	1,614 19 3	1,206 8 4	A. W. Kaye.
2,225 - -	2,100 - -	1,864 15 5	263 - -	120 13 2	George Thorp.
5,150 - -	5,100 - -	3,536 2 1	151 5 8	125 14 -	Wm. Vincent Prior.
8,775 11 1	5,000 - -	8,775 11 1	692 13 6	668 3 5	Alfred W. Hervey.
6,182 14 5	6,376 6 3	6,182 14 5	850 19 3	627 16 -	Henry K. Cone.
15,225 - -	13,732 9 4	12,129 15 -	1,405 16 2	821 13 7	J. A. Main.
800 16 -	930 - -	970 9 5	44 1 3	25 7 5	C. Cooper.
6,940 - -	6,702 5 1	6,727 17 7	843 1 -	539 10 5	J. Edwin Ponder.
8,710 - -	8,427 - -	7,975 - -	912 - -	828 - -	Gilbert Lane.
800 - -	800 - -	564 - -	96 14 8	63 10 6	Archibald Allen.
328 - -	272 - -	309 - -	10 10 -	11 3 6	J. H. Pearson.
300 - -	263 12 -	263 12 -	- - -	- - -	E. Hopper.
5,287 10 -	4,690 8 8	3,660 11 -	491 7 6	349 5 8	Richard Townley.
700 - -	465 15 -	376 15 6	116 16 6	61 15 4	H. Preston.
1,395 - -	983 - -	983 - -	110 - -	76 - -	Charles Fricker.
2,900 - -	2,459 1 -	2,369 5 3	182 - -	50 10 6	Thos. Pedbury.
6,769 - -	6,240 5 3	7,172 2 5	529 12 7	293 5 2	Henry Moore.
2,862 11 10	1,470 16 1	1,409 12 8	90 17 3	107 17 2	John S. Starr.
800 - -	(500 - -)	500 - -	40 - -	40 12 -	Adam Cook.
400 - -	300 - -	62 17 8	64 - -	16 19 10	W. Birchmore.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX—continued.					
1,346	1876	Third South Hackney, 19, King Edward-road, South Hackney, N.E.	17th	28 Feb. 1893	1,760 - -
1,349	1876	Holloway House and Home (formerly 179th Starr-Bowkett), 403, Holloway-road, N.	17th	31 Mar. 1893	350 - -
1,349a	1876	Second St. James's Co-operative, Lecture Hall, Marshall-street, Golden-square, W.	18th	31 Mar. -	2,340 - -
1,354	1876	Third Holloway Mutual, 18, Upper Tollington Park, Stroud Green-road, N.	17th	7 June 1893	575 - -
1,360	1876	Marylebone 189th Starr-Bowkett, 7, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, W.	17th	31 July 1893	1,000 - -
1,365	1876	Goldhawk Mutual, Camden House, Turnham Green, W.	17th	29 Sept. 1893	1,350 - -
1,366	1876	Second London Warehousemen's, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, E.C.	17th	9 Oct. 1893	(800 - -)
1,374	1877	Whitehall Mutual, 5, Craig's-court, Charing Cross, W.C.	16th	31 Jan. 1893	2,600 - -
1,384	1877	Bow and Stratford 205th Starr-Bowkett, 94, Bow-road, E.	15th	- Feb. 1892	1,600 - -
1,388	1877	Crichton Mutual, 59, Regent's Park-road, N.W.	15th	30 Mar. 1893	500 - -
1,390	1877	Third St. James's Co-operative, Craven Chapel Lecture Hall, Marshall-street, Golden-square, W.	17th	30 Sept. -	1,405 - -
1,392	1887	Second Hackney 210th Starr-Bowkett, Adelphi Schoolroom, Gloucester-street, Hackney-road, N.E.	16th	30 Apr. 1893	350 - -
1,393	1877	Kilburn Ballot and Sale (formerly 208th Starr-Bowkett) Town Hall, Kilburn, N.W.	16th	30 Apr. 1893	800 - -
1,395	1877	Third City Provident Permanent, 24, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.	17th	30 Apr. -	750 - -
1,405	1877	Clacton-on-Sea and General Investment, 33, Walbrook, E.C.	15th	31 Dec. -	(33,864 - -)
1,409	1877	Queen Bowkett, 290, Goswell-road, E.C.	16th	30 Aug. 1893	1,430 - -
1,412	1877	Clerkenwell 219th Starr-Bowkett, St. Peter's Hall, 193, Goswell-road, E.C.	16th	31 Oct. 1893	700 - -
1,413	1877	Mayfair Mutual, Curzon Schools, Market-street, Mayfair.	16th	2 Nov. 1893	3,250 - -
1,415	1877	Urban Permanent, 1, Finsbury-square, E.C.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	(2,536 - -)
1,417	1877	Post Office Clerks' New Permanent, 45, Ludgate-hill, E.C.	15th	31 Dec. 1892	8,200 - -
1,419	1877	Tottenham and Edmonton 221st Starr-Bowkett, Elim Hall, Church-road, Tottenham.	15th	31 Dec. 1892	1,000 - -
1,422	1877	Bethnal Green 222nd Starr-Bowkett, Tee To Tum Hall, 166, Bethnal Green-road, E.	16th	25 Mar. 1893	600 - -
1,423	1878	Fourth Paddington Mutual, 55, Edgware-road, W.	15th	- Dec. 1892	1,400 - -
1,432	1878	Three per Cent. Mutual, 66, High-street, White-chapel, E.	15th	- July 1892	(750 - -)
1,437	1878	St. Paul's Improved Bowkett, 181, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	15th	31 Mar. 1893	1,200 - -
1,438	1878	Second Finsbury Park, Bank Chambers, 403, Holloway-road, N.	15th	31 Mar. 1893	600 - -
1,447	1878	London Grosvenor Permanent Investment, 200, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.	15th	30 June 1893	20,100 - -
1,450	1878	Postal Service and General, 181, Aldersgate-street, E.C.	14th	- Jan. 1893	600 - -
1,453	1878	New London and County Mutual, 18, Finsbury-square, E.C.	14th	31 Oct. 1892	3,160 - -
1,456	1878	Third Hackney 238th Starr-Bowkett, Adelphi Schoolroom, Gloucester-street, Hackney-road, N.E.	16th	31 Aug. -	900 - -
1,452	1878	Fourth South Hackney, 25, Gascoyne-road, South Hackney, E.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	500 - -
1,465	1878	Borough of Chelsea Permanent, 242, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.	15th	31 Dec. 1892	4,990 - -
1,466	1879	Hatton Garden Mutual, 7, Ely-place, E.C.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	500 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,760 - -	1,860 13 7	1,533 5 -	112 - -	51 12 6	Joseph Stephens.
350 - -	(184 - -)	184 - -	21 - -	6 15 -	J. Carter.
2,340 - -	1,428 - -	1,428 - -	196 - -	151 - -	Charles Fricker.
556 - -	480 15 -	398 17 1	42 - -	23 11 4	Jos. Braithwaite.
1,000 - -	975 6 3	959 5 2	86 5 2	118 8 8	F. Birchmore.
1,125 - -	1,098 11 9	814 2 9	203 - -	59 - -	William Rayner.
800 - -	(533 1 8)	533 1 8	- - -	- - -	W. F. Seamon.
2,700 - -	2,497 10 -	1,730 - -	129 19 -	28 18 5	R. J. Thompson.
1,600 - -	1,429 12 11.	1,265 - 6	104 8 -	144 18 4	R. P. Carbury.
350 - -	424 - -	350 - -	32 - -	8 8 -	Robt. Talman Cooper.
1,405 - -	878 - -	878 - -	126 - -	86 - -	Charles Fricker.
350 - -	(350 - -)	350 - -	30 - -	23 16 2	Adam Cook.
800 - -	614 14 8	440 17 5	60 10 -	16 - 3	Wm. J. Stephens.
486 9 10	650 - -	486 9 10	32 10 6	42 14 -	C. Walton.
33,861 - -	32,008 14 2	29,998 18 3	4,048 6 10	1,645 16 6	Horace R. Pence.
1,430 - -	1,385 - -	1,272 - -	116 - -	50 - -	A. J. Shillingford.
898 - -	497 - -	371 2 11	70 - -	57 - -	H. G. White.
2,500 - -	(1,070 5 6)	1,836 17 -	157 8 -	46 18 8	Jno. Jervis.
2,536 - -	2,397 12 1	2,296 - 6	159 1 -	112 8 1	W. E. Reynolds.
7,075 - -	6,578 5 8	4,953 8 9	494 2 6	223 - 4	A. H. Reddrop.
1,000 - -	817 3 8	876 1 3	36 8 7	60 11 3	M. M. Moylan.
520 - -	516 16 2	440 - 2	25 - -	79 19 8	Joseph Harrison.
1,350 - -	1,307 - -	1,177 10 11	317 11 -	227 17 7	J. H. Pearson.
750 - -	747 10 -	605 7 -	65 - -	38 15 1	Thos. Catmur.
925 - -	1,011 19 5	913 2 5	65 9 7	21 7 5	John How.
600 - -	(570 - -)	570 - -	- - -	- - -	J. Carter.
17,205 - -	16,814 4 5	16,272 2 2	1,453 3 1	661 6 3	E. R. Painter.
560 - -	551 11 3	496 - 3	44 - -	14 3 9	W. W. Berry.
2,800 - -	2,528 - -	2,167 - -	210 - -	161 - -	E. Porter.
1,400 - -	(703 18 11)	703 18 11	127 14 6	126 15 4	Adam Cook.
584 2 2	237 13 3	303 8 9	31 17 6	40 14 4	A. S. Kennedy.
4,500 - -	3,580 12 5	3,500 - -	314 4 6	277 2 11	A. E. Folliot.
450 - -	450 - -	273 - -	41 12 -	32 16 1	Thomas Brenton.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					
MIDDLESEX—continued.					
1,467	1879	Finsbury Park (No. 3), Bank Chambers, 403, Holloway-road, N.	14th	30 Nov. 1892	260 - -
1,470	1879	Second Old Ford 243rd Starr-Bowkett, the Classroom, Primitive Methodist Church, Duffield-street, Old Ford, E.	13th	31 Jan. 1892	2,520 - -
1,472	1879	Fulham, Hammersmith, and Chiswick Permanent, 72, King-street West, Hammersmith, W.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	5,470 - -
1,474	1879	Second West End Mutual, 52, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.	15th	31 Dec. 1892	300 - -
1,477	1879	Fourth Holloway Mutual, 8, Yonge Park, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, N.	14th	31 Mar. 1893	350 - -
1,482	1879	Mildmay District Mutual, Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.	13th	30 Apr. 1892	400 - -
1,483	1879	Advantage Permanent, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.	14th	31 Mar. 1893	1,935 - -
1,487	1879	West London Temperance Investment, 4, Uxbridge-road, W.	15th	31 Dec. 1892	1,000 - -
1,490	1879	North Paddington Permanent (formerly Second St. Peter's Park Mutual), St. Peter's Park Chapel Schoolroom, Shirland-road, Paddington, W.	15th	30 Sept. -	500 - -
1,498	1879	Bulwark, 85, Gresham-street, E.C.	14th	31 May -	6,740 - -
1,503	1879	Second Limehouse 265th Starr-Bowkett, Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Chrisp-street, Poplar, E.	14th	31 Aug. 1893	270 - -
1,505	1879	Aldgate Alliance, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	(2,900 - -)
1,507	1879	Third King's Cross 268th Starr-Bowkett, Schoolroom, Britannia-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	15th	31 Aug. 1892	300 - -
1,513	1879	Cadogan Permanent Mutual, 152, Brompton-road, S.W.	13th	30 Nov. 1892	5,000 - -
1,517	1880	Town of Hammersmith Terminable, 41, Queen-street, Hammersmith, W.	13th	30 Apr. 1892	600 - -
1,529	1880	Holloway 279th Starr-Bowkett, 403, Holloway-road, N.	13th	28 Feb. 1893	700 - -
1,530	1880	Accumulative Bonus Reward Permanent, 7, Great Marlborough-street, W.	12th	30 June 1892	590 - -
1,536	1880	Second Tottenham and Edmonton, 300th Starr-Bowkett, Red House Coffee Palace, High-road, Tottenham, N.	14th	30 Apr. 1893	555 - -
1,539	1880	North Suburban Permanent, 11, Dagmar-road, Stroud Green, N.	13th	30 June 1893	3,142 2 11
1,540	1880	Society of Equality (No. 11), 341, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.	13th	- June 1893	11,065 - -
1,545	1880	Enfield Independent Permanent, Enfield Town	12th	31 Aug. 1892	(1,400 - -)
1,548	1880	Caxton Permanent, 80, Coleman-street, E.C.	13th	31 Aug. 1893	1,475 - -
1,551	1880	Royal Chase Permanent, 1, Church-street, Enfield	13th	- Sept. 1893	13,080 - -
1,556	1880	Fourth Hackney 337th Starr-Bowkett, Adelphi Schools, Gloucester-street, Hackney-road, N.E.	13th	31 Oct. 1893	375 - -
1,559	1880	Orient Permanent, 189, East India-road, E.	12th	31 Dec. -	8,515 - -
1,567	1881	Second Bow and Stratford 358th Starr-Bowkett, Presbyterian Church Schoolroom, 94, Bow-road, Bow, E.	12th	23 Jan. 1892	700 - -
1,576	1881	Portman Chapel Temperance Permanent, 109, Crawford-street, W.	12th	31 Dec. 1892	8,580 - -
1,580	1881	Charterhouse Permanent Investment, 62, St. Martin-le-Grand, E.C.	12th	12 Apr. 1893	2,175 - -
1,583	1881	Second Euston 386th Starr-Bowkett, Tolmer's Square Institute, Drummond-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.	13th	30 Apr. 1893	650 - -
1,589	1881	Second Finsbury 387th Starr-Bowkett, 278, Old-street, E.C.	13th	31 May -	800 - -
1,603	1881	Sons of Temperance Mutual Permanent, 18, Little Britain, E.C.	12th	30 June 1893	(250 - -)
1,606	1881	Finsbury Park (No. 4), 403, Holloway-road, N.	12th	30 Nov. -	610 - -
1,607	1881	Archibald, East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.	12th	- Oct. 1893	400 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
239 5 -	239 5 -	266 - 2	31 10 -	50 6 11	Wm. Camp.
2,445 - -	2,590 8 -	2,533 4 -	225 2 4	121 - -	George Stoddart.
4,375 - -	5,216 14 5	5,216 14 5	721 14 8	568 18 4	Jos. W. Crossley.
300 - -	402 - 8	300 - -	26 - -	32 8 -	John T. Underwood.
380 11 8	292 11 3	219 19 4	34 - -	12 - -	Chas. T. Braithwaite.
392 1 6	356 - -	209 16 3	32 - -	15 1 7	Thomas Tinner.
1,725 - -	1,516 - -	1,923 - -	158 - -	88 17 9	Arthur P. Poley.
700 - -	520 3 -	520 3 -	- - -	- - -	Arthur Norris.
414 - -	414 - -	421 - -	45 - -	36 - -	Thos. Wright.
5,286 - -	5,110 - -	4,600 - -	632 13 -	424 1 5	J. Henry Sabin.
270 - -	260 5 -	239 5 8	20 16 -	13 18 6	George David Phillips.
2,900 - -	1,443 3 4	1,328 18 3	110 6 1	3 19 -	Henry H. Hyams.
248 - -	101 - -	122 17 10	38 - -	10 - -	A. Rookes.
4,200 - -	3,662 9 5	3,542 13 3	442 6 -	333 12 9	J. H. Stubberfield.
600 - -	441 2 -	361 11 -	43 15 -	11 9 6	A. E. Springate.
700 - -	635 18 -	635 18 -	60 - -	24 1 6	W. K. Ingledew.
525 - -	486 15 -	455 6 10	113 - -	60 - -	A. W. White.
743 13 8	535 12 -	501 - 11	39 6 -	27 12 -	C. E. Denyar.
2,040 - -	2,010 15 3	2,842 10 11	279 4 6	174 12 6	Geo. Leith.
8,733 - -	13,156 9 10	2,227 4 6	706 8 10	527 15 2	William Head.
1,400 - -	1,501 15 6	1,425 19 11	175 5 -	98 - -	James Hill Smith.
1,395 - -	1,394 3 6	1,343 16 11	111 14 6	68 9 9	J. D'Arcy.
11,158 - -	(11,121 6 6)	11,121 6 6	946 - -	211 7 10	E. Marshall.
375 - -	(366 15 -)	366 15 -	38 - -	37 8 -	Adam Cook.
7,524 11 3	7,637 9 2	7,248 16 -	796 16 8	303 - 2	John W. Hunt.
700 - -	631 - -	555 6 4	72 7 4	50 2 4	J. A. Keable.
7,740 - -	7,353 18 10	7,159 - -	731 10 9	603 7 -	W. Sutherland.
1,690 - -	1,748 2 -	1,480 - -	42 - 3	53 11 5	Charles Edward White.
600 - -	525 - -	476 - -	65 - -	43 7 -	William Bond.
971 14 3	581 1 10	534 16 1	15 9 8	21 1 6	John S. Starr.
250 - -	250 - -	202 6 9	48 10 -	19 18 7	A. Gilruth.
600 - -	506 - -	436 - -	52 - -	24 - -	Wm. Lewis White.
(400 - -)	(369 12 7)	369 12 7	28 15 9	13 1 9	W. Tait.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX—continued.					
1,608	1881	British (formerly United Railways and General) Co-operative, Euston College, George-street, Euston-road, N.W.	12th	31 Dec. 1892	2,250 - -
1,610	1881	Fifth South Hackney, 19, King Edward-road, South Hackney, N.E.	11th	31 Dec. 1892	750 - -
1,614	1881	Spitalfields and District 458th Starr-Bowkett, 208, Shoreditch High-street, E.	11th	31 Oct. 1892	300 - -
1,621	1882	Plimsoll Mutual, Presbyterian Church Schoolroom, Plimsoll-street, East India Dock-road, E.	12th	30 Dec. 1892	1,350 - -
1,623	1881	Hornsey and District 460th Starr-Bowkett, China Cup Coffee Tavern, Crouch End, N.	12th	31 Dec. 1892	375 - -
1,626	1882	Aldgate and District 494th Starr-Bowkett, St. Jude's Schoolroom, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, E.	12th	28 Feb. 1893	700 - -
1,640	1882	Sequel Permanent, 112, High-street, Camden Town, N.W.	11th	31 May 1893	4,575 - -
1,645	1882	Second Bonâ Fide, St. Leonards Hall, St. Leonards-street, S.W.	10th	10 Aug. 1892	540 - -
1,653	1882	Fourth Old Ford 555th Starr-Bowkett, Class Room, Primitive Methodist Church, Driffeld-road, Old Ford.	10th	31 Dec. 1892	1,265 - -
1,655	1882	Utility Mutual Provident, 4, Fore-street, E.C. - -	11th	30 June 1893	400 - -
1,656	1882	Cunningham Permanent, Literary Institute, High-street, Harrow.	10th	31 Oct. 1892	300 - -
1,662	1882	Educational (formerly Finsbury Park (No. 5)), 27, Chancery-lane, E.C.	11th	31 Dec.	400 - -
1,683	1883	Rowland Hill Permanent, 72, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	9th	31 Mar. 1892	600 - -
1,686	1883	Society of Equality (No. 12), 341, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, E.C.	10th	- May 1893	2,875 - -
1,694	1883	Second Criterion Mutual, 2, Theobald's-road, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.	10th	12 May 1893	500 - -
1,700	1883	Oval (Hackney) Terminable, 419, Bethnal Green-road, N.E.	10th	20 Nov. 1893	340 - -
1,703	1883	Central Metropolitan Mutual, 33, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.	10th	30 June 1893	775 - -
1,709	1883	Second Westbourne Grove, 17, Coleman-street, E.C. -	10th	9 July 1893	1,510 - -
1,708	1883	Anglian Permanent, 17, Coleman-street, E.C. - -	10th	31 May -	3,430 - -
1,715	1883	North Bow Equitable Mutual, 94, Bow-road, E. -	10th	31 Dec. 1892	(515 - -)
1,717	1883	Ealing and District Terminable (formerly 625th Starr-Bowkett), Auction Rooms, Railway Approach, Ealing.	10th	31 Aug. 1893	700 - -
1,729	1883	Aid to Thrift Mutual, Bow and Bromley, Institute, Bow-road, E.	10th	31 Dec. 1892	350 - -
1,737	1883	Third General Post Office Clerks' Mutual Benefit, 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	9th	31 Jan. 1893	2,500 - -
1,739	1884	Second Aldgate and District 645th Starr-Bowkett, St. Jude's Schoolroom, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, E.	10th	30 Nov. 1893	830 - -
1,742	1884	Clissold Mutual Benefit, Raleigh Memorial Chapel Schools, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, N.	9th	28 Feb. 1893	1,550 - -
1,744	1884	St. Marylebone Central Mutual, 63, High-street, Marylebone, W.	10th	31 Dec. -	1,170 - -
1,745	1884	Southern Co-operative Permanent, 9, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.	9th	31 Dec. 1892	1,550 - -
1,747	1884	Harrow and Pinner 663rd Starr-Bowkett, Mission Room, Crown-street, Harrow.	10th	28 Feb. 1893	400 - -
1,748	1884	United Clubs Permanent, Bryanston Club, Lisson-Grove, Marylebone, W.	9th	31 Mar. -	400 - -
1,764	1884	The East London United, Hampden Chapel, Lauriston-road, South Hackney, E.	8th	30 Apr. 1892	1,350 -
1,769	1884	Provident Association Mutual Benefit, 98, Cheapside, E.C.	9th	31 Dec. 1892	560 - -
1,771	1884	Ivy, Prince Albert Tavern, Wharfedale-road, King's Cross, N.	10th	18 Oct. 1893	400 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2,250 - -	2,144 10 -	1,885 1 -	158 16 2	83 13 4	George Hall Yuill.
650 - -	532 7 11	532 7 11	42 3 5	28 - -	Joseph Stephens.
300 - -	228 14 2	228 14 2	96 - -	75 6 9	E. W. Roach.
1,355 - -	1,119 14 -	967 18 -	144 18 -	87 11 7	Arthur A. Merrell.
375 - -	375 - -	363 18 3	25 - -	8 10 -	J. W. Ryder.
610 - -	632 - -	583 - -	40 - -	14 - -	B. F. Newton.
2,670 - -	2,550 - -	2,462 10 7	330 7 4	190 1 7	Henry Higgins.
540 - -	511 17 6	147 4 8	68 8 -	37 7 7	Joseph C. Martyn.
1,290 - -	1,313 7 3	1,266 11 3	132 15 6	87 15 2	George Stoddart.
400 - -	400 - -	400 - -	46 3 -	31 1 9	Charles Burgess Snelling.
270 - -	270 - -	250 - -	23 5 11	10 1 9	A. L. Lloyd.
400 - -	322 13 11	322 13 11	61 10 -	36 12 3	Jno. F. Hows, Jr.
500 - -	390 7 10	336 12 -	33 - 6	14 11 -	W. J. Prangnell.
2,335 - -	3,709 15 7	465 4 3	262 3 10	143 15 10	William Head.
500 - -	470 - -	351 7 5	40 - -	9 - -	Jno. Coltart.
340 - -	243 6 -	226 6 5	24 16 -	13 6 5	H. Staines (Liquidator).
775 - -	947 4 3	614 12 4	99 7 2	34 18 1	Chas. Archer.
1,350 - -	1,332 2 9	1,058 4 -	-	-	Arthur E. Green.
2,600 - -	2,576 17 10	2,675 - -	-	-	Arthur E. Green.
515 - -	457 17 2	396 11 -	51 16 -	25 15 1	Chas. Jno. Lockwood.
700 - -	634 - -	584 11 6	68 8 7	37 16 -	J. W. Gay.
248 - -	329 - -	277 - -	26 - -	6 6 9	George Travers.
2,531 6 9	2,710 13 2	2,369 9 3	310 7 6	221 10 10	W. W. Rishworth.
800 - -	756 - -	688 - -	100 - -	75 - -	B. F. Newton.
1,486 12 -	1,339 8 8	1,301 10 4	80 2 -	47 8 1	Geo. C. Newbury.
1,170 - -	760 8 4	947 11 9	376 10 -	421 8 6	Loombe Culham Brooke.
1,276 16 7	1,286 13 1	1,287 15 1	159 5 9	115 6 11	Arthur Webb.
1,000 - -	400 - -	1,057 5 3	52 - -	14 - 7	Chas. Billows.
365 - -	331 - -	298 - -	52 - -	43 - -	H. H. Jackson, Jr.
1,340 9 4	1,239 11 2	1,255 15 4	88 17 10	86 1 1	George Stoddart.
500 - -	490 - -	523 10 10	34 17 10	41 5 6	C. C. Greenwood.
400 - -	350 - -	273 - -	30 - -	12 - -	F. L. M. Mellows.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX—continued.					
1,782	1884	Ravenscourt (formerly 699th and 708th United Starr-Bowkett), St. Paul's School Room, Broadway, Hammersmith, W.	8th	31 Aug. 1892	2,161 12 -
1,803	1885	Lombardian (No. 12), Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, E.C.	9th	31 Jan. 1893	6,520 - -
1,804	1885	Second Chertsey, Staines, Egham, and District 735th Starr-Bowkett, London-street, Chertsey.	10th	31 Dec. 1893	560 - -
1,810	1885	Sixteenth Pimlico Benefit, 37, Sloane-square, S.W.	8th	- Mar. 1893	550 - -
1,812	1885	City Young Men's Mutual Benefit, 31, Great St. Helen's, E.C.	9th	- Feb. -	350 - -
1,814	1885	Tenth Bow and Bromley Benefit, 151, Bow-road, E.	9th	28 Feb. -	800 - -
1,819	1885	General Post Office, 766th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Aldersgate, E.C.	8th	- 1893	307 14 4
1,827	1885	Bryanston-square and District 767th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, W.	9th	31 July 1892	350 - -
1,836	1886	Second Mile End Old Town Ballot and Sale, 92, Locksley-street, Bow-road, E.	8th	13 Jan. 1894	235 - -
1,844	1886	Hammersmith, Chiswick, and District Self-Help Permanent, 1, Mall-road, King-street West, Hammersmith, W.	8th	9 May 1893	1,525 - -
1,845	1886	Society of Equality (No. 13), 341, Goswell-road, London, E.C.	7th	- June 1893	3,040 - -
1,849	1886	Sixth Paddington, 55, Edgware-road, W.	7th	30 June 1893	800 - -
1,854	1886	Ealing Division Mutual Benefit, 45, Broadway, Ealing, W.	6th	31 Dec. -	1,600 - -
1,860	1886	Second Uxbridge and District 830th Starr-Bowkett, 73, St. Andrews', Uxbridge.	7th	30 Nov. 1892	400 - -
1,864	1886	General Thrift Permanent, 623, Holloway-road, Islington, N.	6th	31 Dec. 1892	270 - -
1,865	1887	Third East Central Martin Mutual Benefit, 58, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	5th	- Jan. 1892	(7,750 - -)
1,869	1887	Seventeenth Pimlico Benefit, 37, Sloane-square, S.W.	6th	- Mar. 1892	700 - -
1,880	1887	Belsize, Kilburn, and Hampstead Permanent, 54, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.	5th	31 Aug. 1892	700 - -
1,894	1888	Second Mildmay District Mutual, Conference Hall Office, Mildmay Park, N.	4th	31 Jan. 1892	790 - -
1,949	1889	St. John's, Chelsea, 2nd Mutual Benefit, St. John's Mission Hall, Dartrey-road, Chelsea, S.W.	4th	27 Feb. 1893.	(400 - -)
1,974	1889	Second Fulham District Mutual Benefit, Three Cups Coffee Tavern, Walham Green, Fulham, S.W.	3rd	31 Dec. 1892	1,615 - -
1,983	1890	Lombardian (No. 13), Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, E.C.	4th	9 May -	19,000 - -
MONMOUTHSHIRE :					
21	1881	Monmouthshire and South Wales Permanent, 1, Friars Chambers, Dock-street, Newport.	23rd	30 Apr. 1892	6,180 - -
29	1876	Newport, Pillgwenly, and Maindee Permanent, High-bury Chambers, Skinner-street, Newport.	17th	31 Dec. 1892	1,600 - -
31	1880	Newport (Mon.), 315th Starr-Bowkett, Tredegar Chambers, Tredegar-place, Newport.	12th	30 June 1893	364 3 -
32	1880	Abergavenny and Monmouthshire Permanent, 2, Tiverton-place, Abergavenny.	12th	30 Nov. 1892	6,700 - -
40	1884	Risca and Abercarn Permanent, Rieu, Risca Colliery -	9th	30 Apr. -	6,400 - -
50	1890	New Tredegar Provident Terminable, Tredegar Arms Hotel, New Tredegar.	3rd	28 Feb. 1893	5,163 16 6
NORFOLK :					
13	1874	Norwich and East of England Permanent, St. Andrew's, Broad-street, Norwich.	45th	31 Dec. 1892	360 - -
21	1892	Thetford, Norfolk, and Suffolk Mutual, 45, Earl-street, Thetford.	41st	- Apr. 1893	180 - -
30	1874	Norfolk and Suffolk Permanent, Hall Quay Chambers, Great Yarmouth.	25th	31 Dec. 1892	900 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued*.

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2,161 12 -	2,161 12 -	1,548 10 8	153 8 -	35 - 8	Thomas Wren.
5,730 - -	4,861 2 -	4,700 - -	299 11 3	135 14 4	E. Henderson Nathan.
400 - -	468 2 7	304 - -	83 17 6	83 17 6	Charles Welch.
430 - -	379 - -	350 - -	40 - -	10 2 10	A. W. Dunkley.
350 - -	315 - -	315 - -	42 6 -	22 7 11	Thomas Collings.
800 - -	797 9 -	631 - -	20 2 6	83 9 10	A. E. Harvey.
307 14 4	226 - -	223 14 4	30 - -	10 - -	C. H. Court.
350 - -	350 - -	304 5 1	41 8 6	22 16 5	Walter T. Gray.
235 - -	232 10 -	21 10 -	26 - -	12 12 -	Fred. C. Calvin.
1,250 - -	1,471 10 -	1,048 9 9	-	-	Charles Winter.
2,550 - -	3,901 16 -	193 11 3	203 16 6	154 18 5	William Head.
800 - -	695 5 -	683 16 6	37 10 -	26 1 6	J. H. Pearson.
1,350 - -	1,192 - -	1,192 - -	112 - -	105 15 7	G. Hine.
400 - -	400 - -	288 13 6	63 - -	23 1 8	Alf. Hall.
219 - -	218 14 8	214 10 -	26 - -	13 - 2	W. Price.
7,750 - -	(6,371 1 6)	6,371 1 6	627 10 6	1,610 - -	E. Gottheil.
630 - -	624 - -	640 - -	65 - -	22 5 4	A. W. Dunkley.
660 - -	633 11 9	652 12 3	28 19 6	48 - -	Joseph Williams.
670 - -	670 - -	627 14 8	56 12 3	34 2 6	Thomas Tinner.
400 - -	(350 - -)	(350 - -)	-	-	W. E. Warne.
1,130 - -	1,475 - -	1,052 4 -	101 - -	-	W. H. Grigg.
16,988 - -	18,529 10 6	15,000 - -	1,618 9 11	1,004 16 10	E. Henderson Nathan.
4,958 - -	4,835 19 7	4,544 13 7	333 8 10	143 5 1	F. J. Heybyrne.
1,115 - -	1,212 12 11	1,500 - -	62 8 10	41 - 5	Chas. Barfoot.
364 3 -	250 3 10	294 8 -	36 12 6	16 6 1	John Loring.
6,070 - -	5,101 - -	4,989 15 2	518 12 3	283 4 7	James Straker.
5,000 - -	6,400 - -	3,200 - -	400 - -	50 - -	W. L. Goldsworthy.
2,574 5 9	4,300 - -	542 18 5	506 3 -	469 17 4	W. M. Jenkins.
300 - -	(332 9 9)	322 9 9	19 10 -	5 4 -	J. T. Todd.
120 - -	111 10 -	131 8 -	4 10 -	24 8 -	Stephen Oldman, sen.
875 12 6	873 18 5	697 1 8	34 - -	6 - 11	Lovewell Blake.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
NORFOLK—continued.					
32a	1884	King's Lynn and West Norfolk Permanent, Market-square Chambers, King's Lynn.	22nd	- Oct. 1893	250 - -
35	1876	Great Yarmouth Temperance (formerly 193rd Starr-Bowkett), 27, Regent-street, Great Yarmouth.	18th	30 Sept. 1893	200 - -
38	1878	Third Norwich and District 230th Starr-Bowkett, Princes-street, Norwich.	15th	30 Apr. -	200 - -
44	1884	Fifth Norwich 695th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Bank-street, Norwich.	10th	2 Nov. 1893	250 - -
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE :					
15	1876	Wellingborough Investment and Ballot, Freeman's School House, Oxford-street, Wellingborough.	17th	30 Sept. -	500 - -
29	1887	Rushden and District Mutual Model, Coffee Tavern, Rushden.	6th	13 Jan. 1893	2,702 5 -
NORTHUMBERLAND :					
59	1875	Crown Permanent, Bank Chambers, Morley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	39th	31 Dec. 1892	5,730 - -
112	1875	Percy, 4, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne	28th	30 June 1893	1,525 - -
129	1875	St. Nicholas Permanent, 42, Mossley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	25th	8 July 1893	4,410 - -
131	1880	North-Eastern Permanent, 10, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	24th	31 Mar. 1893	3,260 - -
138	1875	Northumberland Permanent, 76, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	23rd	30 June 1893	3,270 - -
149	1877	Bedlingtonshire Permanent, Bridge-street, Morpeth -	20th	21 Aug. -	1,000 - -
152	1875	Newcastle-upon-Tyne "Paragon" Permanent, 21, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	19th	- Jan. 1894	370 - -
157	1875	North Shields Standard Permanent, Howard-street, North Shields.	18th	13 Aug. 1893	700 - -
159	1876	Newcastle-on-Tyne Globe, 32, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	17th	31 Dec. 1892	1,510 - -
167	1882	Newcastle-on-Tyne Imperial Permanent, Cross House, 54, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	11th	31 Dec. -	400 - -
187	1889	Shields, Whitley, and District Model, 59, Saville-street, North Shields.	4th	30 Apr. 1893	410 6 -
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE :					
2	1881	Nottingham Permanent, 46, Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham.	43rd	30 Apr. 1893	9,187 - -
24	1879	Newark-upon-Trent Permanent, 74, Barnby-gate, Newark.	24th	30 Dec. 1893	2,255 - -
26a	1887	Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Working Men's Mutual, News House, St. James-street, Nottingham.	6th	26 Apr. 1893	(705 - -)
32	1877	Heathcote Mutual Permanent, The People's Hall, Heathcote-street, Nottingham.	17th	31 Dec. 1893	3,400 - -
38	1881	Basford and Bulwell 363rd Starr-Bowkett, Board School, Radford-road, New Basford.	12th	28 Feb. 1892	850 - -
SHROPSHIRE :					
2	1875	Salop Town and County Permanent, 26A, St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.	18th	31 Dec. -	186 - -
5	1883	Wellington, Dawley Green, Ketley and Shropshire Permanent, Market-street, Wellington.	42nd	31 July 1893	3,690 7 6
SOMERSET :					
20	1884	Mutual Permanent, St. Mary-street, Bridgwater -	41st	31 Dec. 1892	6,790 - -
30	1883	Taunton and West of England Perpetual, 3, Hammet-street, Taunton.	35th	31 Aug. 1892	(17,865 - -)
31	1878	Frome Selwood Permanent, 21, King-street, Frome -	32nd	31 Mar. 1892	4,275 - -
33	1885	Central Somerset Permanent, Bridgwater - , -	30th	31 Dec. 1892	4,200 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
200 - -	110 - -	73 19 7	16 8 -	2 8 -	W. B. Whall.
200 - -	162 - -	154 - -	12 8 3	6 19 11	Jas. Williment.
131 10 -	147 7 6	131 10 -	15 - -	- 17 9	Ernest A. Betts.
250 - -	214 - -	214 - -	26 13 -	8 - -	Benjn. Crowe.
450 - -	221 17 6	220 10 4	21 5 3	1 1 3	Charles Robinson.
2,702 5 -	(2,544 2 6)	2,544 2 6	112 2 3	—	A. R. C. Vann.
5,583 - -	4,952 16 7	4,538 11 2	336 5 10	145 1 1	James Short.
1,283 19 5	1,213 6 9	1,210 - -	44 1 3	39 18 1	Geo. Wm. Boag.
4,010 8 2	3,978 17 11	2,789 17 10	151 10 5	41 2 11	Thomas Bowden.
2,975 - -	3,032 18 11	1,719 - 5	237 3 3	66 8 8	George William Spence.
2,816 - -	3,060 - -	2,250 - -	151 - -	42 - -	Edward Lewins.
780 - -	810 - -	800 - -	42 - -	42 - -	R. Lowther.
300 - -	275 - -	275 - -	5 5 -	—	Thos. Collin.
650 - -	606 13 7	420 - -	26 - -	5 5 2	James Walton.
1,350 15 3	1,219 17 -	1,170 - -	101 16 3	53 5 -	James L. Oliver.
335 1 4	300 - -	275 - -	18 6 5	3 12 6	Jas. J. Gillespie.
314 6 -	395 19 -	381 12 9	54 18 1	23 12 9	J. P. Spencer.
6,260 - -	5,974 2 5	5,067 - -	414 19 4	135 11 6	Fred. Bertin.
1,840 - -	1,954 10 7	1,953 13 5	22 9 -	1 9 6	Edward Brooks.
(705 - -)	(705 - -)	705 -	55 10 1	26 5 -	Robert Morley.
2,700 - -	(2,197 - 2)	2,197 - 2	70 - -	—	T. R. Proctor.
850 - -	619 19 3	619 19 3	49 8 -	2 10 -	G. C. Stretton.
186 - -	198 - -	(198 - -)	6 - -	—	Joseph Everest.
3,252 10 -	3,181 13 5	2,225 - -	164 6 10	25 12 9	Thomas Paterson.
4,650 - -	4,764 19 9	4,258 3 11	307 18 4	352 4 8	Edward H. Trior.
17,865 - -	(13,970 12 8)	13,970 12 8	1,417 16 9	770 2 7	Albert Goodman.
3,360 - -	3,142 15 10	2,383 16 2	219 - 5	160 3 7	W. Keynes.
2,150 - -	3,250 - -	2,850 - -	205 - -	54 17 6	James Ware.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
SOMERSET—continued.					
35	1875	British Workman and General, 3, Wood-street, Bath -	27th	11 Dec. 1892	3,935 - -
41	1873	Bristol and Somerset Permanent, Albion Chambers, Bristol.	21st	30 Nov. 1892	650 - -
43	1878	Bath and District (formerly 228th Starr-Bowkett), 17, York-street, Bath.	15th	6 Feb. 1893	100 - -
45	1880	Crewkerne and District 310th Starr-Bowkett, Market-square, Crewkerne.	13th	30 June 1893	1,975 - -
STAFFORDSHIRE :					
23	1875	Wolverhampton Freeholders' Permanent, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.	44th	14 Aug. 1893	7,329 - -
39	1876	North Staffordshire Permanent £50, Town Hall, Hanley.	44th	30 June 1893	13,700 - -
43	1876	Newcastle-under-Lyme and District United, 2, Queen-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	43rd	31 Dec. 1893	(5,504 3 4)
47	1875	Newcastle-under-Lyme, 4, Iron Market, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	43rd	28 Feb. 1893	(4,403 7 8)
58	1886	Brierley Hill and Stourbridge Incorporated, Town Hall, Brierley Hill.	41st	31 Dec. 1892	510 - -
60	1887	Tunstall, Goldenhill, Kidsgrove, and Talk-o'-th'-Hill £50 Permanent, Board-room, Town Hall, Tunstall.	40th	31 May 1892	1,655 - -
61	1888	Wednesbury, 1, Russell-street, Wednesbury - -	40th	11 Sept. 1893	1,770 - -
71	1875	Staffordshire Potteries Economic, Marsh - street, Hanley.	39th	- Aug. 1893	3,450 - -
75	1879	Leek and Moorlands Permanent, 1, Stockwell-street, Leek.	36th	31 Dec. 1892	19,500 - -
88	1875	Longton Mutual Permanent, Anchor Chambers, Market-street, Longton.	31st	31 Aug. 1893	5,750 - -
90	1884	Leek United Permanent, 52, St. Edward-street, Leek	30th	31 Dec. 1892	10,742 3 11
98	1875	North Staffordshire Permanent Economic, 3, Brunswick-street, Newcastle-under-Lyme.	30th	- Sept. 1893	(3,400 - -)
94	1878	Star Mutual Permanent, Wedgwood Chambers, Burslem.	28th	25 Mar. 1893	1,060 - -
97	1889	Mechanics' Permanent, Pall Mall, Hanley - - -	29th	30 Apr. 1893	5,200 - -
116	1889	Fenton Mutual Permanent, 103, High-street, Fenton	22nd	8 Sept. 1893	2,400 - -
131	1877	Stafford Railway Permanent, 9, St. Mary's - grove, Stafford.	15th	31 Oct. 1892	1,470 - -
144	1881	Second Wolverhampton and District 419th Starr-Bowkett, 5, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.	12th	5 Aug. 1893	300 - -
147	1881	Second Longton Borough Mutual Benefit, 4, King-street, Longton.	11th	- Dec. 1892	380 - -
148	1882	Etruscan Permanent, Etruscan House, 25, Bond-street, Burslem.	11th	17 June 1893	150 - -
172	1889	Walsall and District Perfect Thrift, 2A, The Bridge, Walsall.	4th	- Feb. -	1,370 - -
SUFFOLK :					
11	1885	Ipswich Permanent, 16, Arcade-street, Ipswich - -	42nd	1 Sept. 1892	1,200 - -
19	1875	Bury St. Edmund's Permanent, Guildhall, Bury St. Edmund's.	27th	31 Dec. 1892	(7,194 - -)
21	1874	Lowestoft Mutual, London-road, Lowestoft - - -	22nd	- Apr. 1892	6,615 - -
SURREY :					
99	1878	Lambeth Permanent, 170A, Kennington Park-road, S.E.	41st	31 Dec. 1893	1,500 - -
198	1875	Sutton Mutual, 1, Mulgrave-road, Sutton - - -	25th	31 Mar. 1893	2,815 - -
200	1875	Commercial Permanent, 229, Brixton-road, S.W. -	25th	- June 1892	(2,880 - -)
206	1880	Richmond Permanent, 2, Upper Hill-street, Richmond	24th	31 Dec. 1892	1,870 - -
216	1876	Clapham Permanent, 2, Studley-road, Clapham-road -	21st	31 Mar. 1893	7,060 - -
226	1875	Wimbledon Permanent, 4, Wimbledon Hill - road, Wimbledon.	19th	31 Dec. 1892	8,175 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
3,615 - -	3,162 12 9	3,162 12 9	162 5 6	73 3 4	Fredk. F. Urch.
550 - -	528 1 1	500 - -	35 - -	8 17 6	James Milne.
68 14 2	49 19 6	40 10 8	15 3 4	4 13 3	F. Shellard.
1,845 - -	1,821 - -	(1,821 - -)	107 12 -	47 8 1	Sam. Newick.
6,891 - -	6,197 7 6	5,048 - -	326 6 -	101 19 10	John Sharvell.
9,650 - -	8,774 11 5	8,774 11 5	438 12 8	- -	William Jones.
5,504 3 4	5,207 6 8	4,509 17 6	205 2 11	25 7 4	W. H. Earl.
4,403 7 8	(3,698 6 2)	3,698 6 2	- -	- -	Smellie and Jones.
459 - -	418 5 11	418 5 11	25 19 4	18 1 1	J. M. Gething.
1,350 - -	1,278 - -	907 10 -	61 17 9	20 8 8	David Sherwin.
1,500 - -	1,583 1 3	1,533 7 10	144 12 8	51 10 10	Thomas Price.
2,750 - -	2,340 - -	2,450 - -	93 14 2	14 10 6	James Bell.
12,300 - -	10,309 6 4	5,854 10 -	302 3 7	331 10 4	Thos. Brealey.
4,188 13 9	3,573 10 9	3,701 4 5	180 - -	31 7 3	W. R. Blair.
8,712 3 11	8,586 14 1	6,460 18 -	540 10 7	270 2 7	P. W. Godwin.
5,400 - -	(4,970 - -)	4,970 - -	286 5 5	120 - 9	A. C. Bournier.
920 - -	872 2 -	471 2 4	55 14 -	12 7 8	F. C. Powell.
4,800 - -	4,800 - -	4,750 - -	545 2 3	282 14 5	{ Wm. Scarratt, Edw. Capewell.
1,923 7 -	1,977 13 5	2,021 1 4	66 11 6	18 1 8	Geo. Derry.
1,200 - -	1,113 10 -	1,000 - -	61 15 -	13 17 10	George Dean.
300 - -	294 - -	294 - -	23 8 -	8 1 -	Henry J. Cooper.
270 - -	234 2 8	210 1 9	29 18 -	4 8 4	J. Barlow.
150 - -	150 - -	150 - -	9 12 -	2 12 5	William Dobson.
1,224 17 -	1,224 17 -	1,135 1 11	77 13 -	424 - -	Jas. Bunting.
1,130 - -	1,168 17 5	1,076 15 3	52 14 -	3 10 3	W. C. Block.
7,194 - -	7,186 - -	6,811 - -	433 - -	128 11 3	James Reach.
6,324 10 8	5,874 1 -	6,324 10 8	319 7 10	91 3 10	W. P. Cooper.
1,250 - -	1,050 - -	600 - -	65 1 9	25 15 11	John J. A. Talbot.
2,025 - -	2,142 15 8	2,141 4 6	124 10 1	37 19 6	Jno. Morgan.
2,880 - -	2,555 15 5	3,088 15 6	374 15 6	287 5 4	Thos. Catmur.
1,720 - -	1,794 14 -	1,511 19 6	101 1 -	122 8 9	Alfred W. Hervey.
6,440 - -	6,449 3 5	5,953 5 9	560 18 6	359 3 9	Henry S. Woodcock.
6,300 - -	6,111 10 6	6,072 19 10	653 - 3	400 14 6	Alfred Geo. Olley.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
SURREY—continued.					
228	1875	Camberwell and South London, 184, Camberwell-road, S.E.	18th	31 Mar. -	8,400 - -
232	1875	Peckham 177th Starr-Bowkett, Particular Baptist Meeting Room, 4, Lyndhurst-place, Peckham-road, S.E.	18th	30 Nov. -	300 - -
235	1876	Norwood and Dulwich, Norwood Institute, Knight's Hill, West Norwood.	18th	29 Mar. 1893	600 - -
237	1876	Kent Road 188th Starr-Bowkett, 94, New Kent-road, S.E.	17th	30 June 1893	200 - -
239	1876	Clapham Perseverance, Gauden-road, Clapham, S.W.	17th	30 June 1893	300 - -
242	1876	Walworth and Camberwell 190th Starr-Bowkett, 302, Walworth-road, S.E.	16th	31 Aug. 1892	1,800 - -
248	1877	South London Equitable, Pigott's Hotel, 166, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	2,750 - -
260	1879	Nine Elms, Methodist Free Church Schoolroom, Miles-street, South Lambeth-road, S.W.	14th	31 Jan. 1893	400 - -
262	1879	Croydon Permanent, 68, North End, Croydon - -	14th	30 June 1893	3,500 - -
263	1879	New London and Westminster Investment, 18, Borough-street, S.E.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	(3,912 10 -)
264	1879	Paradise-road Ballot and Sale, Schoolroom, Methodist Chapel, Paradise-road, Clapham-road, S.W.	14th	30 June 1893	260 - -
267	1879	Second Wandsworth-road 264th Starr-Bowkett, Commercial Schools, Wandsworth-road, S.W.	14th	15 July 1893	200 - -
269	1879	South Norwood Permanent, 4, Railway-building, Norwood Junction.	14th	30 June 1893	2,025 - -
272	1880	Peckham Mutual Permanent, 59, Rye-lane, Peckham, S.E.	13th	31 Dec. -	2,350 - -
279	1880	Battersea Park 329th Starr-Bowkett, Landseer-street, Battersea Park-road, S.W.	14th	30 Sept. 1893	250 - -
280	1880	Wandsworth 330th Starr-Bowkett, 73, St. John's Hill, S.W.	13th	30 Sept. 1893	1,900 - -
290	1881	Norwood District Permanent Investment, Welcome Lecture Hall, Westow-street, Upper Norwood.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	2,700 - -
291	1881	Penge and Beckenham Permanent, 72, Beckenham-road, Penge, S.E.	12th	31 Dec. -	1,345 - -
295	1881	Borough of Southwark 384th Starr-Bowkett, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.	12th	31 Mar. 1893	1,020 - -
296	1881	Third South London 387th Starr-Bowkett, 166, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	12th	30 Apr. 1893	1,200 - -
297	1881	Bermondsey 391st Starr-Bowkett, The Horns, Bermondsey-square, S.E.	12th	30 Apr. 1893	694 - -
300	1881	South London Permanent Mutual, Belmont Schoolroom, Miles-street, South Lambeth-road, S.W.	12th	30 Apr. 1893	700 - -
303	1881	Streatham Common Mutual, The "Beehive," Streatham Common, S.W.	11th	25 July -	500 - -
307	1881	Fourth Brixton and District 442nd Starr-Bowkett, 403, Coldharbour-lane, Brixton, S.W.	12th	30 Sept. 1893	925 - -
308	1881	Clapham 443rd Starr-Bowkett, 65, High-street, Clapham, S.W.	12th	30 Sept. 1893	1,655 - -
309	1881	Lambeth Ballot and Sale, Hawkstone Hall-rooms, Westminster Bridge-road.	11th	30 Sept. 1892	340 - -
312	1881	Sutton and Carshalton 468th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Carshalton.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	(4,618 - -)
321	1882	Fourth South London 517th Starr-Bowkett, Pigott's Hotel, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	11th	31 July 1893	200 - -
325	1882	Newington and Kennington 535th Starr-Bowkett, 72, Newington Butts, S.E.	11th	31 Aug. 1893	700 - -
326	1882	Shepherds' 539th Starr-Bowkett, Board School, Hatfield-street, Stamford-street, S.E.	11th	30 Sept. 1893	800 - -
335	1883	Chertsey and District 598th Starr-Bowkett, London-street, Chertsey.	11th	31 Mar. 1893	365 - -
342	1883	Metropolis and Counties Permanent Investment, 106, London-road, Southwark, E.C.	10th	31 Dec. 1892	1,680 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—continued.

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
4,600 - - -	5,668 - -	4,600 - -	381 17 1	271 18 2	W. J. Ellsden.
300 - -	240 - -	161 13 6	24 - -	12 - -	James W. Soar.
500 - -	313 12 -	199 2 -	90 - -	86 - -	James R. W. Dean.
200 - -	144 - -	144 - -	—	—	Thomas Mayne.
448 5 8	383 3 9	155 4 2	24 18 -	12 7 -	Joseph King.
1,725 - -	1,852 - -	1,389 9 9	141 3 3	105 17 7	Henry Handford.
3,001 2 11	1,816 15 9	1,593 3 11	148 2 -	108 10 11	W. Walter.
400 - -	335 17 6	315 17 6	28 - -	10 2 2	Henry C. Bryon.
2,600 - -	2,600 - -	2,805 9 6	145 2 6	54 6 4	W. J. Day.
3,912 10 -	(3,174 5 5)	3,174 5 5	377 9 4	161 4 4	John S. Rendle.
300 - -	290 - -	183 9 6	27 13 7	11 7 9	T. W. Parmiter.
200 - -	168 - -	142 8 11	24 - -	20 8 11	Jno. Rand.
1,676 - -	1,641 2 9	1,641 2 9	210 18 -	136 1 1	Joseph Stanley.
1,850 - -	1,823 - -	1,805 - -	223 15 6	149 8 3	E. A. Whitby.
250 - -	240 - -	200 - -	22 - -	10 - -	J. E. Burkmar.
1,900 - -	1,687 15 6	1,687 15 6	138 16 11	43 18 -	R. J. Hall.
2,075 - -	2,186 7 6	2,056 15 11	106 14 11	63 2 8	John E. Blencowe.
1,110 - -	1,207 7 -	1,252 2 5	101 1 3	128 14 8	Thomas Wright.
1,020 - -	876 - -	804 12 5	30 - -	70 - -	Philip Johns.
1,200 - -	937 1 -	937 1 -	82 - -	82 10 -	Alfred Brown.
630 - -	598 - -	641 5 1	70 16 9	30 11 1	G. W. Hole.
700 - -	520 11 8	520 11 8	48 5 -	50 10 9	Henry C. Bryon.
450 - -	380 - -	325 5 -	36 - -	7 17 6	Frank Sandaver.
925 - -	(925 - -)	925 - -	50 - -	—	E. R. Adams.
1,655 - -	1,605 - -	1,401 18 8	93 5 -	87 6 -	John Reburn.
340 - -	235 9 -	250 - -	—	39 14 -	George Cosson.
4,618 - -	(3,933 15 4)	3,933 15 1	296 14 -	238 16 10	Geo. H. Saton.
200 - -	(200 - -)	200 - -	—	—	B. F. Newton.
600 - -	693 4 6	492 19 2	64 1 -	65 15 2	Neil L. Henry.
800 - -	720 - -	634 - -	93 2 -	43 3 11	N. W. Oviatt.
300 - -	260 3 6	192 - -	29 18 -	29 18 -	Charles Welch.
1,400 - -	1,320 - -	1,253 - -	173 - -	85 2 10	Wm. Hefford.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
SURREY—continued.					
346	1883	Reigate, Redhill, and District 621st Starr-Bowkett, British Workman, Redhill.	10th	31 Aug. 1893	400 - -
352	1883	Old Battersea and District 633rd Starr-Bowkett, Goat Coffee Tavern, York-road, Battersea.	10th	31 Oct. 1893	650 - -
360	1884	Second Battersea Park and District 667th Starr-Bowkett, Lecture Hall, Landseer-street, Battersea Park-road, S.W.	10th	31 Mar. 1893	670 - -
377	1885	Twelfth Commercial Brixton, 229, Brixton-road, S.W.	7th	- Feb. 1892	(500 - -)
380	1885	Second Newington and Kennington 777th Starr-Bowkett, 72, Newington Butts, S.E.	8th	30 Apr. 1893	360 - -
383	1885	Streatham and East Surrey Permanent, 221, High-road, Streatham.	8th	30 Sept. 1893	1,550 - -
386	1885	Old Kent Road Mutual Benefit, 388B, Old Kent-road, S.E.	8th	29 Sept. -	400 - -
390	1885	Equity Permanent, South Metropolitan Temperance Hall, Blackfriars-road, S.E.	7th	31 Dec. 1892	520 - -
434	1889	Streatham Common Beehive Mutual, Beehive Inn, Streatham Common.	3rd	11 Apr. 1892	300 - -
SUSSEX :					
11	1886	Eastbourne Permanent, 64, Pevensey-road, Eastbourne.	42nd	1 Apr. -	2,900 - -
20	1888	Horsham Permanent, King's Head Hotel, Horsham -	37th	31 May 1893	9,535 15 3
22	1883	Hove, Cliftonville, and Preston Permanent, 20, Church-road, Hove.	33rd	- Dec. 1892	1,200 - -
30	1878	Brighton and Sussex Equitable, 196, Western-road, Brighton.	30th	31 Dec. 1892	4,100 - -
38	1876	Brighton and Southern Counties Permanent, 4, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.	28th	30 Sept. 1893	3,270 - -
47	1883	Brighton and Shoreham Mutual Permanent, 14, Western-street, Brighton.	26th	30 June 1893	6,489 16 10
54	1876	Lewes Co-operative, 4, Paddock-terrace, Lewes -	22nd	31 Aug. -	9,748 - -
56	1876	Sussex Mutual Permanent Investment, 155, North-street, Brighton.	21st	31 Jan. 1893	14,375 - -
65	1877	Eastbourne Temperance and General, Leaf Hall, Eastbourne.	16th	28 Feb. -	280 - -
66	1878	Steyning Permanent, High-street, Steyning -	16th	28 Feb. 1893	5,400 - -
74	1880	Pelham Permanent, Pelham Club, Bedford-street, Brighton.	14th	30 Dec. 1892	225 - -
90	1884	Chichester and District Mutual, 27, Earl-street, Chichester.	9th	6 Feb. 1893	270 - -
106	1887	Horsham District 882nd Starr-Bowkett, 28, Carfax, Horsham.	5th	30 Nov. 1892	2,760 - -
107	1887	Brighton, Hove, and Preston Mutual Benefit (No. 9), 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	6th	31 Dec. 1892	560 - -
WARWICKSHIRE :					
54	1874	Warwick and Warwickshire Permanent, 24, Jury-street, Warwick.	38th	31 Dec. 1892	9,200 - -
69	1878	Birmingham Incorporated, 44, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.	15th	27 Dec. 1892	22,650 - -
84	1881	Second Birmingham and District 476th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	12th	31 Dec. 1892	27,500 - -
86	1884	Coventry Permanent Economic, Economic Chambers, Little Park-street, Coventry.	10th	31 Dec. 1893	420 - -
107	1889	Coventry Cobden, 7, Little Park-street, Coventry -	3rd	29 Feb. 1893	3,649 - -
112	1889	Midland Perfect Thrift, 32, Lozells-road, Aston -	4th	18 Feb. 1893	2,145 - -
WESTMORELAND :					
8	1878	Lakes District Working Men's Mutual, Working Men's Club, Bowness, Windermere.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	1,800 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
360 - -	352 - -	270 15 3	36 - -	21 5 2	John Keen.
600 - -	570 - -	570 - -	62 18 6	38 2 8	W. J. Mortimer.
650 - -	600 - -	600 - -	—	—	J. E. Burkmar.
500 - -	518 - -	483 7 2	34 12 10	42 4 4	B. Catmur.
360 - -	415 5 -	360 - -	22 10 -	7 1 7	Neil L. Henry.
1,231 8 -	(1,217 - -)	1,552 17 2	342 10 10	529 14 7	A. C. Edridge.
400 - -	(400 - -)	400 - -	54 - -	34 2 9	Benjn. Suttley.
484 6 9	507 12 10	507 12 10	30 - -	4 17 10	W. Wightman.
300 - -	346 - -	352 - 6	34 - -	5 16 -	Harry Jasper.
2,541 12 -	2,411 9 7	2,320 - -	168 16 -	21 4 6	F. F. Emary.
(9,535 15 3)	(9,535 15 3)	9,535 15 3	821 8 10	293 13 3	Arthur Aldridge.
1,131 6 2	1,022 10 4	900 - -	72 12 2	17 19 4	Harry Manwaring.
3,140 - -	3,240 10 8	2,608 1 8	167 10 6	65 7 -	John Cowell.
2,913 6 5	1,990 14 -	1,674 16 1	220 12 -	59 16 8	Frederick Hilton.
6,330 11 11	(5,092 6 10)	5,092 6 10	355 13 -	80 8 5	G. F. Manwaring.
7,858. - -	7,660 - -	7,397 2 7	531 - 2	73 4 7	Henry Pumphrey.
11,186 3 10	10,442 16 3	10,000 4 8	860 14 5	414 17 11	Horton Ledger.
220 12 -	219 15 3	284 4 3	17 13 3	16 16 7	Albert Hurst.
3,920 4 6	3,791 5 3	3,600 11 8	145 - -	5 - -	Jas. White.
174 18 8	166 8 9	162 6 4	16 8 6	4 - 1	Walter Potter.
300 - -	339 16 7	300 - -	13 10 -	36 12 6	Charles Fowler.
2,000 - -	2,000 - -	1,548 12 -	133 12 -	—	Arthur Greenhow.
375 - -	301 9 4	298 15 6	11 2 -	6 2 5	W. N. Elliott.
7,575 - -	7,426 - -	7,404 - -	355 15 1	68 13 4	John Sallaway.
12,905 1 3	12,905 1 3	12,905 1 3	1,097 14 -	577 5 -	John Rogers.
27,500 - -	(14,572 7 4)	14,572 7 4	2,000 - -	—	George Sperryn.
360 - -	(389 - -)	389 - -	22 - -	7 - -	T. W. Daffern.
4,249 - -	1,898 13 6	3,731 6 4	183 10 6	2,015 - -	Sidney Smith.
1,740 - -	1,895 - -	1,526 14 7	—	—	Win. Thos. Cooper.
1,502 12 9	1,585 - 5	1,352 2 3	69 - -	11 9 7	Thomas Gibson.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
WILTSHIRE :					
3	1880	Wilts and Western, Trowbridge - - - -	48th	31 July 1893	(94,360 - -)
WORCESTERSHIRE :					
45 ¹	1875	Worcester Permanent, The Chambers, Pierpoint-street, Worcester.	34th	31 Dec. 1892	4,023 - -
46	1877	Redditch, 77, Evesham-street, Redditch - - -	34th	31 Aug. 1893	(1,670 13 5)
65	1876	Kidderminster Mutual, Bank-buildings, Kidderminster.	18th	28 Feb. 1893	88 - -
79	1890	Redditch Model, Temperance Hall, Worcester-road, Redditch.	3rd	31 Dec. 1892	200 - -
YORKSHIRE :					
43	1878	Scarborough and North and East Yorkshire Permanent Investment, 29, Westborough, Scarborough.	46th	9 May 1892	2,980 - -
45	1875	Wakefield and West Riding Permanent, Wood-street, Wakefield.	47th	31 Mar. 1893	58,029 - -
60	1875	Leeds Permanent, 18, Park-lane, Victoria-square, Leeds.	45th	7 Oct. 1893	60,287 - -
67	1876	Leeds Provincial, 26, Albion-street, Leeds - - -	44th	31 Aug. 1893	72,680 - -
98	1882	Bradford Second Equitable Permanent, 8, Exchange, Bradford.	42nd	31 Dec. 1892	41,327 5 7
108	1875	North Bierley Equitable, Oxley-place Schoolroom, Lowmoor.	41st	30 June 1892	4,505 - -
116	1875	Halifax Permanent, Princess-street, Halifax - -	41st	31 Jan. 1893	232,651 - -
118	1874	Barnsley Permanent, Regent-street, Barnsley - -	40th	31 Dec. 1892	12,520 - -
123	1882	Leeds Commercial, 43, Albion-street, Leeds - -	40th	31 May 1893	(6,748 2 -)
154	1876	Leeds Equitable, 1, Bond-street, Leeds - - -	37th	16 Oct. 1893	3,485 - -
178	1874	Hull and East Riding Permanent, Cogan House, Bowlalley-lane, Hull.	33rd	31 Aug. 1893	6,638 5 6
214	1884	Huddersfield Equitable Permanent, 37, John William-street, Huddersfield.	29th	31 Aug. 1893	3,150 - -
215	1874	Chantrey Permanent, Montgomery Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield.	27th	31 Dec. 1893	(18,890 - -)
218	1876	Driffield and East Riding, Mechanics' Hall, Great Driffield.	29th	31 Dec. 1892	2,300 - -
235	1883	Hull, East Yorkshire, and North Lincolnshire Perpetual, 9, Scale-lane, Hull.	27th	8 Feb. 1893	1,588 18 -
247	1876	Fitzwilliam Permanent, 10, Paradise-square, Sheffield	26th	- Feb. 1893	1,000 - -
257	1877	Penistone and Thurlstone Permanent, Girls' National School, Penistone.	27th	8 Nov. 1893	700 - -
260	1880	Great Northern Permanent, Great Northern Schoolroom, Doncaster.	25th	31 Dec. -	3,925 - -
270	1875	Kingston Perpetual, 26, Scale-lane, Kingston-on-Hull	24th	21 Feb. 1893	5,550 - -
273	1878	County Permanent, 17, Bank-street, Sheffield - -	23rd	31 May 1892	(5,090 - -)
286	1876	Bridlington and Quay Permanent, 42, Quay-road, Bridlington.	23rd	31 Dec. 1892	1,150 - -
292	1877	Kingston-upon-Hull Conservative Permanent, New Cross-street (next Dock Office), Hull.	23rd	28 Feb. 1893	19,075 - -
295	1877	Economical Permanent, Great Northern Chambers, Fargate, Sheffield.	23rd	31 Aug. 1893	(12,746 - 9)
304	1882	Queen's Permanent, 21, Scale-lane, Hull - - -	22nd	6 Sept. 1893	(20,416 - -)
314	1883	Hull Temperance Permanent, 5, Savile-street, Kingston-upon-Hull.	21st	- July 1893	9,540 - -
320	1877	Guisborough and District Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Guisborough.	20th	23 Jan. 1893	4,260 - -
329	1875	Wilberforce Permanent, 21, Scale-lane, Hull - -	19th	25 Feb. 1893	(6,362 10 -)
331	1875	Borough, 30, Bank-street, Sheffield - - - -	19th	30 June 1893	(4,410 - -)

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
(94,360 - -)	(94,360 - -)	94,360 - -	—	—	Mann and Rodway.
3,200 - -	2,507 18 6	2,527 2 9	154 6 1	60 9 9	W. H. Walter.
(1,670 13 5)	(1,670 13 5)	1,670 13 5	141 - -	72 5 3	William Harbon.
52 - -	52 - -	52 - -	- 10 -	—	Thos. F. Ivens.
200 - -	190 - -	190 - -	—	—	Walter Melen.
2,599 - -	2,369 19 1	2,113 9 8	127 2 -	47 8 -	William J. Cook.
45,317 16 -	44,990 - -	36,076 - -	3,664 4 8	1,421 10 4	B. F. Glover.
42,769 - -	39,696 - -	32,155 - -	3,121 18 5	1,760 15 10	Thomas Fatkin.
53,927 10 10	52,947 19 4	45,505 - -	2,672 10 7	767 2 6	George William Craven.
22,247 13 3	22,934 17 4	22,384 3 10	970 6 9	384 7 9	John Sowden.
3,312 - -	2,921 4 2	2,575 13 5	208 16 1	83 14 4	Amos Haigh.
174,615 - -	169,334 - -	126,493 - -	7,644 5 6	4,239 18 1	F. Taylor.
9,092 - -	9,106 14 10	7,517 3 -	474 16 10	77 15 2	Jno. Ed. McLintock.
6,718 2 -	5,700 18 1	4,485 3 8	91 2 9	95 8 1	Wm. Crosland.
2,607 2 3	2,645 - 11	2,606 - -	252 4 6	77 - 5	Saml. Gillgrass.
4,250 - -	2,328 19 7	2,636 5 6	580 - -	494 2 4	W. R. Locking.
2,395 - -	2,401 8 6	2,150 11 3	108 5 7	30 19 7	Henry Kaye.
18,890 - -	18,537 3 10	18,026 4 9	1,122 10 -	537 19 11	William Brining.
1,750 - -	1,536 8 3	1,536 8 3	75 2 3	12 13 3	F. J. Brigham.
1,540 - -	1,756 13 8	1,756 13 8	77 17 6	28 10 2	J. P. Backwell.
1,000 - -	1,000 - -	975 - -	107 16 1	60 4 5	J. Lockwood Levick.
745 4 -	704 4 1	745 4 -	75 6 -	76 11 11	Herbert Jordan.
3,221 11 -	3,229 18 3	2,233 11 7	173 3 11	35 14 11	John N. Windle.
5,000 - -	5,466 6 6	3,333 12 -	—	128 15 3	F. Hinton Haller.
5,030 - -	4,891 16 8	5,466 14 8	476 5 6	211 2 8	Cooper Corbidge.
1,070 - -	796 2 -	595 14 4	41 - -	15 17 6	J. C. Archer.
18,711 - -	18,204 - -	18,078 10 4	1,202 8 6	618 19 11	A. J. Windross.
12,746 - 9	11,904 3 7	6,555 2 11	—	—	Chas. Simpson.
20,116 - -	18,964 12 8	18,964 12 8	951 1 6	585 13 1	J. P. Backwell.
7,350 - -	4,776 - -	6,798 - -	428 - -	180 - -	Henry N. Clarke.
3,030 - -	3,266 12 2	3,369 12 4	134 13 9	20 - -	Wm. Robinson.
6,362 10 -	6,435 16 2	6,435 16 2	358 15 4	211 2 4	J. P. Backwell.
(4,410 - -)	(4,410 - -)	4,410 - -	253 - -	86 3 -	J. Barnes.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
ENGLAND—continued.					<i>£. s. d.</i>
YORKSHIRE—continued.					
334	1874	South Myton Liberal Permanent, 13, Bowlalley-lane, Hull.	19th	31 Dec. 1892	(1,650 - -)
334B	1876	Hull Third Alliance Mutual Permanent, Imperial Chambers, Hull.	17th	21 Nov. 1892	(12,421 - -)
337	1875	East and West Sculcoates Liberal Permanent, 13, Bowlalley-lane, Hull.	18th	14 Mar. 1893	650 - -
347	1876	Rotherham Borough Permanent, 19, Moorgate-street, Rotherham.	18th	31 Dec. 1892	(533 1 5)
349	1876	Hull Progressive Permanent, 3, Parliament-street, Hull.	17th	30 June 1893	(360 - -)
356	1877	Loftus and Middlesborough Permanent, 7, West-road, Loftus.	16th	5 Jan. 1893	250 - -
357	1877	Saddleworth United Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Uppermill, Saddleworth.	17th	29 Nov. 1893	(9,000 - -)
361	1878	Kingston-upon-Hull Victoria Permanent, 7, Dock-street, Kingston-upon-Hull.	14th	31 May 1892	7,287 10 -
382	1881	Hull Economic Terminating (formerly First Kingston-upon-Hull 432nd Starr-Bowkett), 57, Lowgate, Hull.	3rd	20 Sept. 1893	1,005 - -
384	1876	Scholes Permanent, National Schools, Scholes, Cleckheaton, <i>viâ</i> Normanton.	20th	31 Dec. -	2,020 - -
387	1882	Keighley and District 527th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Burlington Chambers, North-street, Keighley.	11th	30 Jan. 1893	412 - -
405	1884	Second Rotherham and South Yorkshire Permanent, 22, Moorgate-street, Rotherham.	8th	31 Dec. 1892	2,523 7 6
443	1887	Halifax Model, Post Office Chambers, Halifax - -	6th	18 Nov. 1892	175 - -
462	1888	Listerhills and District Model, Club Rooms, Longside-lane, Bradford.	5th	30 May 1893	4,095 - -
WALES.					
ANGLESEY :					
3	1882	Anglesey Permanent, Town Hall, Holyhead - -	31st	31 May 1893	310 - -
CARMARTHENSHIRE :					
6	1876	Burry Port, Pembrey, and Gwendraeth Valleys, 1, Bridge-street, Burry Port.	19th	30 April 1893	150 - -
18	1890	Brynamman G.C.G. Swansea Valley 969th Starr-Bowkett, Welcome Coffee Tavern, Brynamman.	4th	30 June 1893	560 - -
CARNARVONSHIRE :					
70	1875	Bethesda Permanent, Queen's Head, Bethesda - -	18th	31 Dec. 1892	460 - -
74	1874	Lleyn and Eiflonydd Permanent, Salem-terrace, Pwllheli.	26th	- Dec. 1892	12,500 - -
80	1876	Bangor and Arvon Permanent, Plas Llwyd, Bangor -	26th	30 Sept. 1892	3,576 4 -
85	1874	Bangor and North Wales, Masonic Chambers, Bangor	21st	- Dec. 1892	11,860 - -
87	1875	Criccieth Permanent, 4, Parcian-terrace, Criccieth -	18th	30 Sept. 1892	2,315 - -
94	1891	Snowden Permanent, Market Hall, Llanberis - -	3rd	30 June 1893	(1,172 - -)
DENBIGH :					
3	1885	Wrexham, Ruabon, and North Wales, Wrexham -	46th	31 Dec. -	110 - -
GLAMORGANSHIRE :					
32	1876	Principality Permanent, 28, St. Mary-street, Cardiff -	33rd	31 Dec. 1892	9,660 - -
46	1875	Bridgend Permanent, Town Hall, Bridgend - -	27th	30 Sept. 1892	4,670 - -
49	1875	Cardiff (Permanent), 21, High-street, Cardiff - -	27th	30 Nov. 1892	1,015 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,650 - -	1,627 13 7	1,587 3 3	99 5 8	43 13 7	W. A. Wilkinson.
12,421 - -	11,569 - -	8,550 - -	569 5 1	155 5 10	J. D. Britten.
650 - -	621 10 6	617 10 -	27 6 3	23 10 11	W. A. Wilkinson.
533 1 5	535 18 9	483 - 8	32 14 9	—	T. J. Baylis.
360 - -	308 - -	299 18 -	15 - -	4 6 8	Wm. Smith.
185 - -	165 14 3	165 14 3	5 4 -	- 13 8	R. Dyson Nutt.
9,000 - -	(6,254 4 4)	6,254 4 1	—	—	T. J. Wild.
7,287 10 -	6,984 12 8	7,326 9 9	553 9 8	170 16 1	Robt. D. Metcalfe.
920 2 6	(632 13 7)	632 13 7	66 13 4	22 17 2	W. Hyde Thompson.
1,761 - -	1,761 17 6	1,730 - -	73 9 -	3 9 7	Alfred Firth.
400 - -	365 - -	350 - -	—	—	James A. Sugden.
2,523 7 6	2,523 7 6	2,523 7 6	223 1 6	101 17 1	Chas. H. Moss.
175 - -	175 - -	175 - -	13 - -	3 9 3	Sam. P. Hall.
3,285 - -	4,205 - -	4,121 - -	213 6 11	56 16 6	O. H. Emsley.
210 - -	231 5 6	160 - -	—	—	J. Williams.
136 - 7	126 9 -	100 13 7	6 - -	4 10 -	James Eynon.
560 - -	530 - -	530 - -	16 - -	—	J. R. Jones.
315 - -	246 13 2	302 5 10	16 8 -	20 17 1	Jno. Thos. Parry.
9,805 - -	9,005 - -	9,005 - -	381 8 8	99 15 6	T. E. Davies.
2,505 - -	2,668 18 6	2,388 2 5	123 3 9	70 14 -	Rob. Hughes.
8,630 7 3	8,667 15 -	7,950 7 3	467 - -	177 1 5	John Lloyd.
1,680 - -	1,620 5 3	1,722 1 5	78 8 3	30 9 8	Owen Thomas Evans.
1,172 - -	977 12 2	(977 12 2)	67 16 -	6 16 -	J. Owen.
85 14 6	71 5 -	71 5 -	3 13 8	2 8 5	T. J. Parry.
6,945 - -	7,304 4 -	6,512 12 3	818 14 10	390 6 1	Wm. Sanders.
4,949 18 6	4,945 7 -	3,601 10 -	194 13 3	108 3 5	W. M. Richards.
796 - -	779 17 -	810 - -	59 11 -	81 17 10	Wentworth Price.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
WALES—continued.					£. s. d.
GLAMORGANSHIRE—continued.					
53	1876	Pontypridd, Llantrissant, and Rhondda Valley Permanent, Old Post Office Chambers, Pontypridd.	27th	31 May 1893	2,420 - -
93	1876	Merthyr and Dowlais Permanent, Glebeland House, Merthyr Tydfil.	21st	30 June 1893	20,713 - -
127	1875	Landore Permanent, Siloh Chapel Schoolroom, Landore.	18th	30 April 1893	320 - -
137	1877	South Wales Mercantile Permanent, 12, Westgate-street, Cardiff.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	1,835 - -
139	1877	Penarth Permanent, 26, Windsor-road, Penarth	16th	30 June 1893	225 - -
146	1878	Welsh Economic Permanent, Old Bank Chambers, Pontypridd.	15th	30 June 1893	1,035 - -
156	1880	Cardiff 334th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	13th	31 Oct. -	520 - -
162	1881	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley 446th Starr-Bowkett, Vestry Hall, 8, Church-street, Pontypridd.	11th	31 Oct. 1892	(1,176 - -)
163	1881	Cardiff Borough Permanent, 72, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.	12th	31 Mar. 1893	(965 - -)
165	1882	Fourth Cardiff 485th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff.	11th	31 Jan. 1893	830 - -
167	1882	Penarth and District 490th Starr-Bowkett, 56, Windsor-road, Penarth.	11th	- Mar. 1893	400 - -
191	1884	Second Hafod Terminating, Hafod, Swansea - -	8th	9 Sept. 1892	140 - -
201	1887	Swansea Albion Permanent, 45, Oxford-street, Swansea.	6th	31 Dec. 1892	300 - -
MERIONETHSHIRE :					
1	1877	Merionethshire Permanent, Four Crosses, Festiniog -	16th	31 Dec. 1892	200 - -
PEMBROKESHIRE :					
1	1874	Pembrokeshire Permanent, Bush-street, Pembroke Dock.	30th	31 Dec. 1892	700 - -
SCOTLAND.					
-	-	Forfarshire, 27, Bank-street, Dundee - - -	41st	30 Apr. 1893	22,196 - -
-	1871	Clydesdale, 166, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow - -	23rd	- 1892	8,110 - -
-	1875	Huntly Property Investment, Steward's Hall, Gordon-street, Huntly.	27th	8 May -	(11,105 - -)
-	1875	Caledonian Property Investment, 13, Albert-square, Meadow-side, Dundee.	36th	31 July 1892	48,119 10 -
-	1875	Aberdeen Property Investment, 6, Union-terrace, Aberdeen.	41st	8 Aug. -	3,017 - -
-	1875	Galashiels Provident, 18, Lime-place, Galashiels -	38th	31 Dec. 1892	4,585 - -
-	1875	Glasgow Working Men's Provident Investment, 1, Nicholson-street, Glasgow.	25th	18 Feb. 1892	8,800 - -
-	1875	Improved Edinburgh Property Investment, 102, South Bridge, Edinburgh.	39th	31 Dec. 1892	15,590 - -
-	1876	Permanent Scottish Union Property Investment, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.	17th	11 Apr. 1892	4,617 17 -
-	1876	Bon-accord Property Investment Company, 222, Union-street, Aberdeen.	39th	31 Dec. 1892	6,270 - -
-	1877	Fourth Provident Property Investment Company, Odd-Fellows' Hall, Forest-road, Edinburgh.	26th	13 Feb. 1893	3,850 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,730 - -	1,695 2 -	1,688 19 3	104 5 -	62 12 11	H. S. Davies.
14,380 - -	12,594 17 1	13,882 10 10	554 11 10	677 16 10	Peter Williams.
300 - -	210 - -	190 - -	—	—	David R. Knoyle.
1,372 1 4	1,255 14 9	1,546 11 8	80 19 -	58 19 2	Charles Clarke.
165 - -	155 16 1	160 4 9	13 13 -	18 1 8	Alfred T. Taverner.
692 11 2	666 6 7	500 1 9	65 12 -	23 10 3	Thos. R. Phillips.
500 - -	470 - -	470 - -	30 - -	11 7 -	David Shepherd.
1,176 - -	1,067 14 5	729 12 9	135 4 -	56 10 6	Wm. Phillips.
265 - -	259 11 -	203 8 10	33 16 -	16 12 -	Sam. Henry.
800 - -	768 - -	721 10 -	50 14 -	26 2 2	David Shepherd.
400 - -	382 16 -	366 16 -	—	—	David Shepherd.
100 - -	100 16 3	87 18 6	14 6 -	6 2 -	William Morris.
250 - -	267 14 2	267 14 2	17 10 -	18 14 9	Edward Robertson.
211 5 -	180 - -	208 16 -	19 4 -	6 4 6	W. W. Jones.
575 - -	500 - -	338 - -	32 1 6	22 7 8	J. Butler.
17,832 6 9	18,922 14 8	15,932 6 9	1,225 4 5	451 8 6	W. and T. Leighton.
3,510 - -	2,410 16 9	2,410 16 9	475 15 5	306 2 -	Jas. M. Davies.
11,105 - -	475 - -	400 - -	27 - -	5 - -	G. McIntyre.
34,850 - -	33,775 3 8	33,344 7 8	3,832 15 4	1,999 3 9	D. McIntyre.
1,563 8 3	1,704 4 10	1,063 8 3	45 5 3	41 4 7	James Milner.
3,550 - -	3,770 - -	3,550 - -	233 10 9	230 - -	James Hepburn.
6,100 - -	5,574 8 3	4,348 12 4	389 9 3	270 13 2	James Logan.
11,950 - -	11,000 - -	7,355 - -	1,044 - -	606 - -	Alex. Hay.
4,000 - -	2,899 13 4	2,078 13 4	322 7 5	239 14 6	Thos. Gaff.
4,950 - -	5,140 - -	3,244 17 1	221 1 3	99 1 2	Marquis and Ball.
3,575 - -	3,552 - -	3,092 - -	300 - 4	117 13 11	George Lisle.

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
SCOTLAND—continued.					£. s. d.
-	1877	Dumbarton, Burgh-buildings, Dumbarton - - -	20th	31 Dec. 1892	31,856 - -
-	1877	Fourth Edinburgh Property Investment Company, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.	23rd	13 Dec. 1892	800 - -
-	1878	Aberdeen Co-operative Property Investment Company, 13, Bridge-street, Aberdeen.	28th	30 Sept. 1893	1,480 - -
-	1880	Edinburgh Conservative Friendly, 26, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.	13th	31 Dec. 1892	540 - -
-	1887	Dunfermline Building Company, Limited, 10, Cross Wynd, Dunfermline.	24th	21 Jan. 1893	620 19 10
-	1890	Clydebank and District 151st Economic, 14, Somerville-place, Clydebank.	3rd	10 Apr. 1893	300 - -
IRELAND :					
3	1875	Working Men's, 145, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin	32nd	30 June 1893	(10,345 10 1)
4	1874	Belfast Equitable, 9, Rosemary-street, Belfast - -	29th	24 Dec. 1892	23,000 - -
6	1876	Coleraine, 5, Diamond, Coleraine - - - -	30th	- Jan. -	220 19 2
8	1875	Economic Building and Investment, 21, Chichester-street, Belfast.	29th	30 Apr. 1893	18,105 - -
10	1874	Irish Civil Service Permanent, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.	29th	30 Nov. 1893	27,882 - -
14	1878	Irish Industrial, 108, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.	18th	31 Dec. 1892	359 - -
17	1877	City and County Permanent 15, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.	16th	31 Dec. 1892	2,635 5 -
19	1877	Dublin Mutual, 27, Dame-street, Dublin - - -	16th	30 June 1893	2,800 - -
20	1878	Equitable, 97, College Green, Dublin - - -	18th	28 Feb. 1893	1,000 - -
22	1882	Belfast Imperial, 87, Donegal-street, Belfast - -	28th	9 Jan. 1894	800 - -
27	1878	Victoria Mutual Terminating, 40, Dawson-street, Dublin.	14th	31 Dec. 1892	2,550 - -
42	1882	First Dublin 568th Starr-Bowkett, 15, D'Olier-street, Dublin.	10th	31 Dec. 1892	200 - -
46	1883	Londonderry Economic, Commercial-buildings, Foyle-street, Londonderry.	11th	1 Nov. 1892	270 - -
57	1888	Industrial, 21, Orchard-street, Londonderry - - -	4th	1 Nov. 1892	500 - -
60	1888	Belfast Artizans, 74, Shankhill-road, Belfast - -	5th	9 Oct. 1893	4,070 - -
67	1889	Munster Permanent, 91, South Mall, Cork - -	4th	- Dec. 1892	381 - -
70	1890	Londonderry Equitable Terminating, Commercial-buildings, Foyle-street, Londonderry.	3rd	1 Nov. 1892	500 - -
77	1890	West End, St. Paul's Male School, Falls-road, Belfast.	2nd	31 Dec. 1892	300 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued.*

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
28,466 - -	28,466 - -	15,718 - -	3,880 - -	155 4 -	David Craig.
750 - -	750 - -	750 - -	40 10 -	28 2 9	Daniel Crevax.
801 9 6	801 9 6	823 2 11	19 - -	7 2 1	G. Kemp.
500 - -	486 18 6	500 - -	24 - -	9 9 10	Francis Dickson.
620 19 10	732 2 2	590 15 5	37 - 4	16 3 -	John Gifford.
300 - -	274 9 -	274 9 -	18 - -	5 - -	Robert McCracken.
10,345 10 1	10,618 13 8	9,869 3 4	1,317 18 6	1,099 19 6	John Tier.
17,527 5 10	17,527 5 10	10,199 14 4	714 15 6	139 17 11	Wm. Cambridge.
120 19 2	120 19 2	120 19 2	19 9 7	7 7 6	Andw. Steedman.
14,790 - -	15,343 - -	13,216 7 10	1,951 3 1	1,446 9 3	William McCormick.
16,139 - -	17,332 18 6	11,549 16 10	1,419 1 9	1,136 6 9	Alfred Henry Mercer.
1,567 - -	1,040 19 3	1,275 11 2	755 10 9	572 12 10	Michael Cathin.
1,700 - -	1,916 8 4	1,330 15 -	220 - 6	300 10 -	Louis F. Byrne.
4,081 - -	2,687 2 5	1,833 7 3	194 - -	94 16 6	R. C. Barbor.
1,000 - -	788 - 4	692 1 10	80 - -	35 - -	Jos. Tumulty.
1,139 15 -	650 - -	804 5 1	173 8 1	120 4 3	John C. Graham.
2,400 - -	2,203 - -	1,757 - -	311 - -	178 - -	Thomas Brown.
200 - -	161 2 1	137 16 1	28 - 4	31 11 10	J. Grier.
250 - -	143 13 6	90 - -	27 6 -	7 1 -	Michael Downey.
500 - -	400 - -	400 - -	83 - -	61 14 -	H. F. Harkin.
3,700 - -	-	-	233 6 4	-	Robert Magee.
350 12 6	70 6 11	387 15 -	85 - -	64 - 9	John Ginsani.
425 - -	500 - -	464 - -	52 16 -	9 10 -	Michael Downey.
200 - -	192 - -	192 - -	39 - -	15 6 6	James McDonnell.

III.

STATEMENT showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892, or alternative Date, the Names of SOCIETIES which Return that they had NO PROPERTIES in POSSESSION.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND.		
BEDFORDSHIRE :		
29	Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire Permanent, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.	Henry H. Barter.
32	Bedford Co-operative Permanent, Rose Inn, High-street, Bedford (Secretary's address, Victoria-road).	John Henry Palmer.
33	Bedford and District 245th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Tavistock-street, Bedford.	Thomas Austin.
34	West Beds and East Bucks Permanent, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.	Robert J. Hatten.
35	Bedfordshire Permanent, 34, High-street, Bedford - - -	Wm. Ross, jun.
36	Bedford Crown Permanent, 3, St. Paul's-square, Bedford - -	William Quarry.
37	First Luton 533rd Starr-Bowkett, 29, Park-street, West, Luton.	J. S. Aitkin.
39	Second Luton 655th Starr-Bowkett, Baptist School Room, Park-street, Luton.	John Parker.
42	Bedford Peers' Economic, 26, Mill-street, Bedford - - -	F. Kingston.
44	Luton Peers' Economic, 51, Cheapside, Luton - - -	Jesse Giltrow.
46	Fifth East Bedfordshire, Campton Villa, Sheffield - - -	Henry Vandervoul.
47	Luton Central Mutual, Old Bank Buildings, Market Hill, Luton.	B. Clark.
48	Bedford and District Perfect Thrift, 3, St. Loyes-street, Bedford.	W. Payne.
BERKSHIRE :		
4a	Maidenhead Permanent, Queen-street, Maidenhead - - -	C. H. Ricks.
10	Berks and Bucks Mutual Permanent, 3, High-street, Maidenhead.	William J. Elliott.
13	Second Reading 383rd Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Hall, Reading	John H. Hawkes.
14	Wallingford and District Permanent, St. Martin's-street, Wallingford.	George J. Slade.
15	Third Reading 534th Starr Bowkett, 17, Market-place, Reading	Frank Cooksey.
16	Wokingham and Bracknell 541st Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall, Wokingham.	W. Barnard Mower.
17	Second Wokingham and Bracknell 647th Starr Bowkett, Town Hall, Wokingham.	W. Barnard Mower.
18	First Newbury 789th Starr Bowkett, Park-street, Newbury -	F. Povey.
19	Newbury and District Industrial, 3, Edinburgh-terrace, West Mills, Newbury.	F. J. Linton.
21	Ascot and District 838th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Ascot -	Charles W. Searle.
23	County of Reading 941st Starr Bowkett, 17, Market-place, Reading.	Frank Cooksey.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE :		
10	Slough and Eton Permanent, High-street, Slough - - -	A. Thomas.
14	High Wycombe and South Bucks Permanent, High Wycombe -	J. and A. J. Thurlow.
19	Aylesbury Permanent, Bourbon-street, Aylesbury - - -	Joseph Charles Garner.
22	Wolverton (Bucks) Permanent, Science and Art Institute, Wolverton.	M. Fitzsimmons.
23	Woburn Sands Permanent, Swan Hatel, Woburn Sands - -	Edward G. Miller.
26	Newport Pagnell, Wolverton, and District Model, Public Room, Newport Pagnell.	Myrhlo Warren.
24	Second Fenny Stratford and District, Bull Inn, Fenny Stratford.	James Horton.
28	Chesham and District Ballot and Sale Mutual, Mechanics' Institute, Chesham.	Thomas Bayley.
29	Vale of Aylesbury Mutual, 5, Cambridge-street, Aylesbury -	J. Millburn.
30	High Wycombe 933rd Starr-Bowkett, South Bucks Auction Mart, High Wycombe.	T. G. Pierce.
31	Chesham and District 936th Starr-Bowkett, Mechanics' Institute, High-street, Chesham.	H. Belch.
32	Amersham and District Ballot and Sale, 19, The Broadway, Amersham.	George Clarke.
33	Fenny Stratford, Bletchley, and District Permanent, Bull Inn, Fenny Stratford.	James Horton.
35	Aylesbury and District 938th Starr-Bowkett, 2, Kingsbury, Aylesbury.	W. W. Wood.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had No Properties in Possession—*continued*.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued</i>.		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE :		
4	First Cambridge, Working Men's Club and Institute, Cambridge	George Powter.
5	Second Cambridge, Working Men's Club, Fitzroy-street, Cambridge.	George Powter.
6	Pride of Cambridge Permanent, Crown and Anchor Inn, Newmarket-road, Cambridge.	James Pinner.
7	Cambridge Foresters, 41, Sturton-street, Cambridge - - -	Henry Starte.
8	Third Cambridge Working Men's Club, Fitzroy-street, Cambridge.	George Powter.
10	Cambridge and District 736th Starr Bowkett, Alexandra Hall, Alexandra-street, Cambridge.	C. G. Smith.
11	Cambridge Oddfellows, 17, Maids Causeway, Cambridge - - -	Arthur Heve.
12	First Cambridge Town and County, Benet-street, Cambridge.	George Powter.
13	First Newmarket Richmond, Market-street, Newmarket - - -	G. Clarence Norton.
15	Cambridge Peers' Economic, Mill-road, Cambridge - - -	Charles W. Ivory.
16	Second Cambridge Peers' Economic - - - - -	Sid. Trench.
17	Willingham and District Mutual Permanent, Board-school-room, Willingham.	David Read.
18	Wisbech and Isle of Ely Permanent, Post Office-lane, Wisbech.	John Leach.
CHESHIRE :		
128	Woodley and District Permanent, White Hart Inn, Woodley -	William S. Fidler.
133	Flowery Field and District Permanent, White Hart Inn, Flowery Field, Newton.	Thomas Bradshaw.
141	Stockport and East Cheshire Permanent, Conservative Club-rooms, Edgeley.	Alfred Hopwood.
142	Stockport and County Permanent, Temperance Hall, London-square, Stockport.	William Higson.
146	Longdendale Permanent, Congregational School, Hollingworth	George Roberts.
150	Chester 252nd Starr-Bowkett, 18, St. Werburgh-street, Chester	S. Harding.
151	Birkenhead, Rock Ferry and District 294th Starr-Bowkett, 69, Old Chester-road, Birkenhead.	John Kidd.
152	Altrincham and District 355th Starr-Bowkett, 11, Stamford-street, Altrincham.	Harold G. Syers.
154	Runcorn and District 406th Starr-Bowkett, Bridge-street, Runcorn.	William Handley.
155	First Macclesfield 414th Starr-Bowkett, Roe-street, Macclesfield	Robert Mellor.
156	Sale and Stretford 416th Starr-Bowkett, 11, Stamford-street, Altrincham.	Harold G. Syers.
158	Stockport Victoria Permanent, Mansion House, Stockport -	Robert Gray.
159	Crewe Mutual Allotment, Bank Buildings, Market-street, Crewe	Arthur Pearson.
161	Second Stockport 677th Starr Bowkett, Albert Hall, Wellington-street, Stockport.	Joseph Brown.
162	First Hyde Richmond, Mechanics' Institute, Hyde - - -	Martin Hallas.
164	First Chester Richmond, 9, St. John-street, Chester - - -	Alfred B. Dye.
165	Second Runcorn and District, 719th Starr Bowkett, 31, High-street, Runcorn.	William Handley.
166	Runcorn Industrial, 10, High-street, Runcorn - - - - -	John E. Meredith.
168	Altrincham and Broadheath Industrial, 5, Burlington-place, Altrincham.	Frederic H. Lamb.
170	Winsford 787th Starr Bowkett, Weaver Schools, Winsford -	William Dunn.
171	Chester Commercial, 7, Queen-street, Chester - - - - -	F. Jones.
172	Second Macclesfield and District 815th Starr-Bowkett, Macclesfield Sunday School, Roe-street, Macclesfield.	Robert Mellor.
176	Stockport Castle Equitable, Cobden-place, Wellington-street, Stockport.	J. B. Hadfield.
177	Hoylake and West Kirby Model, 5, Albert-road, Hoylake - -	W. Wardell.
178	Second Stockport Richmond, Wellington-street, Stockport -	A. P. Brooks.
179	Charing Cross Model, Waverley Rooms, Oxtou road, Birkenhead.	W. C. Kemp.
180	First Crewe Richmond, 38, Earle-street, Crewe - - - - -	J. Edward Topliss.
181	Runcorn and District Peers' Economic, Bank Chambers, Runcorn.	H. A. Smith.
182	First Chester Economic, 14, Newgate-street, Chester - - -	T. J. Powell.
183	Lancashire and Wirral Investment, 13, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead (formerly 2038, Lancashire).	W. Weaven.
184	First Macclesfield 146th Economic, 2A, King Edward-street, Macclesfield.	Alfred Bond.
186	Sale and Ashton-on-Mersey Peers' Economic, Sale Institute, Sale.	J. R. Hesketh.
188	First Nantwich Richmond, Churchyard-road, Nantwich - - -	A. E. Whittingham.
189	Birkenhead Model, 44, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead - - -	J. G. B. Mawson.
191	Stockport Model, Albert Hall, Wellington-street, Stockport	A. C. Wiseman.
193	Birkenhead Second Model, 44, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead -	J. G. B. Mawson.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>		
CORNWALL :		
5	Falmouth District, 16, Church-street, Falmouth - - -	Sam. Tresidder, junr.
7	City of Truro Mutual, 31, River-street, Truro - - -	W. T. Eastlake.
9	First Camborne and District 747th Starr-Bowkett, Chapel- street, Camborne.	William J. Nieve.
13	Bodmin and District "Self-Help," Coffee Tavern, Bodmin -	William J. Adams.
14	Camborne and District Model, 7, Treloarwarren-street, Camborne	W. J. Pascoe.
15	Truro "Model," 16, St. Mary's-street, Truro - - -	Charles Bryant.
16	Falmouth and District Perfect Thrift, 2, Market Strand, Fal- mouth.	T. Jones.
18	Camborne, Hayle, and District Perfect Thrift, 9, Church-street, Camborne.	S. J. Banbury.
CUMBERLAND :		
23	Penrith, 3, St. Andrew's-place, Penrith - - - - -	John Bolton.
26	First Carlisle Richmond, 37, Castle-street, Carlisle - - -	Jno. J. Townson
27	Workington 874th Starr-Bowkett, 10, John-street, Workington	E. Nelson.
28	First Maryport Economic, 100, Senhouse street, Maryport -	T. Waite.
33	Cockermouth Model, Lodge Room, Public Hall, Cockermouth -	James Brasle.
34	Whitehaven Model, No. 2, 97, Duke-street, Whitehaven - -	Jno. Thomas Anderson.
35	Aspatria and District Model, Main-street, Aspatria - - -	Thomas Farrall.
36	Cleator Moor and District, 57, High-street, Cleator Moor - -	James Robinson.
37	Workington Model, 31, Bridge-street, Workington - - - -	T. Fell.
38	Maryport Model, 77, Crosby-street, Maryport - - - - -	Jonathan Nelson.
39	Carlisle Model (No. 1), 1, Lonsdale-street, Carlisle - - -	J. Jackson Saint.
40	Carlisle Model (No. 2), 1, Lonsdale-street, Carlisle - - -	J. Jackson Saint.
41	Wigton and District Economic, High street, Wigton - - -	Dan. H. Hewetson.
42	First Carlisle Economic, 17, Bank-street, Carlisle - - -	— Graham.
43	Egremont and District Economic, 30, Market-place, Egremont -	J. W. Fidler.
44	Whitehaven and District 939th Starr-Bowkett, Church-street, Whitehaven.	Louis Murray.
45	Penrith and District Peers' Economic, St. Andrew's Church- yard, Penrith.	N. Fodd.
46	First Whitehaven Peers' Economic, Odd-fellows Hall, Lowther- street, Whitehaven.	Henry Burns.
47	Maryport and District Second Economic, 100, Senhouse-street, Maryport.	T. Waite.
48	Keswick Model, 15, Station-street, Keswick - - - - -	J. Martin.
50	Workington, Distington and Harrington Model, 31, Bridge- street, Workington.	T. Fell.
52	Keswick 2nd Model, 7, Lake-road, Keswick - - - - -	Thomas Paulin.
53	Workington, Harrington, and District 989th Starr-Bowkett, 10, John-street, Workington.	E. Nelson.
DERBYSHIRE :		
41	Long Eaton Mutual Permanent, High-street, Long Eaton -	Israel Smith.
44	New Mills Economical Permanent, Public Hall, New Mills -	Edward Godward.
51	Derby 479th Starr-Bowkett, 24, The Strand, Derby - - -	L. W. Wilshire.
52	Riddings and District 480th Starr-Bowkett, Infants' New Schoolroom, Riddings.	E. Brentnall.
53	Heanor (Derbyshire) Permanent, Town Hall, Heanor - - -	R. W. Robinson.
54	Second Derby 681st Starr-Bowkett, 24, The Strand, Derby -	L. W. Wilshire.
57	Third Derby 822nd Starr-Bowkett, 24, The Strand, Derby -	L. W. Wilshire.
58	First Chesterfield Richmond, 18, Glumangate, Chesterfield -	Samuel Edward Short.
61	Swadlincote and District Richmond, Committee Room, Market Hall, Swadlincote.	Jos. S. Rowland.
62	Derby Richmond, 75, Marklin-street, Derby - - - - -	James E. Mallen.
63	Ilkeston Model, Ilkeston - - - - -	Fred Chambers.
64	Derby Perfect Thrift, 86, Normanton-road, Derby - - -	George Peach.
66	1st Chesterfield Model, Low Pavement, Chesterfield - - -	T. Woodworth.
67	Hadfield and District Economic, Bank Chambers, Hadfield -	Henry G. Maulkinson.
DEVONSHIRE :		
43	Exeter and Devon Mutual, Odd Fellows' Hall, Bampfylde- street, Exeter.	H. H. Brimblecombe.
44	First Torquay 341st Starr-Bowkett, 3, Cary-place, Lower- terrace, Torquay.	Henry Rowe.
46	Exeter 486th Starr-Bowkett, Eastgate Coffee Tavern, Exeter -	Edward F. Burton.
47	Paignton and District 495th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Town Hall- terrace, Paignton.	W. H. Skinner.
48	Second Torquay 496th Starr-Bowkett, 3, Cary-place, Lower- terrace, Torquay.	Alfred Mauley.
50	First Plymouth 498th Starr-Bowkett, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.	W. H. Short.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had No Properties in Possession—*continued*.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .		
DEVONSHIRE— <i>continued</i> .		
52	First Devonport 520th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Fore-street, Devonport.	John Stephens.
53	Second Plymouth 545th Starr-Bowkett, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.	J. Nicholas.
55	Tavistock 583rd Starr-Bowkett, Bedford-square, Tavistock	J. W. Greenfield.
57	Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport Self-Help, 12, Cornwall-street, Plymouth.	—
60	Crediton and District Mutual, 111, High-street, Crediton	J. Arscott.
61	Second Exeter 707th Starr-Bowkett, Cathedral-yard, Exeter	W. Jeffersant.
62	Second Devonport 702nd Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Devonport.	T. M. Stephen.
63	Third Plymouth 709th Starr-Bowkett, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.	—
66	Bideford and District 761st Starr-Bowkett, Granville-street, Bideford.	Thomas Andrew.
67	Fourth Plymouth 783rd Starr-Bowkett, 8, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.	Thomas F. White.
69	First Exeter Richmond, Eastgate Coffee Tavern, Exeter	B. Benoy.
70	First Torquay Richmond, 4, Victoria Parade, Torquay	W. Wilkinson Cox.
71	Third Exeter 824th Starr-Bowkett, Cathedral-yard, Exeter	W. Jeffersant.
79	Second Bideford 912th Starr-Bowkett, Grenville-street, Bideford	Thomas Andrew.
81	Plymouth and District Model, 14, Densham-terrace, Plymouth	James Heydon.
82	Exeter and District Perfect Thrift, Eastgate Coffee Tavern, Exeter.	George Gullidge.
83	Torquay, Paignton, and District Perfect Thrift, 11, Strand, Torquay.	Charles Rivers.
84	Exeter Model, 84, Guildhall Chambers, Exeter	J. Archibald Lucas.
85	Fourth Exeter 972nd Starr-Bowkett, Cathedral-yard, Exeter	W. Jeffersant.
DORSETSHIRE :		
17	Portland 785th Starr-Bowkett, Soldiers' Institute, Portland	J. Reynolds.
20	Third Weymouth 918th Starr-Bowkett, Oddfellows' Hall, Market-street, Weymouth.	W. O. Hounsell.
22	Weymouth and District Perfect Thrift, Temperance Hall, Park-street, Weymouth.	J. F. Abbott.
DURHAM :		
90	City and County of Durham Permanent, 6, Sadler-street, Durham.	Thomas Smith.
339	Industrial Permanent, 67, King-street, South Shields	Henry Chapman.
357	South Shields Crown Permanent, 16, King-street, South Shields	Henry Briggs.
364	Crook Equitable, 12, Whitwell-terrace, Crook	Thomas Sergiusion.
367	South Shields Commercial Permanent, 70, King-street, South Shields.	Henry Chapman.
378	Stanhope and Wear Valley, New Bank, Stanhope	Robert Thompson.
379	South Shields Nelson Permanent, 28, King street, South Shields	Thomas Vasey.
396	Stockton 340th Starr-Bowkett, 134, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees.	H. H. Readman.
397	Hartlepool's 344th Starr-Bowkett, 67, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	C. Turner.
399	First Shotley Bridge and District 370th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Blackhill.	John Gibbinson.
401	Second Sunderland 417th Starr-Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	George Shimmill.
402	Jarrow and District 402nd Starr-Bowkett, Union-street, Jarrow	E. J. Gibbon.
403	South Shields Amalgamated Starr-Bowkett, 28, King street, South Shields.	Thomas Vasey.
410	Third Sunderland 536th Starr-Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	George Shimmill.
412	Third Derwent, Station Hotel, Blackhill, Benfieldside	J. Eltringham.
418	Blaydon and District (formerly 603rd Starr-Bowkett), 19, Tyne-street, Blaydon.	W. J. Elsworth.
421	Second Hartlepool 638th Starr-Bowkett, 67, Church-street, West Hartlepool.	George Smith.
422	Sixth St. Hilda Terminating, 70, King-street, South Shields	John Bowman.
423	Team Valley Permanent, Chester-le-Street	J. Armstrong.
428	Consett and District 741st Starr-Bowkett, 8, Church-street, Consett.	Alexander Robson.
432	Northern Progress Permanent, 64, John-street, Sunderland	James F. Bunnill.
436	Palmer [formerly Jarrow and District Self-help] Permanent, 47, Ellison-street, Jarrow.	James W. McIntosh.
437	Stockton-on-Tees Model, 8, Silver-street, Stockton	J. A. Henderson.
438	Second Gateshead 911th Starr-Bowkett, 14, West-street, Gateshead.	—

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
DURHAM—<i>continued.</i>		
439	Fourth Sunderland 937th Starr-Bowkett, 32, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.	George Shimmill.
440	Bishop Auckland and District 942nd Starr-Bowkett, 54, Market-place, Bishop Auckland.	Geo. Emmerson.
441	First Sunderland Peers Economic, Phoenix-buildings, Union-street, Sunderland.	Thomas Metcalf.
442	Hartlepoons Model, Church-street, West Hartlepool - - -	T. J. Johnson.
443	Sunderland First Model, 2, St. Thomas Chambers, Sunderland.	Jno. W. Johnson.
445	Black Hill, Consett, and District Model, 66, Derwent-street, Black Hill.	W. Ramsay.
446	Hartlepoons Second Model, 65, Church-street, West Hartlepool -	T. J. Johnson.
447	Darlington Model, 8, Houndgate, Darlington - - -	J. Campbell.
448	Hebburn Model, 86, Rose-street, Hebburn New Town - - -	William Bell.
449	Sunderland Second Model, 2, St. Thomas Chambers, Sunderland	Jno. W. Johnson.
450	Chester-le-Street and District Economic, Front-street, Chester-le-Street.	Thomas Storey.
451	Jarrow-on-Tyne and District Perfect Thrift, 10, Grange-road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.	J. Neesham.
452	Gateshead and District 134th Peers' Economic, 16, West-street, Gateshead.	James S. Newton.
453	First Spennymoor and District Model, 4, Thomas-street, Spennymoor.	John Bethell.
454	Shildon's Model, 18, John's road, New Shildon - - - - -	James Spence.
455	South Shields First Model, 34, King-street, South Shields - -	R. D. Barlow.
456	Sunderland Third Model, 28, St. Thomas Chambers, Sunderland	Jno. W. Johnson.
457	Darlington Second Model, 8, Houndgate, Darlington - - -	J. Campbell.
458	Darlington First Popular, 2, Prebend-row, Darlington - - -	Charles Proudfoot.
459	Gateshead First Model, 38, West-street, Gateshead - - -	Fred. W. Johnson.
460	Hartlepool Third Model, 65, Church street, West Hartlepool -	T. J. Johnson.
461	First Gateshead and District Perfect Thrift, West-street, Gateshead-on-Tyne.	J. E. White.
462	Jarrow First Model, 1, Grange-road, Jarrow - - - - -	Geo. Ramsey Ward.
463	Sunderland Fourth Model, 28, Thomas Chambers, Sunderland -	Jno. W. Johnson.
464	Crook First Popular, Freemasons' Hall, Crook - - - - -	Joseph M. Allison.
465	South Shields and District Perfect Thrift, 64, King-street, South Shields.	W. D. Boyce.
467	Spennymoor First Popular, 2, Church-street, Spennymoor - -	Michael V. Queenin.
468	Stockton-on-Tees First Popular, 10, Exchange Buildings, Stockton.	C. W. Elliott.
469	Hartlepoons Popular, Whitby-street, West Hartlepool - - -	Jas. Marchbank.
471	Stockton and District Perfect Thrift, 13, Nelson-terrace, Stockton.	W. Ludlow.
473	First Sunderland Paragon, 32, Fawcett street, Sunderland -	George Shimmill.
474	First Monkwearmouth Economic, Masonic Hall, 6, North Bridge-street, Monkwearmouth.	L. T. Robson.
475	South Shields Second Model, 34, King-street, South Shields -	R. D. Barlow.
477	Hartlepool Fourth Model, 65, Church-street, West Hartlepool -	T. J. Johnson.
478	Shildon's Second Model, 1, St. John's-road, New Shildon - - -	James Spence.
479	Second Black Hill and Consett Model, 65, Derwent-street, Black Hill.	W. Ramsay.
480	Eldon Lane and District Workman's Primitive Methodist Lecture Hall, Eldon-lane.	J. T. Lonsdale.
481	Darlington Third Model, 8, Houndgate, Darlington - - -	J. Campbell.
482	Spennymoor Mutual, 4, Thomas-street, Spennymoor - - - -	Robert Cole.
484	Darlington North End Popular, 2, Arthur-street, Northgate, Darlington.	P. Munderson.
ESSEX :		
47	Saffron Walden and Essex Mechanics' Permanent, Town Hall, Saffron Walden.	C. C. Long.
51	Maldon and Heybridge Mutual, 32, High-street, Maldon - - -	S. W. Spurgeon.
57	First Stratford Rock Mutual, Workmen's Hall, West Ham-lane, Stratford.	Charles Henry Eyre.
58	Barking and County, Town Hall, Barking - - - - -	Thomas W. Glenn.
59	Colchester 180th Starr-Bowkett, Literary Institution, 81, John-street, Colchester.	George William Bartlett.
60	Stratford and Leytonstone Mutual, St. Paul's Schoolroom, Maryland-road, Stratford.	J. B. Finch.
61	Brentwood and District 191st Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall, Brentwood.	Thomas Tate.
63	Woodford Mutual, The Castle Hotel, Woodford - - - - -	John Yeats.
68	Canning Town and District 217th Starr-Bowkett, Boyd Institute, Nelson-street, Victoria Docks.	W. Fray.
69	Southend-on-Sea and District 224th Starr-Bowkett, Conservative Club, Clarence-street, Southend-on-Sea.	William J. Francis.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
ESSEX—<i>continued.</i>		
71	Fourth Stratford Rock Mutual Workmen's Hall, West Ham-lane, Stratford.	Thomas M. Cattermoul.
72	Fourth West Ham, George Inn, Broadway, Stratford - -	Walter Fisher.
73	Second Colchester 246th Starr-Bowkett, Shaftesbury Rooms, Culver-street, Colchester.	George W. W. Bartlett.
74	West Essex Mutual, Bank Chambers, 60, New-street, Chelmsford.	James Luckin.
76	Fifth Stratford Rock Mutual, Workmen's Hall, West Ham-lane	William A. Laver.
78	Grays Co-operative Mutual Permanent, High-street, Grays -	Thomas V. Goddard.
80	Harwich Mutual, the Restaurant, King's Quay-street, Harwich	John B. Durrant.
81	Second Canning Town 349th Starr-Bowkett, Trinity School-room, Barking-road.	C. Finch.
85	Eleventh Commercial Mutual, Harrow-green, Leytonstone -	Thomas Catmur.
90	Forest Gate, St. Saviour's Schools, Broadway, Forest Gate, E. -	F. Newman.
93	Forest Gate Rock, 320, Romford-road, Forest Gate, E. - -	Robert J. Hose.
97	West Essex Permanent, Bank Chambers, Chelmsford - -	James Luckin.
109	Loughton and District 769th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Loughton.	Fredk. C. Parker.
110	Buckhurst Hill Second Woodford and Wanstead Mutual Benefit, Williamson House, Queen's-road, Buckhurst Hill.	B. J. Tunbridge.
112	Billericay and District Permanent, Town Hall, Billericay - -	Thomas Hood.
114	Upton Park and District Permanent, Upton Park and Plashet Estate Office, Upton.	John Richardson.
117	Fifth West Ham Benefit, George Inn, Stratford - - -	George Bush.
118	Fillebrook, Leytonstone, and Wanstead Mutual Benefit, Fillebrooke Lecture Hall, Fairlop-road, Leytonstone.	Josiah B. Finch.
125	Blackwater Mutual, 32, High-street, Maldon - - - -	S. M. Spurgeon.
128	Forest Gate Equitable Permanent, 320, Romford-road, Forest Gate, E.	Robert J. Hose.
129	Seventh Stratford Rock Mutual, Workmen's Hall, West Ham-lane, E.	William A. Laver.
130	Colchester Model, 4, North Hill, Colchester - - - -	George F. Mansell.
131	Second Colchester and District Model, 3, Church-street, North Colchester.	George F. Mansell.
133	South East Essex Permanent, 61, High-street, Southend - -	John C. T. Hemmann.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE :		
21	Bristol General Permanent, 12, Bridge-street, Bristol - -	F. Wood Tricks.
51	Wotton-under-Edge Phoenix Permanent, Town Hall, Wotton-under-Edge.	Charles Meredith Penly.
54	Tewkesbury and District Permanent, 84, Barton-street, Tewkesbury.	Walter Thomas Boughton.
55	Bristol Great Western, 59, Broad-street, Bristol - - -	H. C. A. Day.
56	First Gloucester Richmond, 3, Grey Friars, Gloucester - -	F. W. Harris.
57	First Kingswood and District Richmond, High-street, Kingswood.	Alfred Ladd.
59	Bristol Perfect Thrift, 4, Nicholas-street, Bristol - - -	Charles B. Winson.
60	Gloucester and District Perfect Thrift, Westgate Chambers, Berkeley-street, Gloucester.	Walter Brabant.
61	Second Gloucester Richmond, 3, Grey Friars, Gloucester - -	F. W. Harris.
62	First Cheltenham Richmond, 2, Ormond place, Cheltenham -	Alf. Lear.
63	Second Cheltenham Richmond, 147, High-street, Cheltenham -	William James Wrathall.
64	Second Bristol Perfect Thrift, The Shepherds' Hall, Old Market-street, Bristol.	Robt. G. Tovey.
HAMPSHIRE :		
57	Winchester 216th Starr-Bowkett, Workman's Hall, North Wall, Winchester.	—
58	Borough of Portsmouth Mutual Permanent, Edinburgh-road, Landport, Portsea.	C. W. Rand.
60	Cowes Permanent, Town Hall, West Cowes - - - -	T. W. Faulkner.
64	Romsey and South Hants Permanent, Town Hall, Romsey -	B. Chignell.
65	Second Portsea Island 309th Starr-Bowkett, Marie-la-Bonne School-room, Swan-street, Landport.	W. G. Miller.
67	First Landport 375th Starr-Bowkett, 393, Commercial-road, Landport.	D. T. Wooster.
69	Borough of Portsmouth Mutual (No. 8), Edinburgh-row, Landport, Portsea.	C. W. Rand.
70	Ryde 483rd Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, High-street, Ryde.	W. H. P. F. Thirkell.
71	Sandown, Shanklin, Brading and District 521st Starr-Bowkett, Mr. Wooldridge's Office, Wilkes-road, Sandown, Islé of Wight.	William Miller.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
HAMPSHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
73	Fourth Southampton and District 546th Starr-Bowkett, Hanover-buildings, Southampton.	Thos. Miell, jun.
74	Twelfth Ryde, 62, Union-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight	Henry Weeks.
76	Island Centre, 35, Lugley-street, Newport, Isle of Wight	Fred. William Black.
77	Southsea and Portsmouth Ballot and Sale Mutual, Lake-road Academy, Landport.	Herbert A. Blake.
78	Gosport Ballot and Sale, Vernon Hall, Prince of Wales-road, Gosport.	W. Stoakes, F.I.S.
79	Winchester Mutual, 6, Upper Brook-street, Winchester	Jas. Deane.
80	First Buckland 637th Starr-Bowkett, Congregational School-room, Buckland.	W. G. Miller.
83	First Gosport 714th Starr-Bowkett, 57, High-street, Gosport	Howard B. Morris.
84	Mile End, Portsmouth, Ballot and Sale, 8, Stamford-street, Landport.	J. A. Walker.
86	First Fratton 773rd Starr-Bowkett, 265, Outram-terrace, Somers-road, Fratton.	James H. Blake.
87	Borough of Portsmouth Mutal Benefit Terminable, No. 9, Edinburgh-road, Landport, Portsea.	C. W. Rand.
88	Aldershot 792nd Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Hall, Victoria-road, Aldershot.	Geo. Benson.
89	Bournemouth Working Men's Permanent, St. Peter's Chambers, Gervis-road, Bournemouth.	James William Clark.
91	Newport and District Industrial Classes, Lugley-street, Newport, Isle of Wight.	R. Reynolds.
92	Portsea, 825th-Starr-Bowkett, 90, Lake-road, Landport	Thos. J. Bromfield
93	Bishopstoke Mutual, Ivy Cottage, Market-street, Eastleigh	F. J. Stait.
94	Bishopstoke and District 856th Starr-Bowkett, Wilts and Dorset Bank, Eastleigh.	Thos. Miell, jun.
98	Farnborough and District 884th Starr-Bowkett, Lynchford-road, Farnborough.	E. J. Martin.
99	Thirteenth Ryde, 62, Union-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight	Henry Weeks.
100	Fareham and District 889th Starr-Bowkett, West-street, Fareham.	H. J. Atkins.
101	Fareham and District Ballot and Sale Mutual, 8, High-street, Fareham.	William Radford.
103	Bournemouth Perfect Thrift, Waverley Hotel, Bournemouth	F. A. K. Hounsell.
104	First Southampton Perfect Thrift, 11, Portland-street, Southampton.	J. Turnbull.
106	Kingston and District Ballot and Sale, 38, Leonard-road, Lake-road, Landport.	H. Langer.
107	Forton 953rd Starr-Bowkett, St. John's Schoolroom, Forton	L. Sidney, senior.
109	Borough of Portsmouth Mutual Terminable, No. 10, Edinburgh-road, Landport.	C. W. Rand.
110	14th Ryde, 62, Union-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight	Henry Weeks.
111	Second Bournemouth Perfect Thrift, Central Schools, St. Paul's-road, Bournemouth.	George Mallett.
112	Southampton and Eastleigh Co-operative Permanent, 170, High-street, Southampton.	E. A. Smith.
HEREFORDSHIRE :		
6	Hereford 297th Starr-Bowkett, Kerry Arms Chambers, Commercial-road, Hereford.	—
9	Ross and District 575th Starr-Bowkett, 6, St. Mary-street, Ross	J. A. Stratford.
10	Ledbury Freehold (Permanent), Ma-onic Room, Ledbury	Henry Morgan.
12	Third Hereford and District 837th Starr-Bowkett, 5, Commercial-street, Hereford.	George Wells Ments.
13	First Hereford Richmond, 5, High Town, Hereford	Edwin Sledmere.
HERTFORDSHIRE :		
25	Barnet Permanent, High-street, Barnet	Thomas Wright.
29	City of St. Albans Permanent, Chequer-street, St. Albans	F. A. Giffen.
33	Bishop's Hatfield Permanent National School-room, Hatfield	James B. Dunham.
34	Hitchin District Mutual, Workmen's Hall, Hitchin	W. J. Fitch.
38	North Herts Permanent Mutual, Public Hall, Stevenage	Lewes B. Collins.
37	Hemel Hempstead and District Mutual Permanent, High-street, Hemel Hempstead.	W. Saunders.
41	Newlyn's Benefit (No. 16), Mr. George Harvey's, Rickmansworth.	Henry Hill.
42	St. Albans and District Mutual, Mr. Well's Offices, St. Peter-street, St. Albans.	Frederick John Preece.
43	Berkhampstead and Northchurch Mutual, 147, High street, Berkhamstead.	Sam Timson.
44	Herts and Essex Permanent, Corn Exchange, Bishop's Stortford.	Walter J. Carris.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued*.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .		
HERTFORDSHIRE— <i>continued</i> .		
45	Second Watford 924th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Watford.	C. D. Jeffs.
48	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 17, Mr. George Harvey's, Rickmansworth	Henry Hill
50	Hertford and Ware 963rd Starr-Bowkett, 60, Fore-street, Hertford.	W. H. Norris.
51	Tring and District Mutual, Western-road, Tring	G. H. Moulting.
52	Hemel Hempstead and Bormoor Equitable, 38, High-street, Hemel Hempstead.	James Thurnham.
53	Newlyn's Benefit, No. 18, Swan Hotel, Rickmansworth	Henry Hill.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE :		
1	St. Neot's and District 784th Starr-Bowkett, Market-square, St. Neot's.	George G. G. Wheeler.
KENT :		
1	Deal, Walmer, and East Kent, Guildhall, Deal	Edmund Brown.
6	East Kent and Sandwich Permanent, Guildhall, Sandwich	Charles Baker.
11	Ramsgate, Cinque Ports, and County Permanent, Town Hall, Ramsgate.	George Griggs.
15	Sheerness Permanent, Bethel School-room, 21, Meyrick-road, Sheerness.	W. Thos. Rule.
30	Canterbury and District 161st Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Hall, High-street, Canterbury.	R. W. Bowen.
25	Rochester, &c., 182nd Starr-Bowkett, 2 St. Margaret's Banks, Rochester.	Thomas Crockford.
33	Rochester, Strood, and District 196th Starr-Bowkett, 215, High-street, Rochester.	Edwin H. Elliott.
35	Chatham and District 200th Starr-Bowkett, St. Mary's Schools, Military-road, Chatham.	A. C. E. Bryant.
36	Second Canterbury and District 209th Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, Orange-street, Canterbury.	George Down.
39	Whitstable and District 215th Starr-Bowkett, Music Hall, Whitstable.	Thomas G. Browning.
54	New Brompton 247th Starr Bowkett, Public Hall, New Brompton.	E. T. Atchison.
56	Second Maidstone 266th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.	G. H. Graham.
65	Northfleet and District 302nd Starr-Bowkett, 5A, Station-road, Upper Northfleet.	Francis Blake.
67	Third Deptford 314th Starr-Bowkett, 88, Warwick-street, Deptford.	W. J. Monk.
69	Maidstone and Mid-Kent Mutual, St. Faith's School-room, Station-road, Maidstone.	William Venn Carr.
70	Third Maidstone and District 385th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.	G. H. Graham.
72	Folkestone 434th Starr-Bowkett, Edinburgh Castle Hotel, Tontine-street, Folkestone.	Frederic Neal.
74	Second Northfleet and District 487th Starr-Bowkett, 5A, Station-road, Upper Northfleet.	Francis Blake.
75	Dover 497th Starr-Bowkett, Working Men's Institute, Biggin-street, Dover.	William S. Long.
76	Bexley and District 504th Starr-Bowkett, National School-rooms, Bexley.	T. B. Green.
79	Wickham Park, New Cross Public Hall, Lewisham High-road	Francis W. Tagg.
83	Woolwich Reliance, Duke of Connaught Coffee Tavern, Woolwich.	James W. King.
85	Fourth Maidstone 564th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.	G. H. Graham.
86	Second Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich 574th Starr-Bowkett, Foresters' Hall, Lower Walmer.	G. C. Allend.
88	Bromley and South Eastern Permanent, 26, Market-square, Bromley.	H. W. Amos.
90	Dover and Folkestone Permanent Self-Help, 50, Biggin-street, Dover.	Valyer Bean.
92	Rotherhithe and District 629th Starr-Bowkett, 140, Deptford Lower-road, Rotherhithe.	C. H. Court.
99	Charlton and Westcombe Park 675th Starr-Bowkett, Prince of Wales Dining Rooms, Charlton.	C. H. Court.
102	Fifth Maidstone and District 660th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.	G. H. Graham.
105	City of Canterbury Mutual, Foresters' Hall, Canterbury	F. W. Drury.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
KENT—<i>continued.</i>		
106	Second Folkestone and District 739th Starr-Bowkett, Edinburgh Castle Temperance Hotel, Tontine-street, Folkestone.	H. M. Goodwin.
111	Sevenoaks, Westerham, and District 760th Starr-Bowkett, Lime Tree Coffee-house, Sevenoaks.	C. W. Warban.
114	Second Woolwich and District 724th Starr-Bowkett, Duke of Connaught Coffee Tavern, Woolwich.	James R. Dunn.
116	Ashford Ballot and Sale, Bank-street Hall, Ashford - -	Julian Kingsford.
117	Dover and District Ballot and Sale [late 810th Starr-Bowkett], Working Man's Institute, Biggin-street, Dover.	George W. H. Toms.
122	Sittingbourne and Milton District 834th Starr - Bowkett, Crescent-street, Sittingbourne.	Thomas Bishop.
123	Brockley and St. John's Mutual, 22, St. Margaret's-road, Brockley.	William Brown.
126	Wilmington and Darenth Valley District 863rd Starr-Bowkett, Parish-room, Wilmington.	Urban Judge.
129	Tonbridge and District Ballot and Sale Mutual, 5, East-street, Tonbridge.	William W. Wardley.
132	Third Woolwich and District 892nd Starr-Bowkett, 8, Thomas-street, Woolwich.	W. G. Barnes.
134	Sixth Maidstone and District 900th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone.	G. H. Graham.
137	First Tunbridge Wells and District Perfect Thrift, Friendly Societies' Hall, Tunbridge Wells.	Edward Herbert Eversfield.
138	Herne Bay and District 925th Starr-Bowkett, Bank House, William-street, Herne Bay.	H. Dilnot.
140	Woolwich and Plumstead Perfect Thrift, 92, Powis-street, Woolwich.	George H. Baglow.
144	Deptford and New Cross Perfect Thrift Lecture Hall, High-street, Deptford.	J. Ansley.
147	Bromley, Beckenham, and District Mutual, 11, Market-square, Bromley.	J. King.
149	Seventh Rochester, Chatham, and District 1,000 Starr-Bowkett, 7, Medway-terrace, Rochester.	Edward Scoones.
LANCASHIRE :		
552	National Independent Permanent, 69, Bridge-street, Manchester.	Walter Newton.
768	St. Peter's Permanent, 16, Cork-street, Liverpool - - -	H. F. Paterson.
996	London and Liverpool Permanent, 55, Church-street, Liverpool.	George N. Dixon.
1,025	Commercial Permanent, 28, Barton Arcade, Manchester (present address 140, Great Clowes-street, Manchester).	Edwin Mansfield.
1,216	Chorley (100 l. Shares) Permanent, 8, High-street, Chorley -	Peter Eccles.
1,276	Blackpool and Fylde Permanent, 82, Church-street, Blackpool -	William Wildman.
1,295	Third Newton Heath Permanent, All Saints School, Newton Heath.	John Williamson.
1,432	Bardsley Permanent, "Horse Shoe" Inn, Bardsley - - -	Francis Minden.
1,353	Bury Permanent Co-operative, 21, Market-street, Bury - -	Lawrence Walker.
1,380	The Ashton-under-Lyne and District Permanent, Buckley-chambers, Stamford-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.	William Kelsall.
1,406	Mossley £. 100 Permanent, Commercial Hotel [Secretary's address, Stamford-road], Mossley.	William Lees.
1,588	Wigan Permanent, 11 Victoria-buildings, King-street, Wigan -	Robert Green.
1,536	Heaton Norris and Reddish Permanent, Lancashire Hill British School, Heaton Norris.	Henry Fildes.
1,566	Marsden Permanent, 2, Russell-street, Nelson-in-Marsden -	John Baldwin.
1,597	Borough of Warrington Incorporated Permanent, Leigh-street, Warrington.	Thomas Sutton.
1,617	Pennington and West Leigh Permanent, Rope and Anchor Inn, Market-street, Leigh.	Thomas Rigby Greenough.
1,618	St. Stephen's Schools, Lowermoor Permanent, St. Stephen's-street, Oldham.	William Shaw.
1,651	Rochdale No. 6, Commercial Star Inn, Drake-street, Rochdale -	Jas. Standever.
1,675	Liverpool 198th Starr-Bowkett, 81, Dale-street, Liverpool -	W. Rotherham.
1,677	Victoria Mossley Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, Mossley -	William Buckley.
1,687	Lancashire Mutual, Mechanics' Institution, Ashton-under-Lyne -	John Ashton.
1,729	Third Liverpool 220th Starr-Bowkett, 6, Cook-street, Liverpool	Peter Davies.
1,730	Padiham and District Permanent, Burnley-road, Padiham -	H. C. Jackson.
1,736	Rochdale Victoria Permanent, Temperance Hall, Smith-street, Rochdale.	Wm. Taylor.
1,739	Leesfield Permanent, St. Thomas's Schools, Leesfield, Lees -	William Higson.
1,769	Liverpool Clerks' Co-operative, 37, Victoria-street, Liverpool -	R. S. Archer.
1,770	Oldham Lyceum Second Lyceum, Union-street, Oldham - - -	James C. Broome.
1,772	Liverpool Industrial, 63, St. Anne-street, Liverpool - - -	Henry Calcy.
1,775	Second Manchester 272nd Starr-Bowkett, 1, Green-street, Oak-street, Manchester.	William Groves.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
LANCASHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
1,777	Oldham Hotel 2nd, 12, Greaves-street, Oldham - - -	Lees Firth.
1,778	East Crompton Church Schools, Church Schools, East Crompton	Abram Jackson.
1,779	Werneth Mechanics' Institution, Werneth, Oldham - - -	Roscoe Wrigley.
1,781	Borough and District of St. Helen's Mutual, Hardshaw-street, St. Helen's.	B. W. Leach.
1,783	Old England Permanent, Bennett's-buildings, 49, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	Charles Colton & Sons.
1,784	First St. Helen's 284th Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Chambers, Market-square, St. Helen's.	Alfred Griffin.
1,785	First Ramsbottom 289th Starr-Bowkett, 40, Bolton-street, Ramsbottom.	John Pilling.
1,786	First Bolton 286th Starr-Bowkett, 20, Chancery-lane, Mealhouse-lane, Bolton.	Saml. Horridge Horrocks.
1,787	First Southport 299th Starr-Bowkett, 22, Chapel-street, Southport.	John Rothwell.
1,788	Oldham Swan Hotel, Third, Swan Hotel, High street, Oldham -	J. J. Backhouse.
1,789	Third Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo Hotel, Union-street, Oldham -	Samuel Siddall.
1,801	First Bacup and District 303rd Starr-Bowkett, 48, Market-street, Bacup.	Thomas Cunliffe.
1,802	Bury 311th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Walmersley-road, Bury - - -	R. C. Haworth.
1,803	Oldham Wheat Sheaf Inn, Derker-street, Oldham - - -	Thomas Wormald.
1,805	Queen-street 2nd, Queen-street School, Oldham - - -	John Firth Wood.
1,806	First Chorley 312th Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall Chambers, Market-street, Chorley.	Thomas Hodgkinson.
1,807	First Rawtenstall and District 317th Starr-Bowkett, 16, Bury-road, Rawtenstall.	James Haworth.
1,808	Prestwich and Whitfield 320th Starr-Bowkett, Poppythorn-lane, Prestwich.	Ernest McHardie.
1,809	Ardwick 322nd Starr-Bowkett, Primitive Methodist School, Higher Ardwick.	A. C. Jockel.
1,811	City Charter Permanent, 71, Lord-street, Liverpool - - -	Peter Laycock.
1,817	First Salford 333rd Starr-Bowkett, St. Matthias' Schools, Broughton-road, Salford.	A. C. Jockel.
1,818	First Preston 342nd Starr-Bowkett, 12, Lune-street, Preston -	Thomas Wynall.
1,820	Bankside Coffee Palace 2nd Benefit, Coffee Palace, Manchester-street [Secretary's address, 7, Queen-street], Oldham.	John T. Turner.
1,821	Oldham Spread Eagle Hotel Fifth, Spread Eagle Hotel, Manchester-street [Secretary's office, 12, Greaves-street], Oldham.	Lees Firth.
1,823	First Blackburn 356th Starr-Bowkett, 17, Victoria-street, Blackburn.	W. P. Horhirsall.
1,824	Rochdale No. 2 Flying Horse, Flying Horse Inn, Rochdale -	William H. Bentley.
1,825	Hooley Hill and District Permanent, Methodist Schoolroom, Hooley Hill.	Watts Wrigley.
1,827	Second St. Helen's 350th Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Chambers, Market-place, St. Helen's.	Alfred Griffin.
1,828	First Hulme 357th Starr-Bowkett, Primitive Methodist School Library, Upper Moss-lane, Hulme.	Henry Hughes.
1,829	Second Preston 364th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Lune-street, Preston	Thomas Wynall.
1,835	First Wigan 343rd Starr-Bowkett, 27, Wallgate, Wigan - - -	Thomas Hodgkinson.
1,837	Haslingden and District 372nd Starr-Bowkett, 1, Townsend-street, Haslingden.	John Pilling.
1,840	Second Ramsbottom 376th Starr-Bowkett, 40, Bolton-Street, Ramsbottom.	John Pilling.
1,843	Second Bacup and District 380th Starr-Bowkett, 48, Market-street, Bacup.	Thomas Cunliffe.
1,845	Third Oldham Mutual, 23, Manchester-street, Oldham - - -	Edward Fitton.
1,846	Second Rochdale 390th Starr-Bowkett, Rochdale - - -	Henry Fishurif.
1,848	Ravenhead Permanent, Ravenhead Works, St. Helen's - - -	William Bates.
1,849	First Accrington 313th Starr-Bowkett, Accrington - - -	C. W. Riley.
1,853	Todmorden 396th Starr-Bowkett, 21, Church-street, Todmorden	Richard Dewhirst.
1,854	Widnes 377th Starr-Bowkett, 66, Victoria-road, Widnes - - -	S. Owen.
1,859	First Burnley 423rd Starr-Bowkett, 6, Grimshawe-street, Burnley.	George Proctor.
1,861	Leigh and Bedford 409th Starr-Bowkett, 68, Church-street, Leigh.	John Battersly.
1,862	Radcliffe and District 4 2th Starr Bowkett, 85, Church-street, Radcliffe.	Gilbert Medford.
1,863	Over-Darwen 425th Starr-Bowkett, 17, Railway-road, Over-Darwen.	D. B. C. Jepson.
1,865	First Pendleton 367th Starr-Bowkett, John-Street Hall, Pendleton.	A. C. Jockel.
1,866	Clitheroe and District 2nd Economic, King-street, Clitheroe -	Joseph Peers.
1,868	St. Margaret's 1st, St. Margaret's School, Hollinwood, Oldham	H. L. Hollingworth.
1,869	Third Preston 450th Starr-Bowkett, 127, Fishergate, Preston -	Thomas Wynall.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Po. session—*continued*.

Register Number.	Name of Society or Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued</i>.		
LANCASHIRE—<i>continued</i>.		
1,871	Nelson and District 451st Starr-Bowkett, 8, Dial-street, Nelson	Thomas Walmsley.
1,873	Second Bury Imperial, Old Grey Mare Inn, Haymarket-street, Bury.	Edwin Kay.
1,874	Second Blackburn 463rd Starr-Bowkett, 17, Victoria-street, Blackburn.	W. P. Horhirsal.
1,875	Second Burnley 464th Starr-Bowkett, 6 Grimshawe-street, Burnley.	George Proctor.
1,876	Second Bolton 473rd Starr-Bowkett, 20, Chancery-lane, Bolton.	Saml. Horridge Horricks.
1,878	Padiham, Harwood, and District 475th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Railway-road, Padiham.	Samuel Proctor.
1,879	Oldham Friendship Hotel 4th Benefit, Swan Inn, High-street, Oldham.	Thomas Wilkinson.
1,881	Shaw Victoria, Wesleyan Schools, Shaw - - -	John W. Fitton.
1,883	Burnley 57th Economic [formerly 506th Starr-Bowkett], 20, Hargreaves-street, Burnley.	Samuel Proctor.
1,884	Second Wigan 507th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Wallgate, Wigan -	Thomas Hodgkinson.
1,886	Waggon and Horses, Huddersfield-road, Waggon and Horses, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.	John Whitehead.
1,887	Oldham White Swan Second, White Swan, Huddesfield-road, Oldham.	Robert Lees Whittaker.
1,888	Wesley Second, Wesley Schools, Greenacres-road, Oldham -	Thomas Broadbent.
1,890	Old Mare and Foal Hotel 2nd, Old Mare and Foal Hotel, Aston-road, Oldham.	Jonathan Bowden.
1,892	Second Padiham, Harwood, and District, 524th Starr-Bowkett, 12, Railway-road, Padiham.	Samuel Proctor.
1,893	Third Blackburn 522nd Starr-Bowkett, 17, Victoria-street, Blackburn.	W. P. Horhirsal.
1,894	Second Edge Hill Starr-Bowkett, 37, Holland-street, Fairfield, Liverpool.	John Harrison.
1,896	Everton 544th Starr-Bowkett, Breck Hall, 17A, Breck-road, Liverpool.	Alfred Plant.
1,899	Second Accrington 562nd Starr-Bowkett, 11, Dutton-street, Accrington.	W. P. Horhirsal.
1,901	Second Kirkdale 563rd Starr-Bowkett, 48, Walton-road, Kirk- dale.	A. Rotherham.
1,902	Hindley and District 576th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Market- street, Hindley.	Thomas Hodgkinson.
1,908	Second Eccles and Patricroft 585th Starr-Bowkett, 123, Liverpool-road, Patricroft.	James E. Ramsdale.
1,910	Liverpool Temperance Permanent, 15, Harrington-street, Liverpool.	Thomas A. Hanmer.
1,911	Oldham Spread Eagle 6th, Spread Eagle, Manchester-street, Oldham.	Lees Firth.
1,913	Oldham Swan Hotel 4th, Swan Hotel, High-street, Oldham -	J. J. Backhouse.
1,920	Third Bolton 605th Starr-Bowkett, 20, Chancery-lane, Bolton -	Saml. Horridge Horricks.
1,922	Third Rochdale 619th Starr-Bowkett, Packer-street Chambers, Rochdale.	Henry Fishurif.
1,923	Third Bankside Coffee-Palace, 144, Manchester-street, Oldham	John W. Fitton.
1,924	Colne, Nelson, and District 624th Starr-Bowkett, 23, Arcade, Colne.	William Croasdale.
1,930	Church and Oswaldtwistle 652nd Starr-Bowkett, 85, Market- street, Church.	John Taylor.
1,933	Oldham Royal Hotel First, Royal Hotel, Rochdale-road, Oldham.	Charles Green.
1,934	Third St. Helen's 636th Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Chambers, Market-place, St. Helen's.	Alfred Griffin.
1,940	Bolton Reliance Permanent, 11, Chancery-lane, Bolton - -	Samuel Horrocks.
1,942	St. Andrew's Westhill 3rd Benefit, St. Andrew's School, York- street, Oldham.	Robert Taylor.
1,943	The Coburg Investment, 5, Oxford Chambers, Lord-street, Liverpool.	Peter Laycock.
1,944	Royton 2nd, Commercial Inn, Royton - - - - -	John A. Kershaw.
1,946	Farnworth and District 716th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Farnworth.	Henry Ireland.
1,947	Angel Wine Lodge, Angel Wine Lodge, High-street, Oldham -	Robert T. Wood.
1,951	Fourth Rochdale 722nd Starr-Bowkett, Packer-street Chambers, Rochdale.	Henry Fishurif.
1,957	Second Todmorden 734th Starr-Bowkett, 21, Church-street, Todmorden.	Richard Dewhirst.
1,959	Fourth Blackburn 743rd Starr-Bowkett, 9, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	John Janson.
1,958	Bury and Elton 733rd Starr-Bowkett, 21, Haymarket-street, Bury	R. C. Haworth.
1,963	St. Helen's Equitable, New Commercial School, North-road, Cowleyhill, St. Helen's.	William Woodward.
1,964	Union-street East (Oldham) Benefit, 107, Union-street, Oldham	John Grime.
1,971	Fourth St. Helens 742nd Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Chambers, Market-place, St. Helen's.	Alfred Griffin.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
LANCASHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
1,972	Third Edge Hill and Wavertree 755th Starr-Bowkett, 4, Durning-road, Edge Hill.	W. Hughes.
1,987	East Liverpool Safety Mutual, 7A, Wavertree-road, Liverpool -	John L. Langford.
1,988	Granby Mutual, 160, Upper Warwick-street, Liverpool, South -	Thomas Price.
1,990	Second Wheatsheaf Oldham Benefit, Wheatsheaf, Disher-street, Oldham.	Lees Firth.
1,991	Second Radcliffe and Pilkington 757th Starr-Bowkett, 85, Church-street, Radcliffe.	Gilbert Medford.
1,994	Preston Municipal, 4, St. George's-terrace, Dupoule-road, Preston.	George Sutcliffe.
1,993	First Manchester Richmond, 27, Brazennose-street, Manchester	J. Townley Trottee.
1,995	Oldham Lyceum 3rd Benefit, Union-street, Oldham - - - -	James C. Broome.
1,998	Everton Bee-hive, 67, Kensington Liverpool - - - -	Thomas E. Groves.
1,999	Black Horse, Leeds-road 2nd Benefit, Black Horse Inn, Leeds-road, Oldham.	R. W. Cowper.
2,000	Heaton Chapel and District 798th Starr-Bowkett, Assembly Hall, Heaton Moor.	Edwin Barton.
2,002	Darwen Borough, 32, Railway-road, Darwen - - - -	J. Ainsworth,
2,006	Fourth Bolton, 811th Starr-Bowkett, 20, Chancery-lane, Bolton	Saml. Horridge Horrocks.
2,007	Shaw 2nd Benefit, Duke of York Inn, Market-street, Shaw -	Thomas Holt.
2,008	Third John-of-Gaunt Mutual Benefit, 96, Church-street, Lancaster.	Maxsted and Gibson.
2,009	Third Wigan 817th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Wallgate, Wigan - -	Thomas Hodgkinson.
2,010	Pemberton and District Mutual Allotment, 55, Orrell-road, Pemberton.	James Radcliffe.
2,011	Great George Model, 12, Great George-street, Liverpool - -	Thomas Price.
2,012	Lancaster and District 823rd Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, Penny-street, Lancaster.	R. Roe.
2,013	First Warrington 826th Starr-Bowkett, 14, Cairo-street, Warrington.	Joseph Titchett.
2,014	Morecambe and Lancaster 827th Starr-Bowkett, Pedder-street, Morecambe.	R. Roe.
2,015	Carnforth and District 828th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hotel, Market-street, Carnforth.	R. Roe.
2,017	Old Mare and Foal Inn 3rd Benefit, Ashton road, Oldham -	J. J. Backhouse.
2,018	Barrow-in-Furness Starr-Bowkett, 297, Rawlinson-street, Barrow-in-Furness.	F. J. Peacock.
2,019	Oldham Alliance Benefit, 7, Queen street, Oldham - - - -	John T. Turner.
2,022	Fifth Rochdale 840th Starr-Bowkett, Parkerst Chambers, Rochdale.	Henry Fishurif.
2,024	Bacup Economic, 9, Lord-street, Bacup - - - - -	John Pilling.
2,025	Tyldesley 850th Starr-Bowkett, Maitland's-buildings, The Square, Tyldesley.	J. H. Taberner.
2,026	Clitheroe Economic, King-street, Clitheroe - - - - -	Joseph Peers.
2,027	Haslingden and District Economic, 1, Townsend-street, Haslingden.	John Pilling.
2,028	The Old Soldier Inn 6th Benefit, Old Soldier Inn, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.	Thomas Wilkinson.
2,031	Fifth Preston 843rd Starr-Bowkett, 127, Fishergate, Preston -	Thomas Ugnall.
2,029	Horwich and District 853rd Starr-Bowkett, 5, Winterhey-lane, Horwich.	Samuel Livesey.
2,035	Oldham Ebenezer Benefit, Methodist New Connexion School, Union-street, Oldham.	John T. Turner.
2,039	Chorley and District Economic, 5, St. Thomas-road, Chorley -	James Barton.
2,040	Waggon and Horses (Huddersfield-road) 2nd Benefit, Waggon and Horses Inn, Huddersfield-road, Oldham.	John Whitehead.
2,045	First Blackburn Economic, 1, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn -	E. J. Bullough.
2,047	Fourth Fylde Union Benefit, Whitworth Institute, Fleetwood -	Thomas Turner.
2,049	First Lancaster Economic, 62, Market-street, Lancaster - -	G. H. Pelly.
2,050	Colne and Trawden Model, 4, Albert-road, Colne - - - -	Ward H. Riding.
2,052	Second Lancaster and District 876th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, Penny-street, Lancaster.	William Ritson.
2,059	First Preston Economic, 13, Chapel-street, Preston - - -	Thomas Bee, A.C.A.
2,060	Edge Hill Model, 7A, Wavertree-road, Liverpool - - - -	John L. Langford.
2,061	Fifth Blackburn 871st Starr-Bowkett, 9, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn.	John Janson.
2,062	Albion Hotel (Oldham) 1st Benefit, Albion Hotel, High-street, Oldham.	J. G. Mellodew.
2,066	First Bolton Economic, 4, Wood-street, Bolton - - - -	Nathan Yates.
2,067	First Radcliffe Economic, 87, Church-street, Radcliffe - - -	-
2,068	First Middleton Economic, 93, Long-street, Middleton - - -	John Lever.
2,074	Hollinwood Institute 2nd, Working Men's Club and Institute, Hollinwood.	Thomas Whitehead.
2,077	Grove Inn 4th Equitable Benefit, Grove Inn, Rochdale - - -	J. J. Moore.
2,078	First Blackpool Economic, 67, Church-street, Blackpool - - -	John Taylor.
2,080	Lodge-lane Model, 114A, Lodge-lane, Liverpool - - - -	John L. Langford.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession — *continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
<i>ENGLAND—continued.</i>		
<i>LANCASHIRE—continued.</i>		
2,081	First Great Harwood Economic, Palatine-buildings, Great Harwood.	David Bentley.
2,082	Seaforth District People's Modern, 13A, Seaforth-road, Seaforth	Austin Sweeney.
2,083	2nd Barrow in-Furness 894th Starr-Bowkett, 292, Rawlinson-street, Barrow.	F. J. Peacock.
2,084	Barrow and District Model, Abbey-road, Dalton-road, Barrow	John Davis.
2,085	Southport Model, Albany Buildings, Lord-street, Southport	Sydney Bramwell.
2,087	First Leigh Richmond, Assembly Rooms, Railway-road, Leigh	George Olivant.
2,089	First Leigh Economic, 44, Church-street, Leigh	John Lowe.
2,090	First Horwich and District Economic, 142, Lee-lane, Horwich, Nr. Bolton.	James Butterworth.
2,091	First Rochdale Economic, South Parade, Rochdale	John T. Ogden.
2,092	Second Chorley and District Economic, Town Hall, Chorley	James Barton.
2,093	Third Great George Model, 12, Great George-street, Liverpool	Thomas Price.
2,094	Lancaster Model, 1, New-road, Lancaster	Charles R. Compston
2,097	First Wigan Economic, Clarence Chambers, Wallgate, Wigan	Richard Pennington.
2,099	Levenshulme and Longsight 919th Starr-Bowkett, Methodist Free Church Schoolroom, Levenshulme.	Edwin Barton.
2,100	Fourth Manchester 855th Starr-Bowkett, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.	William Kayton.
2,101	Wigan Model, Leaters Buildings. King-street, Wigan	—
2,102	Second Warrington 920th Starr-Bowkett, 14, Cairo-street, Warrington.	Joseph Titchett Joy.
2,104	Second Model, 4, Albert-road, Colne	Ward H. Riding.
2,106	First Manchester Perfect Thrift, 1, Cooper-street, Manchester	Alfred Grogan.
2,107	Hindley Model, 104, Market-street, Hindley	Samuel Hill.
2,108	Park Hotel (Oldham) 1st Benefit, Park Hotel, Park-road, Oldham.	H. Mellodew.
2,109	Lonsdale and North-Western Permanent, 80, Duke-street, Barrow.	Walton Lee.
2,110	Blackburn Model, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn	Thomas Lofthouse.
2,111	First St. Helen's 59th Economic, 1, Hardslow-street, St. Helens	G. S. Whitfield.
2,114	Preston Self-Help Permanent, 44A, Fishergate, Preston	Samuel Livesey.
2,115	Third Chorley and District Economic, Town Hall, Chorley	James Barton.
2,116	Second St. Helen's Equitable Model, Commercial School, North-road, St. Helen's.	James Loader.
2,118	Third St. Helens Equitable Model, Commercial School, North-road, St. Helens.	James Loader.
2,121	Second Liverpool Clerks, 37, Victoria-street, Liverpool	R. L. Archer.
2,122	First Hulme Perfect Thrift, 261, Stretford-road, Hulme	James Courtman.
2,123	Three Crowns Hotel Sixth Benefit, Three Crowns Hotel, Oldham.	Naylor Lowe.
2,124	First Southport and Birkdale Richmond	W. H. Potts.
2,125	Second Liverpool Clerks, 37, Victoria-street, Liverpool	—
2,126	Openshaw and District Economic, 51, Ashton Old-road, Openshaw.	John William Bousfield.
2,127	First Warrington Peers' Economic, 20, King-street, Warrington	William Walker.
2,128	Leigh Model, 68, Church-street, Leigh	R. M. Gornall.
2,129	Fourth St. Helens Equitable Model, Commercial School, North-road, St. Helens.	James Loader.
2,131	Ramsbottom and District Economic, 40, Bolton-street, Ramsbottom.	Pilling and Birtwistle.
2,132	Norman, Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool	Priest and Halliwell.
2,133	Widnes and District Peers' Economic, 2, Ditton-road, Widnes	Joshua Midwood.
2,134	Leyland Model, Union-street, Leyland	John C. Forrester.
2,137	Second Blackburn Model, Richmond-chambers, Blackburn	Thomas Lofthouse.
2,138	Second Hindley Model, 104, Market-street, Hindley	Samuel Hill.
2,141	Fourth Chorley and District Economic, Town Hall, Chorley	James Barton.
2,142	Second Wigan Economic, Clarence Chambers, Wallgate, Wigan	Richard Pennington.
2,143	Glodwick, Ordnance Arms, Second Benefit, Ordnance Arms Inn, Park-road, Oldham.	J. G. Mellodew.
2,144	Bradford and Beswick Model, Coffee Tavern, Bradford, Manchester.	N. Barratt.
2,146	Whitefield Model, Post Office, Whitefield	Arnold D. Briscoe.
2,147	Chorley Model, High-street, Chorley	John C. Forrester.
2,148	Oldham Coach and Horses Third Benefit, Coach and Horses Inn, Church-lane, Oldham.	Naylor Lowe.
2,149	Newton Heath Peers' Economic, The Café, Dean-lane, Newton Heath.	Robert Naylor.
2,150	Newton Heath Model, St. Wilfrid's School-room, Bulkeley-street, Newton Heath.	Edwin S. Crawshaw.
2,151	Third Warrington 965th Starr Bowkett, 14, Cairo-street, Warrington.	Joseph Titchett & Son.
2,152	Fourth Wigan 964th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Wallgate, Wigan	Thomas Hodgkinson.
2,153	Second Manchester Perfect Thrift, 1, Cooper-street, Manchester.	A. and A. Grogan.
2,154	Second Hulme Perfect Thrift, 261, Stretford-road, Hulme	James Courtman.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND.—<i>continued.</i>		
LANCASHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
2,156	Furness and Cartmel Model, Station-road, Dalton-in-Furness -	James Mellish.
-	Hollenwood Popular, 792, Oldham-road, Failsworth - - -	Henry Lees.
2,160	Oldham White Swan Third Benefit, White Swan Inn, Green-acres Hill, Oldham.	James Gartside.
2,152	Leigh Second Model, 68, Church-street, Leigh - - - -	T. A. Horrocks.
2,164	Swan Hotel Fifth Benefit, Swan Hotel, High-street, Oldham -	John Hallam.
2,165	First Ashton under-Lyne Popular, Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Albert Newne.
2,166	North-East Manchester Popular, People's Institute, Holland-street, Newton Heath, Manchester.	Daniel Guymmer.
2,171	Longsight Model, 140A, Earl-street, Longsight, Manchester -	J. Barratt.
2,174	Fourth Oldham Mutual Benefit, Wesleyan Schools, St. Domingo-street, Oldham.	Edward Fitton.
2,175	Prescot and District 150th Economic, 13, Vicarage-place, Prescot.	William Knox.
2,177	Salford Perfect Thrift, Unitarian Free Church School, 1A, Cross-lane, Salford.	Alfred Grogan.
2,179	Aspull Model, St. John-the-Baptist School, New Springs - -	Richard Pennington.
2,180	Curzon-street Café First Benefit, Café, Curzon-street, Oldham -	J. G. Melloden.
2,181	Third Hulme Perfect Thrift, 261, Stretford-road, Hulme -	James Courtman.
2,182	First Wigan and District Richmond, Quadrant, King-street, Wigan.	Edward H. Ambrose.
2,183	First Pemberton Model, Model View, Ormskirk-road, Spring-bank, Pemberton.	J. Winnard.
2,184	Fifth St. Helen's Equitable Model, Commercial School, North-road, St. Helens.	James Loader.
2,185	Second Blackburn Economic, 1, Richmond-terrace, Blackburn -	E. J. Bullough.
2,187	Ardwick Model, Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Higher Ardwick, Manchester.	John Russell.
2,189	St. Helens and District Perfect Thrift, Windle Chambers, Hardshaw-street, St. Helens.	John Gorse.
2,190	Bolton Perfect Thrift, 9, Wood-street, Bolton - - - -	W. A. Bridson.
2,191	South Shore Popular, Dean-street, Schools, South Shore, Blackpool.	Rowland Dixon.
2,192	Three Crowns Hotel Seventh Benefit, Three Crowns Hotel, Oldham.	Naylor Lowe.
2,193	Bay Horse Inn Second Benefit, Bay Horse Inn, Nuggett-street, Oldham.	John T. Turner.
2,196	Rochdale No. 4 White Swan Benefit, White Swan Hotel, Rochdale.	William Henry Bentley.
2,197	Glodwick Popular, Wesleyan School, Glodwick-road, Oldham -	Obadiah O. Britain.
2,199	First Hulme Model, 22, Chopham-street, Hulme, Manchester -	John W. Jennison.
2,200	Wigan and District Perfect Thrift, 23, King-street, Wigan -	S. Graham.
2,201	Blackpool and District Perfect Thrift, 26, Coronation-street, Blackpool.	John Hancock.
2,203	North Blackpool Popular, Congregational School, Victoria-street, Blackpool.	Rowland Dixon.
2,204	Second Bradford and Berwick Model, Temperance Hall, Grey-mare-lane, Bradford, Manchester.	Anthony Holden.
2,207	South Manchester Permanent Benefit, 20, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.	P. Thompson & Son.
2,210	Rainford Popular, National Schools, Rainford - - - -	B. Smith.
2,211	Fleetwood and District Richmond, Victoria Chambers, Dock-street, Fleetwood.	William Swarbrick.
2,213	Heaton Norris Popular, 78A, Wellington-road North, Heaton Norris.	Elles Heath.
2,214	Second Blackpool and District Economic, 67, Church-street, Blackpool.	John Taylor.
2,215	Miles Platting Model, Hulme Hall Lane Wesleyan Schools, Miles Platting.	Henry C. Thistleton.
2,216	First Preston Model, 2, Chapel Walks, Preston - - - -	James Hall.
2,218	Oldham Grapes Inn First, Grapes Inn, Yorkshire-street, Oldham	Naylor Lowe.
2,220	Old Mare and Foal Inn Fourth, Old Mare and Foal Inn, Ashton-road, Oldham.	J. F. Backhouse.
2,221	Second Collyhurst Model, Wesleyan School, Harpurhey, Manchester.	J. H. Baddeley.
2,222	Third Blackburn Model, 9, Richmond Chambers, Blackburn -	Thomas Lofthouse.
2,224	First Ince, 165, Ince Green-lane, Ince, Wigan - - - -	H. W. Hitchen.
2,225	Second Longsight Model, 140A, Earl-street, Longsight - -	John Garment.
2,226	Second Ashton and District Model, Park-lane Village Club and Institute, Ashton-in-Makerfield.	George Monks.
2,227	Bradford, Beswick, and Clayton Economic, 258, Ashton New-road, Beswick, Manchester.	John W. Bousfield.
2,228	Gorton, Union Chapel Schools, Clowes-street, West Gorton, Manchester.	James W. Glover.
2,229	Salford Model, Higher Grade School, Woodbine-street, Cross-lane, Salford, Manchester.	James W. Glover.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—continued.		
LANCASHIRE—continued.		
2,230	Second North East Manchester Popular, St. Mark's School, Newton Heath, Manchester.	Daniel Guymmer.
2,232	Barrow Model, No. 2, Central Auction Mart, Abbey-road, Barrow-in-Furness.	George Berry.
2,233	Ardwick and Chorlton Exemplar, Arcade Chambers, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.	A. Boughry.
2,234	Second Openshaw and District Economic, 51, Ashton Old-road, Openshaw.	John William Bousfield.
2,235	Ulverston and North Lancashire Model, Smith's-court, Ulverston	James Mellish.
2,236	Platt Bridge Popular, Wesleyan School, Platt Bridge	Alfred Clarke.
2,237	Oldham Old Cheshire Cheese, 3rd Benefit, Old Cheshire Cheese Inn, Henshaw-street, Oldham.	Naylor Lowe.
2,238	Barrow-in-Furness Perfect Thrift, 4, Cornwallis-street, Barrow- in-Furness.	Tom Penrose.
2,240	Third Bury and Elton, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury.	Kay Kay.
2,241	Oldham King's Arms Hotel Third Benefit, King's Arms Hotel, Oldham.	John Hallam.
2,242	Kersal Popular, Dean-street Mission School, Lower Broughton, Manchester.	—
2,243	Hindley Popular, Public Hall, Market-street, Hindley	Enoch Harrison.
2,244	Third Barrow and Dalton 1,004th Starr-Bowkett, 297, Rawlin- son-street, Barrow-in-Furness.	F. J. Peacock.
2,246	First Barrow and District Economic, 115, Duke-street, Barrow	J. J. Wardington.
2,247	Third Wigan Model, 23, King-street, Wigan	Robert Worsley, jun.
2,248	Prince William of Gloucester Fourth Benefit, Prince William of Gloucester Hotel, Market-place, Oldham.	Robert T. Wood.
LEICESTERSHIRE :		
27	Leicester Temperance and General, Provident Chambers, Bowling Green-street, Leicester.	Thomas Lewin.
29	Melton Mowbray Mutual Permanent, Colles Hall, Melton Mowbray.	William H. Julian.
30	Blaby and Neighbourhood Permanent, Baptist Schoolroom, Blaby.	John Sutton.
31	Aylestone Permanent, National School, Aylestone	J. Willder.
37	Loughborough and District 365th Starr-Bowkett, 42A, Church- gate, Loughborough.	James Murphy.
39	Whetstone and Neighbourhood Permanent, National School- room, Whetstone.	William Kind.
42	Market Harborough Model, Old National School, Market Har- borough.	William W. Grundy.
44	First Loughborough Richmond, 6, Churchgate, Loughborough	Harry Perkins.
45	Leicester Model, 59, Charles-street, Leicester	William Wicks.
46	First Coalville District Richmond, Hotel-street, Coalville	Arthur Colver.
47	First Leicester Perfect Thrift, 4, Pocklington's Walk, Leicester	Frederick William Green.
48	Leicester Second Model, 59, Charles-street, Leicester	William Wicks.
LINCOLNSHIRE :		
17	Lindsey Permanent, Temperance Hall, Louth	John Sarkey.
26	Stamford Permanent, Odd Fellows' Hall, Stamford	J. W. Coulson.
20	Grantham Permanent, 19, High-street, Grantham	R. C. Brightwell.
23	Alford and District Investment, 5, Market-place, Alford	W. H. Northey.
25	Louth, Mablethorpe, and Sutton Permanent, 3, Westgate-place, Louth.	J. W. G. Markham.
29	Sovereign (Lincoln) Permanent, 182, High-street, Lincoln	William Dixon.
30	First Lincoln 441st Starr-Bowkett, 10, Exchange-arcade, Lincoln	William Newton.
32	Spalding 457th Starr-Bowkett, 11, New-road, Spalding	Cecil T. Barrell.
33	Second Gainsborough, Britannia Ironworks, Trinity-street, Gainsborough.	Thomas Wise.
35	Gainsborough 514th Starr-Bowkett, 16, Silver-street, Gains- borough.	Charles Cooper.
37	Boston 628th Starr-Bowkett, 28, Market-place, Boston	John W. Willfords.
38	Eighth Lincoln and Lincolnshire, 29, Newland, Lincoln	John E. Dixon.
39	Second Lincoln 657th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Exchange-arcade, Lincoln.	William Newton.
40	Grimsby and District 665th Starr-Bowkett, Garibaldi-street, Grimsby.	T. Chappel.
42	Second Grimsby and District 814th Starr-Bowkett, 70, Garibaldi- street, Freeman-street Market, Grimsby.	T. Chappel.
43	Boston and District Self-help Permanent, 10, Church-street, Boston.	A. Cooke Yarborough.
45	First Grantham and District Perfect Thrift, 86, Commercial- road, Spittalgate, Grantham.	John McIntosh.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
LINCOLNSHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
47	Grimsby Perfect Thrift, 101, Victoria-street, Grimsby - - -	George W. Shaw.
48	Third Grimsby 950th Starr-Bowkett, 70, Garibaldi-street, Freeman-street Market, Grimsby.	T. Chappel.
50	Ninth Lincoln and Lincolnshire, 29, Newland, Lincoln - - -	John C. Dixon.
51	Grimsby Victoria Permanent, 31, Osborne-street, Great Grimsby	J. Watts.
MIDDLESEX :		
410	Guardian Permanent, 24, Stanhope-street, Strand, W.C. - - -	J. W. Soppitt.
708	Highgate, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, 4, High-street, Highgate.	J. C. Martin.
751	Kentish Town, Camden Town, and Highgate, 7, Leighton-road, N.W.	W. Crane.
307	Fourth Western Equitable, 13, Soho-square, W. - - -	E. Hoppen.
1,038	112th Starr-Bowkett, 390, City-road, E.C. - - -	S. E. Pearson.
1,093	Eleanor, 36, Ferncliff-road, Hackney, N.E. - - -	Charles H. Hopwood.
1,114	Bayswater District Permanent, 70, Richmond-road, Bayswater	Thomas Clarke.
1,159	Finsbury Park, 403, Holloway-road, N. - - -	Samuel Smith.
1,211	Argyle, 184, Copenhagen-street, Islington, N. - - -	W. P. Wilks.
1,240A	Brentford, Richmond, Hounslow, and Twickenham Co-operative, Town Hall, New Brentford.	John J. Corey.
1,277	Phoenix Permanent, 7, Great Quebec-street, Marylebone-road, N.W.	H. Weeden Cooke.
1,305	Criterion Mutual, Mansion House Station, E.C. - - -	John Coltart.
1,310	Fourth Phoenix Mutual, Clerkenwell Tavern, Farringdon-road, E.C.	J. H. Borley.
1,312	The Improved Guardian Mutual, 131, New North-road, Hoxton, N.	Richard Townley.
1,322	Standard Alliance, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E. - - -	J. Berg.
1,328A	Limehouse and Poplar, 171st Starr-Bowkett, Pigott-street School-room, Burdett-road, E.	—
1,330	Fourth Householders' Mutual, 93, St. John-street-road, E.C. -	George Lording.
1,340	Her Majesty's Customs 2nd Mutual, Custom House, Lower Thames-street, E.C.	W. J. Mullett.
1,350	Stoke Newington and Stamford Hill, Athenæum Coffee Rooms, High-street, Stoke Newington, N.W.	E. Lucas.
1,351	Second Pimlico and Westminster Mutual, St. Leonards Institute, Pimlico, S.W.	Joseph Ernest Chivers.
1,356	Bee Permanent Mutual, 111, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	H. Lawson.
1,362	Fourth Provident (City and General), 50, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	Robert Stacey.
1,363	Golden-square 174th Starr-Bowkett, St. Peter's School, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W.	Fred. Byrne.
1,370	Cubitt Town 197th Starr-Bowkett, 30, Pier-terrace, Cubitt Town, E.	Charles John Baker
1,377	Fifth Provident (City and General) Mutual, 50, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	Robert Stacey.
1,378	Third Brentford, Town Hall, Brentford - - -	Thomas Clarke.
1,386	St. Stephen's, Middlesex, Stephen's Mission, East India-road, Poplar, E.	Charles J. Bennett.
1,398	Her Majesty's Customs 3rd Mutual, Custom House, E.C. - - -	W. J. Mullett.
1,401	Second Grosvenor Club Mutual, Grosvenor Hall, 200, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.	Joseph T. Harradine.
1,404	City and Home Counties Permanent, 27, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.	R. Adolphus Caine.
1,406	New Improved Rock, St. Mark's School-room, 234A, Old-street, E.C.	L. A. Davies.
1,407	Sixth Provident (City and General) Mutual, 50, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.	Robert Stacey.
1,408	Fourth Belgrave Mutual, St. Leonards Hall, Pimlico, S.W. -	Thomas H. Hobbs.
1,414	South West Middlesex Mutual, Town Hall, Hounslow - - -	George J. Knight.
1,416	Petersburgh Mutual, Methodist School-room, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.	Robert Gold.
1,427	Fourth Amicable Mutual, 188, Ebury-street, S.W. - - -	Harry J. Jeffries.
1,429	Euston 223rd Starr-Bowkett, Tolmer's-square Institute, Hampstead-road, N.W.	William Bond.
1,443	First Reform Mutual, 37, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, S.W.	William Wood.
1,445	Terminable Rock, 146, Tottenham-road, Kingsland, N.E. - -	Thomas Collings.
1,446	North Kensington Mutual, Cornwall Hall, Cornwall-road, Kensington, W.	John G. Constable.
1,448	Mildmay Park, 58, Mildmay Park, Islington, N. - - -	S. E. Pearson.
1,449	Second St. Stephen's Middlesex, St. Stephen's Mission Room, East India-road, Poplar, E. [Secretary's address, 6, Woodstock-road, Poplar, E.]	Charles J. Bennett.
1,458	Sovereign Alliance, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C. - - -	Henry H. Hyams.
1,463	Fulham District Mutual, Three Cups Coffee Tavern, Walham-green, Fulham, S.W.	Donald McKay.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society, and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
MIDDLESEX—<i>continued.</i>		
1,476	East Central Martin Mutual, 58, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	E. Gottheil.
1,468	Fifth Central Rock Mutual, 64, Clifton-street, Finsbury, E.C.	Thomas Taylor.
1,475	Whitechapel and St. George's Improved Mutual, St. George's Methodist Free Church, Cannon-street-road, Commercial-road, St. George's, E.	W. J. Urford.
1,478	Railway Service Mutual, 37, Balls Pond-road, Dalston, N.E.	J. Barnard.
1,480	Second Camden Station Mutual, 112, High-street, Camden Town, N.W.	J. Finch.
1,491	Kilburn Provident Mutual, Town Hall, Kilburn, N.W.	Joseph Williams.
1,493	Regency Mutual, 26, Francis-street, Tottenham Court-road, W.C.	J. Caxton.
1,504	New Improved Mutual, 2, Maddox-street, Regent-street, W.	A. G. Young.
1,509	Mile End Gate 267th Starr-Bowkett, 193, Whitechapel-road, E.	Frederick W. Maddocks.
1,510	Commercial and Counties Mutual, Commercial Hotel, 14, New-street, Covent Garden, W.C.	E. Pinace.
1,512	Thrift Mutual, 153, Drummond-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.	Archibald Allen.
1,514	Second Petersburg Mutual Methodist School-room, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.	Robert Gold.
1,520	Seventh Western Equitable, 21, Tottenham Court-road, W.	William Cuthbert.
1,521	Chandos Mutual, 7, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.	F. J. Parrott.
1,524	Ninth Independent, 16, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.	John Laidler.
1,526	Eighth Camden, 29, Camden-street, Camden Town, N.W.	Harry E. Hancock.
1,527	Eastern Excelsior Mutual, 123, East India Dock-road, E.	James Gander.
1,528a	Second East Central Martin Mutual, 58, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	E. Gottheil.
1,531	Sixth Western Equitable, 13, Soho-square, W.C.	E. S. Hopper.
1,537	Wood Green and District 293rd Starr-Bowkett, 5, Commerce-road, Wood Green, N.	James Weisford.
1,538	Home Counties Equitable, Kenman's Hotel, 3, Crown-court, Cheapside, E.C.	F. C. Beveridge.
1,541	Second Clerkenwell 316th Starr-Bowkett, St. Paul's Mission Hall, 85, Goswell-road, E.C.	J. C. D. Kemp.
1,543	De Beauvoir and General Mutual, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.C.	J. Bery.
1,546	Seventh City 292nd Starr-Bowkett, Coleman-street Ward Schools, Cross Key-court, London Wall, E.C.	H. Dean.
1,547	Second South Hackney 321st Starr-Bowkett, Parish-room, Well-street, South Hackney, E.C.	H. Fricker.
1,549	Hackney Alliance Mutual, Morley Hall, Mare-street, Hackney, N.E.	F. W. Bristowe.
1,552	Seven Sisters and South Hornsey, 17, Coleman-street, E.C.	Arthur E. Green.
1,555	Fifth United Interest Benefit, Lecture Hall, River-street, Essex-road, Islington, N.	W. J. Nash.
1,565	City Terminus Permanent, 2, Victoria Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	Robert Talman Cooper.
1,566	United Friendly Societies, 14, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street, E.C.	J. Kirlars Haden.
1,568	Westminster 361st Starr-Bowkett, Pimlico, Warwick-street, Pimlico, S.W.	H. B. Stevens.
1,572	United British, 29, Great Portland street, W.	James A. Adams.
1,574	Improved East London, 176, Mile End-road	Alfred Prevost.
1,579	Chelsea and Kensington, The Coleherne Hotel, Richmond-road, West Brompton, S.W.	—
1,581	Great Eastern Railway Investment and Permanent, Liverpool-street Station, E.C.	E. T. Moore.
1,584	Chelsea, South Kensington, and Fulham Permanent, 147A, Fulham-road, S.W.	Charles J. Messent.
1,587	Central Finsbury, 58, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.	D. E. Solomon.
1,588	Finsbury Park and Green Lanes Mutual, 242, Seven Sisters'-road, N.	J. H. Smethurst.
1,591	United Wards, St. Katharine's Hall, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	M. Tait.
1,595	Finchley and District Terminable, 2, College Villas, Church End, Finchley, N.W.	W. Hollis.
1,598	Fifth Paddington Mutual Benefit, 55, Edgware-road, W.	J. H. Pearson.
1,599	Second Camden Town and District 420th Starr-Bowkett, Camden Hall, Camden-street, N.W.	Charles Hook.
1,594	Second Islington 411th Starr-Bowkett, 47, Liverpool-road, N.	Thomas Kelly.
1,604	South Bromley Mutual Benefit, St. Michael's Institute, 126, Brunswick-road, Bromley, E.	Arthur Hill.
1,611	Third St. Peter's Park Mutual, St. Peter's Park Chapel School-room, Shirland-road, St. Peter's Park, W.	J. Mitchell Cox.
1,616	Third Improved Bowkett, 290, Goswell-road, E.C.	Robert Stonely.
1,618	Portoken Mutual, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.	Henry H. Hyams.
1,622	Church of England Temperance and General Permanent, 22, Chancery-lane, W.C.	Charles A. Williamson.
1,624	Bounds-green and Hornsey, Prince of Wales' Inn, Wood Green, N.	Edgar Jose.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
MIDDLESEX—<i>continued.</i>		
1,627	Friern Barnet and New Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, N.	George Clarke.
1,628	Third St. Mary's (Marylebone) Mutual, 27, Queen-street, Edgware-road, W.	Arthur Otley.
1,629	Stepney Central, The Institute, Stepney Meeting House, Stepney, E.	John A. Russell.
1,633	Fifth Belgrave Mutual, St. Leonard's Hall, Pimlico, S.W.	Thomas H. Hobbs.
1,635	Second Diamond Bowkett Terminable, Plough Tavern, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.	J. F. Tafe.
1,636	Tottenham, Wood-green, and Edmonton Mutual, Bridge House, High-road, South Tottenham, N.	W. H. S. Busson.
1,654	Porchester Trinity Lecture Hall, John-street, Edgware road, Paddington, W.	T. G. Harrison.
1,659	Colebrooke Mutual, 277, City-road, E.C.	Arthur Lemon.
1,660	United Lanes Mutual, 2, Lombard-court, Lombard-street, E.C.	William Tuke.
1,661	Second Hackney Alliance Mutual, Mare-street, Hackney, N.E.	F. W. Bristow.
1,666	Ninth Bow and Bromley, 151, Bow-road, E.	A. E. Harvey.
1,668	Second Thrift, St. Michael's, Paddington, Mutual, Tolmer's-square Institute, Drummond-street, Hampstead road, N.W.	J. Southam.
1,669	Boatman's Institution and General Mutual, Sale-street, Paddington, W.	Frederick W. Barber.
1,671	Fern, Prince of Wales Tavern, Wharfedale-road, King's Cross, N.	F. Le M. Mellows.
1,678	Tenth Independent, 16, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.	John Laidler.
1,681	Rock Union Mutual, St. Mark's Schoolroom, 234A, Old-street, E.C.	Edward W. Allden.
1,682	Spencer Beaumont Ballot and Sale [formerly All Profit], Beaumont Institute, Beaumont-square, Stepney. [Secretary, Mr. W. G. Jones, 291, Cable-street, E.]	William Gurner Jones.
1,684	Third St. Stephen's Middlesex, St. Stephen's Mission Room, East India-road, Poplar, E.	Charles J. Bennett.
1,687	Enfield and District 565th Starr-Bowkett, Warren & Co.'s, The Town, Enfield, N.	Frederick Beaven.
1,690	Limehouse Rock, Vestry, United Methodist Free Church, East India Dock-road, E.	Wilson R. Bently.
1,691	Second South Bromley, St. Michael's Institute, 126, Brunswick-road, Bromley, E.	Arthur Hill.
1,701	St. James' and Hamlet of Ratcliff Mutual, St. James' School, Whitehorse-street, Commercial-road, E.	J. S. Bartlett.
1,706	Walham Green 611th Starr-Bowkett, 340, North End-road, Walham Green, S.W.	William R. Sayer.
1,713	City of London College, City of London College, White-street, Moorfields, E.C.	M. H. Elsley.
1,716	Central Hackney Mutual Benefit (formerly London Fields 620th Starr-Bowkett), 2, Dalston-lane, Dalston, N.E.	W. M. Martin.
1,721	Bow Ballot and Sale Mutual, Edinburgh Castle, Rhodeswell-road, Limehouse, E.	Edwin R. Hoskin.
1,733	North West District Permanent, Paddington Chapel Schoolroom, Marylebone-road, N.W.	Alexander Phillips.
1,738	Highbury Ballot and Sale Mutual Benefit, St. John's Schools, Park-place, Highbury, N.	W. T. Oakley.
1,741	Second Seven Sisters and South Hornsey, 17, Coleman-street, E.C.	Arthur E. Green.
1,752	Mayfair Ballot and Sale, 1, St. Mark's-buildings, Balderton-street, Oxford-street, W.	G. J. Scott.
1,756	Mile End Old Town Ballot and Sale, Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.	W. R. Bently.
1,762	Uxbridge and District 691st Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, High-street, Uxbridge.	Alfred Hall.
1,768	Third Alexander Mutual, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.	Henry H. Hyams.
1,775	Ellis Berg Benefit, 32, Jewry-street, Aldgate, E.C.	W. Terg.
1,777	Third Euston 701st Starr-Bowkett, The Institute, Drummond-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.	W. Grigg.
1,786	Pioneer Permanent, 102, Whitechapel-road, E.	John Hall.
1,790	Holborn District and General, 16A, Great Queen-street, W.C.	W. T. Bell.
1,802	Third Town of Hammersmith Terminable, 41, Queen-street, Broadway, Hammersmith, W.	A. E. Springate.
1,807	Hendon 697th Starr-Bowkett, British Schools, Hendon	A. Burgess Soar.
1,811	Queen Victoria, 13, Sise-lane, E.C.	J. Davis Peard.
1,818	Second Stepney Central, Stepney Meeting House, Stepney, E.	John R. Whybert.
1,830	Westbourne Park Permanent, 56, Porchester-road, Bayswater, W.	C. Johnston Burt.
1,832	Second Aid to Thrift Mutual Benefit, Bow and Bromley Institute, Bow-road, E.	George Frazer.
1,837	Eastern United and General Permanent, 22, Avenue-road, Forest-Gate, E.	Robert Frewer.
1,839	Fifth Old Ford and District, 795th Starr-Bowkett, Grove-road Chapel, E.	W. G. Shadrake.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
MIDDLESEX—<i>continued.</i>		
1,842	Q. V. Street Mutual Benefit, 21, Godliman-street, E.C. - -	H. Wagstaff.
1,843	Brompton and West District Domestic, 147A, Fulham-road, S.W.	Joseph Cox.
1,846	Second Ludgate 799th Starr-Bowkett, 34, New Bridge-street, E.C.	A. W. E. Oliver.
1,850	Fourth Alexander Mutual, 8, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C. - -	Henry H. Hyams.
1,853	Fourth Grosvenor Mutual Benefit, 188, Ebury-street, S.W. - -	Thomas Chaplin.
1,861	North London Terminable Mutual Benefit, 674, Holloway-road, N.	John Finch.
1,866	Great Northern 841st Starr-Bowkett, Bingfield-street School-room, Caledonian-road, N.	Frederick Richards.
1,872	Second Clissold Mutual Benefit, Raleigh Memorial Church Schools, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, N.	George C. Newbury.
1,879	Queen's Jubilee Mutual, Emmanuel Mission Hall, Harrow-road, Paddington, W.	R. W. Journet.
1,885	New Civil Service Mutual, 5, Craig's-court, Charing Cross, London, S.W.	S. T. Symonds.
1,889	St. Katherine, Latimer Schoolroom, Bridge-street, Mile End (opposite People's Palace), E.	T. W. Tait.
1,891	City and Northern Permanent, 28, Aldermanbury, E.C. - -	Percy Taylor.
1,899	Second Bethnal Green Starr-Bowkett, 144, Whitechapel-road, N.	C. H. North.
1,900	Edmonton 887th Starr-Bowkett, 155, Fore-street, Edmonton, N.	J. Robert Reed.
1,918	Second Bryanston-square 891st Starr-Bowkett, 13, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, W.	Walter T. Gray.
1,920	London Western District Mutual, 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, E. C.	A. Garwood.
1,921	Eighth Western Equitable Benefit, 13, Soho-square, W.	E. S. Hopper.
1,926	Third St. Mark's, Prince Albert Tavern, Wharfdale-road, King's Cross, N.	F. Le M. Mellows.
1,932	Borough of Westminster Ballot and Sale Mutual Benefit, 75, Page-street, Westminster, S. W.	Thomas Henry Hobbs.
1,935	Fulham Permanent, 561, Fulham-road, Walham Green, S.W. -	Valentine Bishop.
1,936	Middlesex Equitable, West Green Cottage, West Green-road, N.	—
1,937	Eleventh Bow and Bromley Benefit, 151, Bow road, E. - -	A. E. Harvey.
1,938	Eighteenth Pimlico Benefit, 37 Sloane-square, S.W. - - -	A. W. Dunkley.
1,939	Third Petersburgh Mutual Benefit, United Methodists' Free Church School-room, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.	Robert Gold.
1,942	East Marylebone Mutual Permanent Benefit, 67, Weymouth street, Marylebone.	Edwin Coster.
1,943	Third Bonâ Fide, St. Leonard's Hall, St. Leonard's-street, Pimlico, S.W.	Joseph C. Martyn.
1,945	National Ten Pounds [formerly Masonic and Universal Permanent], 78, Cheapside, E.C.	G. Ward Verny.
1,946	Beneficial Benefit, 32, Jewry street, Aldgate, E. - - -	W. Terg.
1,948	Third Pimlico and Westminster Mutual Benefit, St. Leonard's Institute, 3, St. Leonard's-street, Pimlico, S.W.	George Sayle.
1,953	County of London Mutual Benefit, 338, City-road, E.C. - -	T. F. Stafford.
1,954	New Moorgate Benefit, 32, Jewry street, Aldgate, E. - -	W. Terg.
1,956	Second Law Clerks' Mutual Benefit, 3, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.	Robert J. Block.
1,957	Second Bounds Green and Hornsey, Prince of Wales Inn, Wood Green.	Edgar Jose.
1,958	Second Royal Equitable Benefit, 521, Commercial-road East, E.	William T. Gurgoyne.
1,959	Second London Stanhope Mutual Benefit, St George's Hanover-square Infant Schools, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, W.	Samuel Joseph Miller.
1,900	Three per-cent. Mutual Benefit, No. 2, 66, High-street, Whitechapel, E.	Thomas Catmur.
1,973	The Walham Green Eclipse Ballot, 340, North End-road, Walham Green, S.W.	William R. Sayer.
1,967	Northern Ballot and Sale, 280 and 282, Holloway-road, N. -	J. Hutchinson.
1,968	Stoke Newington Central Mutual, West Hackney National School-room, Church-road, Stoke Newington, N.	Alfred James Hutton.
1,973	The Walham Green Eclipse Ballot, 33, Vanston-place, The Broadway, Walham Green, S.W.	William R. Sayer.
1,975	First Amhurst, Estate Office, Station-road, Finsbury Park, N. -	Ernest N. Butler.
1,977	Fifth City Central Benefit, 59, London Wall, E.C. - - -	John White.
1,979	Second Aldgate Mutual Benefit, 8, Duke street, Aldgate, E.C. -	Henry H. Hyams.
1,993	Metropole Permanent, 74, Camden-road, N.W. - - - -	T. C. Westacott.
1,982	Borough of St. George, Chelsea, Pimlico-rooms, Warwick-street, Pimlico, S.W.	H. B. Stevens.
1,984	Eleventh Independent Benefit, 16, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.	John Laidler.
1,986	Constantinople Mutual Benefit, 134, Fenchurch-street, E.C.	Richard M. Bond.
1,987	Second Chelsea and Kensington, Coleherne Hotel, Richmond-road, West Brompton, S.W.	—
1,991	Society of Equality, No. 14, 341, Goswell-road, E.C. - - -	William Head.
1,993	Metropole Permanent, 74, Camden-road, N.W. - - - -	T. C. Westacott.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
MIDDLESEX—<i>continued.</i>		
1,995	Wardour Benefit, 205, Wardour-street, W. - - - -	W. A. Mercer.
1,996	West Hampstead Mutual, 185, West End-lane, West Hampstead, N.W.	W. Warwick.
1,998	Fifth Grosvenor Mutual Benefit, 188, Ebury-street, Pimlico, S.W.	Thomas Chaplin.
2,002	Enfield 996th Starr-Bowkett, Beaven's, Silver street, Enfield, N.	Frederick Wm. Beaven.
2,003	Second Plimsoll Mutual Benefit, Presbyterian Church School-room, Plimsoll-street, East India Dock-road, E.	Arthur A. Merrell.
2,004	New County of London, 22, Farringdon-street, E.C. - - - -	James Ritchie.
2,005	All Saints', Poplar, Mutual Benefit, 170, East India Dock-road, E.	—
2,007	Arbour-square Model, 92, Locksley-street, Burdett-road, E. -	Fred F. Calvin.
2,008	Bishopsgate and Spitalfields 975th Starr-Bowkett, Anderson's Temperance Hotel, Shoreditch, E.	E. W. Roach.
MONMOUTHSHIRE:		
34	Abertillery and District Starr-Bowkett, National School, Abertillery.	John T. Baker.
36	Pontypool and District 622nd Starr-Bowkett, Clarence Chambers, Clarence-street, Pontypool.	William Williams.
41	Abergavenny 679th Starr-Bowkett, 55A, Frogmore-street, Abergavenny.	T. H. Tomkins.
42	Third Newport and Maindee 721st Starr-Bowkett, Tredegar-place, Newport.	John Young.
43	Mynyddislwyn and Risca, Abercarn - - - - -	J. Davies.
44	Brynmaur and District 821st Starr-Bowkett, 42, King's-street, Brynmawr.	Wallace J. Jones.
45	Monmouthshire Valley Permanent, Office of Mr. T. S. Edward, Abercarn.	W. E. Beacham.
46	Maindee and District Mutual, 78, Chepstow-road Maindee, Newport.	Edward Keene.
47	Second Abergavenny 872nd Starr-Bowkett, 55A, Frogmore-street, Abergavenny.	T. H. Tomkins.
49	First Newport Model, 39, High-street, Newport - - - -	John K. Stone.
52	Pontypool Permanent, Town Hall, Pontypool - - - -	John Walters.
NORFOLK:		
28	Great Yarmouth Permanent, 2A, South Quay, Great Yarmouth	Lovewick Blake.
34	Norwich 186th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Princes-street, Norwich -	F. W. Frewer.
36	Second Norwich 194th Starr-Bowkett, 27, Princes-street, Norwich.	A. High.
42	Lynn Equitable Benefit, 100, London-road, King's Lynn - -	J. T. Lindsey.
46	Great Yarmouth and Gorleston Mutual, 12, Regent-street, Yarmouth.	Charles W. Johnson.
48	King's Lynn Oddfellows' Mutual Aid, Oddfellows' Hall, Purfleet-street, Lynn.	W. J. Freeman.
NORTHAMPTON:		
14	Third Northampton 176th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Wood-street, Northampton.	James E. Law.
16	Fourth Northampton 236th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Wood-street, Northampton.	James E. Law.
19	Kettering 271st Starr-Bowkett, Horse Market, Kettering - -	Matthew C. Wilson.
20	Daventry and District Permanent, Moot Hall, Daventry - -	Frederick Billingham.
21	Fifth Northampton 700th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Wood-street, Northampton.	James E. Law.
22	First Peterborough Richmond, Oriel House, New-road, Peterborough.	Jesse Adnitt.
23	First Northampton Richmond, Working Men's Club, St. Giles'-street, Northampton.	Richard Fox.
24	Second Peterborough Richmond, Oriel House, New-road, Peterborough.	Jesse Adnitt.
25	Rushden Richmond, Coffee Tavern, Rushden - - - -	John Sargent.
26	Kettering Richmond, Temperance Hall, Kettering - - - -	Matthew C. Wilson.
27	Kettering Model, Town Hall, Kettering - - - -	Alfred Pickett.
28	Northampton and District Mutual, Temperance Hall, Northampton.	—
30	Wellingborough Ballot and Sale Model, Freeman's School, Oxford-street, Wellingborough.	Arthur Bond.
31	Second Northampton District Mutual, Temperance Hall, Northampton.	William Law.
32	First Northampton Economic, People's Café, Abington-street, Northampton.	T. H. Vials.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
NORTHAMPTON—<i>continued.</i>		
33	Third Northampton and District Mutual Model, Temperance Hall, Northampton.	—
35	Northampton Conservative, 41, Abington-street, Northampton	William P. Hannen.
36	First Peterborough Model, 7A, Long Causeway, Peterborough	R. W. Parr.
37	Northampton and District Model, No. 4, Temperance Hall, Northampton.	—
NORTHUMBERLAND:		
57	Newcastle Borough Permanent, St. Nicholas' Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	John A. Gardner.
84	North Northumberland, 29, Bridge street, Morpeth	J. Lawrence.
103	Universal Permanent, 13, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	R. W. Sisson.
108	Newcastle Perpetual	A. W. Price.
130	Rock Permanent, 26, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Edward Lewins.
156	Northern Home Permanent, 1, Union Chambers, 32, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Thomas H. Askew.
158	Newcastle Portland Permanent, 55, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Thomas Willey.
162	Armstrong Permanent, 50, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	John G. Graham.
165	Borough of Tynemouth 452nd Starr-Bowkett, 58, Bedford-street, North Shields.	Henry Thompson.
166	Wallsend, Walker, and Willington 474th Starr-Bowkett, Wallsend Café, Wallsend.	R. H. Redhead.
168	Newcastle-upon-Tyne 489th Starr-Bowkett, 50, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	George Dixon.
169	Quayside Permanent, Bank Chambers, Mossley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	William C. Fletcher.
170	City of Newcastle, 11, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle	Charles Cowell.
171	Second Borough of Tynemouth 635th Starr-Bowkett, 58, Bedford-street, North Shields.	Henry Thompson.
172	Walker and Byker Industrial Permanent, Mechanics' Institute, High Walker.	William Sowerby.
173	Blyth 682nd Starr Bowkett, Mechanics' Institute, Bridge-street, Blyth.	T. C. Nicholson.
174	Benwell and District 680th Starr-Bowkett, Northern Assurance-buildings, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Scott R. Spraggon.
177	Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Permanent, 52, Camden-street, North Shields.	John W. Meadow.
179	Blyth District Self-Help Permanent, Mr. Charlton, Turner-street, Waterloo, Blyth.	W. T. Richardson.
180	Second Blyth 913th Starr-Bowkett, Mechanics' Hall, Blyth	Robert Nicholson.
181	Newcastle-on-Tyne First Model, 54, Westgate-road, Newcastle	Thomas Swinney.
182	First Byker and Heaton Perfect Thrift, 115, Shields-road, Byker.	William Stowell.
183	Newcastle-upon-Tyne Perfect Thrift, 10, Neville-street, Newcastle.	Thomas H. Watson.
185	North Shields and District Peers' Economic, 7, Hylton-terrace, North Shields.	Thompson and Brodie.
186	First Blyth Model, 10, Waterloo-road, Blyth	John Tweedy.
189	First Wallsend and Walker Peers' Economic, High-street, Wallsend.	John Jobling.
190	Third Borough of Tynemouth 954th Starr-Bowkett, 23, West Percy-street, North Shields.	J. G. Thompson.
191	South Newcastle-on-Tyne 958th Starr-Bowkett, 34, Blakett-street, Newcastle.	Robert M. Paton.
192	Benwell and District Model, Lockhart's Cocoa Rooms, Scotswood-road, South Benwell.	John W. King.
193	First Morpeth and District Economic, Percy-court, Newgate-street, Morpeth.	Robert Wood.
194	Heaton and Byker Model, 86, Shields-road, Byker	G. King.
195	North Shields, Tynemouth, and District Perfect Thrift, 97, Howard-street, North Shields.	J. W. Easten.
196	Benwell and District No. 2 Model, 38, Hugh-street, South Benwell.	Henry C. Henderson.
197	Blyth Second Model, Central Hall, Waterloo, Blyth	Joseph Mitcheson.
198	Second Byker and Heaton Perfect Thrift, 179, Shields-road, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	William Stowell.
199	The First Blyth and District Peers' Economic, Theatre-buildings, Waterloo, Blyth.	M. H. Robson.
200	Newcastle-upon-Tyne West End Economic, 1, Campbell-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Richard W. Routledge.
201	Hexham Model, 44, Fore-street, Hexham	J. H. Nicholson.
203	Second Shields and Whitley Model, 60, Saville-street, North Shields.	J. P. Spencer.
204	Newcastle-upon-Tyne East End Economic, 4, Grafton-street, Byker.	William Wright.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>		
NORTHUMBERLAND— <i>continued.</i>		
205	Newcastle West End Model, 305, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	John T. Robson.
206	Newcastle Central Model, Y.M.C.A. Blackett-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	George Ramsay Ward.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE :		
25	Mansfield, Mechanics' Institute, Mansfield - - - -	W. E. Stokes.
27	Basford Mutual, Temperance Hall, Old Basford - - -	Alfred Maskery.
29	Hucknall Torkard Permanent, Public Hall, Hucknall Torkard -	John Calladine.
34	Beeston Mutual Permanent, White Lion Inn, Beeston - -	Arthur Kirkland.
41	Retford 536th Starr-Bowkett, East Retford - - - -	John H. Marr.
45	Long Eaton Central, Board School Offices, High-street, Long Eaton.	David Holwell.
46	Arnold and District, Public Office, Front-street, Arnold - -	William Coope.
47	Carlton, Colwick, Gedling, and Netherfield, Woodland Villa, Colwick Vale, Nottingham.	—
48	Basford and District, 243, Radford-road, Hyson Green, Nottingham.	E. P. Bartlett.
OXFORDSHIRE :		
9	Banbury 929th Starr-Bowkett, Mr. John Henry Commins, 61, High-street, Banbury.	John Hunt.
10	Oxford 935th Starr-Bowkett, Café, Castle-street, Oxford - -	Frederick R. Crean.
11	Deddington, Heyford, and Aston Permanent, Mr. G. Coggins, Hudson-street, Deddington.	George Coggins.
12	Oxford and District Perfect Thrift, St. Michael's School, New Inn Hall-street, Oxford	James R. Benson.
RUTLANDSHIRE :		
1	Uppingham Permanent, Lecture Hall, Uppingham - - - -	James Langley.
2	Rutland Richmond, Church Passage, Oakham - - - -	William Batts.
SHROPSHIRE :		
4	Oswestry Permanent, Oswald-road, Oswestry - - - -	W. W. Coulson.
11	Permanent Salopian, Shrewsbury - - - -	V. C. L. Crump.
3	Shrewsbury 502nd Starr-Bowkett, Bank Chambers, Swan-hill, Shrewsbury.	W. T. Davies.
7	First Shrewsbury Richmond, 8, St. Mary-street, Shrewsbury -	—
8	Oswestry Richmond, 47, Willow-street, Oswestry - - - -	J. R. Berry.
10	Ludlow and District 859th Starr-Bowkett, 137, Corve-street, Ludlow.	W. Harris.
12	Whitchurch Model, Working Men's Hall, Whitchurch - -	Job Garner.
14	Shrewsbury Economic, Working Men's Hall, Princess-street, Shrewsbury.	Walter H. Lee.
15	Whixall and Wem Model, undenominational School, Whixall -	Job Garner.
SOMERSETSHIRE :		
24	Shepton Mallet Permanent, 27, Peter-street Shepton Mallet -	Henry Alfred Budd.
47	Burnham and Highbridge Mutual Benefit, Assembly Rooms, Burnham.	John Cox.
48	Chard and District 456th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hotel, Holyrood-street, Chard.	J. Howard Young.
49	Second Crewkerne and Yeovil 465th Starr-Bowkett, Market-place, Crewkerne.	Samuel Newick.
50	Wells and District 470th Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall, Wells -	Edward Harte.
51	Somerton, Street, and District 594th Starr-Bowkett, Town Hall, Somerton.	Henry Atkinson.
54	Burnham and District Mutual, Alfred-street, Burnham - -	Henry Cox.
49	First Taunton Starr-Bowkett, 10, Hammet-street, Taunton -	W. Goodman.
56	Third Crewkerne and Yeovil 703rd Starr-Bowkett, Market-place, Crewkerne.	Samuel Newick.
57	Weston-super-Mare 768th Starr-Bowkett, Boulevard Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.	J. Clark.
58	Frome and District Benefit, Mechanics' Institute, Frome - -	R. J. Dennis.
59	First Bridgwater and District 764th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Bridgwater.	Charles L. Izard and C. P. Lear.
60	Second Taunton 790th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Hammet-street, Taunton.	W. Goodman.
62	Third Taunton Starr-Bowkett, 818th Building Society, 10, Hammet-street, Taunton.	W. Goodman.
63	Second Weston-super-Mare and District 839th Starr-Bowkett, Boulevard Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.	S. J. Payne.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
SOMERSETSHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
64	Second Bridgwater and District 846th Starr-Bowkett, High-street, Bridgwater.	Charles L. Izard and C. P. Lear.
65	Fourth Taunton 905th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Hammett-street, Taunton.	W. Goodman.
66	Minehead and District 906th Starr-Bowkett, 10, Selborne-place, Minehead.	—
67	Wellington and District 921st Starr-Bowkett, Wellington	Fergus James Bowerman.
70	Bridgwater Model, Bridgwater - - - - -	W. H. Palmer.
71	Highbridge, Huntspill, and District Mutual Benefit, Offices at Messrs. C. Cox and Sons, next door to Stuckey's Bank, High-bridge.	H. E. Hayes.
73	City of Bath Perfect Thrift, 6, New King-street, Bath - -	Henry H. Sprouting.
74	Second Chard and District 987th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hotel, Chard.	J. Howard Young.
STAFFORDSHIRE :		
68	Tamworth Permanent, Town Hall, Tamworth - - - -	W. B. Fowler.
92	Stone New Freehold, Christ Church Schoolroom, Stone - -	J. B. Crisp.
130	Wolverhampton and District (formerly Stafford-road) Permanent, 2, Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.	T. M. Lowe.
135	Burslem and Tunstall 241st Starr-Bowkett, Wedgwood Institute, Burslem.	William Beech.
136	Walsall 254th Starr-Bowkett, 21, Bridge-street, Walsall - -	W. E. Tompkins.
138	Wolverhampton 258th Starr-Bowkett, 2, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.	D. Jemmett.
150	Second Walsall and District 608th Starr-Bowkett, 29, Bridge-street, Walsall.	W. E. Tompkins.
154	First Burton-on-Trent Richmond, Temperance Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent.	Thomas J. Lyle.
157	Burton-on Trent Safety Mutual, 181, Station-street, Burton -	William Bennett.
158	Wednesbury 807th Starr-Bowkett, Bank Chambers, Bridge-street, Wednesbury.	George Wilson.
160	Second Burton-on-Trent, 775th Starr-Bowkett, 30, High-street, Burton.	Robert Harrison.
163	Lichfield Victoria, Tamworth-street Lichfield - - - -	Nelson S. Caunter.
166	First Walsall Richmond, Young Men's Christian Association, Freer-street, Walsall.	Frederick W. Cross.
167	Second Burton-on-Trent Richmond, 48, Union street, Burton-on-Trent.	John S. Iliff.
168	Rowley Regis and District Benefit, Mr. T. Cooksey, Halesowen-road, Old Hill.	D. Morley.
169	First Wolverhampton Richmond, 102, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.	Thomas E. Lowe.
170	First Handsworth 945th Starr-Bowkett, Wretham-road, Church Schoolroom, Handsworth.	—
171	Walsall Bloxwich District, 957th Starr-Bowkett, 21, Bridge-street, Walsall.	B. George Cope.
174	First Wolverhampton Cobden, 84, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.	William Prinlow.
175	First Wolverhampton Model, 1, Queen-street, Wolverhampton	T. Ridley.
178	Longton Phoenix, 88, Stafford-street, Longton - - - -	E. J. Kent.
179	Tamworth and District Cobden, 5, Colehill, Tamworth - -	Samuel Bonsor.
182	First Bilston Popular, Methodist New Connexion School, Oxford-street, Bilston.	J. T. Britain.
183	Hednesford and Cannock Chase District Perfect Thrift, Station-road, Hednesford.	William H. Gellion.
SUFFOLK :		
25	Ipswich Co-operative Permanent Mutual, 38, Carr-street, Ipswich.	Frank Frewer.
29	First Bury St. Edmunds Richmond, 8, Whiting-street, Bury St. Edmunds.	M. J. Sparks.
30	Aldeburgh, Leiston, Saxmundham, and District Richmond, 2, Brudenell-street, Aldeburgh.	Edward Butcher.
34	First Bury St. Edmunds and District Premier, 8, Whiting-street, Bury St. Edmunds.	M. J. Sparks.
35	Bury St. Edmunds Model, Constitutional Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.	Charles A. Parsons.
SURREY :		
172a	Kingston Permanent, Norbiton Schools, Hawkes-road, Kingston-on-Thames.	W. H. M. Land.
177	91st Starr-Bowkett, Assembly Roms, Gauden-road, Clapham. [Secretary's address, Mr. R. Klickmann, 41, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E.]	Rudolph Klickmann.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
<i>ENGLAND—continued.</i>		
<i>SURREY—continued.</i>		
405	Guildford and District Mutual, Constitutional Hall, Guildford -	Frederick J. Bonner.
224	Upper Norwood Mutual, The Welcome, Westow-street, Upper Norwood.	J. Woods.
229	Streatham, Brixton, and Balham; Noel House, Brixton Hill, S.W.	T. J. Ashdown.
244	Fifth Provident Mutual, Grove House, 26, Camberwell-grove, S.E.	Edwin A. Winder.
252	Sutherland, Schoolroom, Wren-road Chapel, Camberwell, S.E. -	Arthur Lewis.
253	First Battersea Mutual, Orkney-street Schools, Battersea Park-road.	Robert Cooch.
258	Bermondsey Permanent, 110, Grange-road, S.E. - - -	Peter Holman.
265	Dorking Investment and Permanent, South-street, Dorking -	Fred. Bargman.
266	Second South London 262nd Starr-Bowkett, 166 and 168, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	A. E. Baldwin.
268	East Dulwich and Camberwell Mutual, Danby-street, Schoolroom, Peckham, S.E.	Edwin Gauntlett.
270	Southwark Park Mutual [formerly 270th Starr-Bowkett], Manor Chapel, Rosebery-street, Bermondsey, S.E.	H. E. King.
273	New Cross and District 282nd Starr-Bowkett, The Institute, New Cross-road, S.E.	J. E. Burkmar.
274	Chertsey, Walton, Weybridge, and Woking District, Guildford-street, Chertsey.	George Wheeler.
277	New Camberwell Mutual, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, S.E.	James Bee.
278	First Bermondsey Operatives, 62A, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, S.E.	John H. Bulmer.
282	Fourth Kingston and District 338th Starr-Bowkett, 30, Clarence-street, Kingston-upon-Thames.	W. H. M. Land.
283	Surrey and Middlesex Permanent Investment, Eagle Chambers, Eden-street, Kingston.	J. R. A. Chote.
284	Penge and District Ballot and Sale [formerly 345th Starr-Bowkett], Penge Tabernacle, Maple-road, Penge.	Edward Taylor.
285	Second East Dulwich and Camberwell Mutual Benefit, Schoolrooms, Danby-street, Bellendon-road, Peckham, S.E.	E. Gauntlett.
288	New South London Equitable, 166, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.	William Walter.
301	Croydon Royal Arch, 4, George-street, Croydon - - -	C. W. Thomas.
304	Second Walworth 429th Starr-Bowkett, 355, Walworth-road, S.E.	Edwin Mabey.
311	Eighth Rotherhithe Operatives, 80, Union-road, Rotherhithe -	A. J. Talbot.
324	Guildford and District, 525th Starr-Bowkett, Ward-street Hall, Guildford.	G. B. James.
333	York Town, &c., 582nd Starr-Bowkett, National School, York Town.	David Sparvell.
340	Second Paradise Road Ballot and Sale, Schoolroom, Paradise-road, Larkhall-lane, S.W.	T. W. Parmiter.
344	Second Guildford and District 592nd Starr-Bowkett, Ward-street Hall, Guildford.	G. B. James.
354	Proprietary Permanent, the Carter Home, High-street, Clapham, S.W.	—
353	Richmond and District Mutual, Royal Standard Coffee Palace, Quadrant, Richmond.	R. A. Rolfe.
355	Godalming, Farncombe, and District 649th Starr-Bowkett, Public Hall, Godalming.	G. B. James.
365	Leopold Permanent, Mill-lane, Brixton-hill, S.W. - - -	T. J. Ashdown.
366	Ninth Rotherhithe Operatives Benefit, St. Mary's National Schools, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	Ernest Christie.
375	Sixth Provident Camberwell and Peckham Mutual Benefit, Camberwell-grove, S.E.	Edwin A. Winder.
376	The Boro' Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Rooms, 44, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.	D. Jacobs.
378	Epsom Provident Mutual Benefit, Town Surveyor's Office, Ashley-road, Epsom.	T. J. Lawes.
382	Fourth Perseverance (Ballot and Sale), Clapham Assembly Rooms, Gauden-road, Clapham, S.W.	B. S. Willmore.
395	South Metropolitan Gas Company's Officers and Employés' Permanent, 709a Old Kent-road, S.E.	P. L. Furrell.
410	11th Rotherhithe Operatives' Benefit, Mr. F. J. Bisley's Sale-room, Union-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	Donald Bisley.
412	Second Bermondsey Operatives' Benefit, 62A, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, S.E.	John H. Bulmer.
422	West Southwark Ballot and Sale, 190, Blackfriars-road, S.E. -	R. V. H. Eccles.
427	Farnham and District 904th Starr-Bowkett, National Schools, Farnham.	F. Cudly.
433	South London Constitutional Mutual Benefit, 29A, Barry-road, Peckham Rye, S.E.	Robert. K. Kinsman.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
SURREY—<i>continued.</i>		
437	Fifth Perseverance Clapham and Brixton Ballot and Sale (formerly Brixton Central Mutual), Clapham Assembly Rooms, Camden-road, Clapham, S.W.	D. S. Willmore.
440	South Eastern (Peckham, Dulwich, and Camberwell) Terminable, 3, Church-street, Camberwell Green, S.E.	W. H. Sanders.
443	Twelfth Rotherhithe Operative Benefit, 80, Union-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	Francis Thomas Bisley
445	Third Battersea Mutual Benefit, Orkney-street Schoolroom, Battersea Park-road, S.W.	Robert Cooch.
446	Royal Liver Employés' Benefit, 53, Borough High-street, Southwark, S.E.	Alfred Bonnett.
447	Surrey Commercial Docks Benefit, Surrey Commercial Dock Company's Institute and Club, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, S.E.	Ernest Christie.
448	Mitcham District Mutual, Vestry Hall, Mitcham - - -	G. T. Hodges.
450	South London "Model" (in liquidation), Liquidator, W. C. Bailey, 193, Southampton-street, Camberwell, S.E.	C. F. Nere.
SUSSEX :		
10	Lewes, Eastbourne, and East Sussex Permanent, 17, High-street, Lewes.	Fred. Colvin.
15	Worthing Permanent, Town Hall, Worthing - - -	Edward Tucker.
53	West Sussex Permanent, 1, River-road, Littlehampton - -	John G. Campbell.
59	Brighton and Preston A B C Permanent, 2, Duke-street Brighton.	John Colbatch Clark.
75	Fourth Brighton 307th Starr-Bowkett, Odd Fellows' Hall, Queen's-road, Brighton.	F. E. Major.
78	Mid-Sussex Permanent (formerly Burgess Hill and Hurstpierpoint Permanent, 1, Sandown Villas, London-road, Burgess Hill.	Henry Burt.
80	Hailsham Equitable Benefit, Kirbycroft, North-street, Hailsham.	David Guy.
85	Brighton and Sussex (Tenth) Self-Help, 18, Duke-street, Brighton.	David B. Bostel.
89	East Grinstead Permanent, Public Hall, East Grinstead - -	William H. Wood.
91	Crawley Permanent Benefit, High-street, Crawley - - -	George Simmins.
92	Ore Permanent, Orderly-room, Fairlight-road, Ore - - -	Thomas Paulson.
93	Brighton, Hove, and Preston Mutual (No. 8), 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	T. W. Elliott.
94	Chichester and District 727th Starr-Bowkett, 94, East-street, The Cross, Chichester.	W. Bridgen.
95	Borough of New Shoreham and South Coast Benefit (No. 5), Charity House, East-street, New Shoreham.	D. Villiers.
96	Bognor and District Permanent, Aston House, Bognor - -	Arthur Smith.
98	Second Chichester and District 845th Starr-Bowkett, 94, East-street, Chichester.	G. Smith.
99	Hastings and St. Leonards District 829th Starr-Bowkett, 33, King's-road, St. Leonards.	Victor Saunders.
97	Hastings, Folkestone, and Dover Mutual, 14, Havelock-road, Hastings.	Frederick Atkinson.
99	Hastings and St. Leonards District 829th Starr-Bowkett, 33, King's-road, St. Leonards.	—
100	Hastings District Self-Help Permanent, Assembly-rooms, Robertson-street, Hastings.	F. H. Davis.
102	Bexhill Permanent, De-la-Warr House, Station-road, Bexhill -	Sydney Smith.
109	Brighthelmstone and District Friendly Permanent, 37, Gloster-street, Brighton.	Hubert Arthur Arnold.
110	Brighton, Hove, and Preston No. 10 Mutual Benefit, 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	T. W. Elliott.
111	Hayward's Heath and District Permanent Benefit, 13, Boltro-road, Hayward's Heath.	C. Mackenzie.
112	Second Brighton and District Mutual Benefit, 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	T. W. Elliott.
113	Brighton, Hove, and Preston Mutual (No. 11), 54, Ship-street, Brighton.	T. W. Elliott.
WARWICKSHIRE :		
65	Friendly Benefit, 44, Waterloo-street, Birmingham - - -	John Rogers.
75	Forward, 128, Colmore-row, Birmingham - - -	John H. Rogers.
76	Coventry, 178th Starr-Bowkett, Coventry Institute, 69, Hertford-street, Coventry.	T. W. Daffern.
80	Birmingham and District 240th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	Joseph James Edwards.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i>		
WARWICKSHIRE— <i>continued.</i>		
83	Sutton and Erdington 407th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	William Williams.
87	Third Birmingham 704th Starr-Bowkett, 116, Colmore-row, Birmingham.	Joseph James Edwards.
89	Aston Ballot and Sale Mutual, Board Schools, Vicarage-road, Aston, Birmingham.	Robert Davis.
100	Birmingham Economic Terminable, 25, Paradise-street, Birmingham.	Robert Brockley.
101	Fifth Birmingham and District 888th Starr-Bowkett, 76, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	Arthur Langford.
102	Cobden Economic, Cobden Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.	Charles Richards.
103	Second Cobden, Cobden Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.	Charles Richards.
108	Third Cobden, Cobden Chambers, Corporation-street, Birmingham.	Charles Richards.
109	First Smethwick 946th Starr-Bowkett, 76, Newhall-street, Birmingham.	A. Langford.
113	Hockley and Soho Perfect Thrift, Farm-street Board School, Hockley.	William H. Cross.
114	Coventry and District Perfect Thrift, 45, Bishop-street, Coventry	E. Peirson.
116	First Aston and Handsworth Model, Albert-road Board School, Aston.	W. J. Keates.
118	Aston, Witton, and Perry Barr, Perfect Thrift, Read's Coffee House, Witton-lane, Aston.	Edwin Smith.
119	South Birmingham Perfect Thrift, Moseley, Balsall Heath Institute, Moseley-road, Birmingham.	Ernest W. Forrist.
120	Handsworth Perfect Thrift, 141, Soho-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.	John Edwards.
121	Birmingham and Nechells Perfect Thrift, 1, Upper Priory, Old-square, Birmingham.	Charles H. Reynolds.
123	Birmingham City and Suburban Improved Starr-Bowkett, 76, Newall street, Birmingham.	A. Langford.
124	Craven Permanent Unity Buildings, 7, Little Park-street, Coventry.	—
125	Bordesley Perfect Thrift, Montgomery-street Board School, Bordesley, Birmingham.	Edwin P. Prince.
126	Nuneaton Permanent Benefit, 14, Bridge-street, Nuneaton	Charles H. Bull.
WESTMORLAND :		
12	Kendal and Northern Counties Permanent, 21, Stramongate, Kendal.	M. D. E. Rome.
9	Windermere and District Permanent, Working Men's Club House, Bowness, Windermere.	John Holland.
10	Ambleside and District Permanent, Lecture Room, Church-street, Ambleside.	William Barton.
11	Westmoreland Permanent, Town Hall, Kendal - - - -	Chris. Graham.
13	Kirkby Stephen Star Benefit, No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall, Kirkby Stephen.	Thomas Iveson.
14	Kendal and Lake District 844th Starr-Bowkett, 42, Highgate, Kendal.	Samuel Turner.
15	Kendal Model Exchange Chambers, Kendal - - - -	Edwd. Monkhouse.
WILTSHIRE :		
2	Swindon Permanent, 32, High-street, Swindon - - - -	William Hall.
4	First Swindon 461st Starr-Bowkett, Temple-buildings, Regent-street, Swindon.	Richard Fortune.
5	Second Swindon and District 588th Starr-Bowkett, Three Cups Coffee Palace, Regent-street, Swindon.	James William Rose.
6	New Swindon and Southern Counties Permanent Mutual, Regent Circus, New Swindon.	C. Bishop.
7	Calne and District Permanent Benefit, Church-street, Calne -	F. W. Vallis.
10	Salisbury and District Perfect Thrift, Coffee Tavern, Milford-street, Salisbury.	Vincent J. Blew.
13	Second Salisbury and District Perfect Thrift, Phoenix Coffee Tavern, Milford-street, Salisbury.	F. B. Churchill.
WORCESTERSHIRE :		
67	Dudley 269th Starr-Bowkett, 203, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.	E. Blocksidge.
68	Redditch and District 389th Starr-Bowkett, Victoria Cocoa House, Market-place, Redditch.	Charles H. Parr.
69	Vale of Evesham Permanent, The Institute, Evesham - - -	George Frost.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
WORCESTERSHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
70	Second Worcester 426th Starr-Bowkett, Hatton-buildings, St. Nicholas-street, Worcester.	Henry Weaver.
71	First Kidderminster and District 510th Starr-Bowkett, 35, Church-street, Kidderminster.	J. W. Fehrenbach.
74	Third Worcester 776th Starr-Bowkett, Hatton-buildings, St. Nicholas-street, Worcester.	Henry Weaver.
75	Kidderminster Safety Mutual, 3, Church-street, Kidderminster	George A. Weston.
78	Stourbridge, Lye, and District Permanent, Central Coffee Tavern, Stourbridge.	James A. Lycett.
80	St. Peter's (Worcester) Model, 2, College-street, Worcester	Richard Lander.
YORKSHIRE :		
58	Otley and Wharfedale Permanent Investment, Wesley-street, Otley.	J. F. Sinclair.
226	Sheffield and North Derbyshire, 23, Church-street, Sheffield	Charles Nodder.
240	Swinton, Mexborough, and District Permanent, Primitive Methodist School-room, Bridge-street, Swinton.	Abraham Lee.
323	Saddleworth Permanent, Mechanics' Hall, Upper Mill	Herbert Whitehead.
336	Leeds and Holbeck Permanent, 96, Albion-street, Leeds	Joseph Maude.
341	Milnsbridge and Colne Valley Permanent, Scar-lane, Milnsbridge, Linthwaite.	Ambrose Wood.
345	Second Yorkshire and Derbyshire, 19, George-street, Sheffield	Isaac Ellis.
358	Sheffield 206th Starr-Bowkett, Independent-buildings, 21, Fargate, Sheffield.	Edwin Richmond.
359	Fifth Unity, Bell Hotel, Sheffield	William Hardcastle.
360	Second Sheffield 218th Starr-Bowkett, 100, Charles-street, Sheffield.	George Thomas Spun.
365	First Bradford 256th Starr-Bowkett, Temperance Hall, Leeds-road, Bradford.	Jonas Anderton.
368	Second Bradford 274th Starr-Bowkett, St. George's Hall Coffee Tavern, Bradford.	Jonas Anderton.
369	Sheffield and Midland Permanent, Independent-buildings, 21, Fargate, Sheffield.	Edwin Richmond.
370	First Barnsley and District 304th Starr-Bowkett, Coffee Tavern, Chronicle-buildings, Barnsley.	George Lupton.
372	First Leeds 319th Starr-Bowkett, 14, Infirmary-street, Leeds	James W. Redihulgh.
373	Third Sheffield 323rd Starr-Bowkett, Independent-buildings, 21, Fargate, Sheffield.	Edwin Richmond.
374	Fourth Sheffield 381st Starr-Bowkett, Independent-buildings, Fargate, Sheffield.	Edwin Richmond.
375	First Sheffield Sun, St. Paul's School, Cambridge-street, Sheffield	Edward Hibberd.
379	Middlesbrough 421st Starr-Bowkett, 93, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.	R. W. Thompson.
386	Sixth Unity, Bell Hotel, Sheffield	W. Hardcastle.
395	Wortley 577th Starr-Bowkett, St. Philip's Schoolroom, Wellington-street, Leeds.	John G. Metcalf.
398	Beverley and District 634th Starr-Bowkett, Guardian Offices, Market-place, Beverley.	W. Hyde Thompson.
402	First Halifax Richmond, 10, Waterhouse-street, Halifax	Walter George Gray.
408	Second Halifax Richmond, 10, Waterhouse-street, Halifax	Walter George Gray.
409	Bradford Self-Help Permanent, 48, Sunbridge-road, Bradford	H. Bushell.
414	Second Wortley and District 791st Starr-Bowkett, St. Philip's School, Wellington Bridge, Leeds.	Robert Lees.
416	Headingley, Woodhouse, and Chapeltown 794th Starr-Bowkett, 15, Park-road, Leeds.	John Horsley.
422	Harrogate, Knaresborough, and District 820th Starr-Bowkett, People's Hotel, Albert-street, Harrogate.	Robert Leeming.
423	Second Huddersfield 819th Starr-Bowkett, Wellington-buildings, Queen-street, Huddersfield.	W. Johnson.
425	First Sheffield Richmond, Independent-buildings, 21, Fargate, Sheffield.	Edwin Richmond.
427	Huddersfield and District Model, Room No. 1, Y.M.C.A., King-street, Huddersfield.	Thomas Jackson.
429	Dewsbury and District Model, Market-place, Dewsbury	Joseph Croft.
430	Spenn Valley Richmond, Railway-street, Cleckheaton	J. Armitage.
431	Central Bradford Model, 3, Westgate, Bradford	William Dawson.
432	Mirfield and District Model, Exchange-buildings, Mirfield	William Henry Wilson.
434	New Leeds Model, 102, Harehills-grove, Harehills-lane, Leeds	Charles H. Wilson.
435	Barnsley Model, 15, Regent-street, Barnsley	C. Harrison.
437	York 867th Starr-Bowkett, 3, New-street, York	Frederick Arcy.
436	First Halifax Economic, 5, Southgate, Halifax	James Lees.
439	Girlington and District Model, Whetty-lane Board Schools, Girlington.	H. A. Johnson.
441	Danum Model, 7, St. George-gate, Doncaster	W. H. Dewhurst.
442	Wakefield and District Model, 26, Kirkgate, Wakefield	Thomas O. Bennett.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
YORKSHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
447	York Model, 20, Blake-street, York - - - - -	John Lane.
449	Second York 893rd Starr-Bowkett, 3, New-street, York - - -	Frederick Avey.
450	Halifax Second Model, Post Office Chambers, Halifax - - -	Samuel P. Hall.
452	Pudsey, Stanningley, and Farsley Model, Mechanics' Institute, Pudsey.	Samuel Hare.
453	Hunslet Model, Mechanics' Institute, Hunslet, Leeds - - -	Henry Barwick.
454	Bradford East End Model, Otley-road Board School, Bradford -	Henry B. Downing.
456	First Hull Perfect Thrift, 8, George-street, Hull - - - - -	George Clarkson.
459	York Second Model, 20, Blake-street, York - - - - -	John Lane.
460	Keighley Model, 21, North-street, Keighley - - - - -	F. I. Pearson.
461	Selby and District "Richmond," 7, Wide-street, Selby - - -	Thomas Vollans.
463	First Meanwood, Woodhouse and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	Alfred Baxter.
464	First Holbeck and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	Alfred Baxter.
465	First New Wortley, Kirkstall and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	Myles Morley.
466	First Hyde Park and District Perfect Thrift, 8, East Parade, Leeds.	John Horsley.
468	Yeadon, Guiseley, and Rawdon Model, Town Hall, Yeadon - -	John William Bolton.
469	Third Model, 65, North-street, Leeds - - - - -	J. T. Hampshire.
470	Second Gillington Model, Whetley-lane Board Schools, Bradford -	J. Dunwell.
471	Great Hooton Model, Cross-lane Board School, Bradford - -	William Dawson.
474	First Horsforth and District Perfect Thrift, Mechanics' Institute, Horsforth.	John Moor.
476	Shipley Idle and Eccleshill Model, Market-place, Shipley - -	John Stone.
478	Armley and Wortley Model, Temperance Hall, Armley - - -	Samuel Hare.
477	West Bowling Model, Rehoboth School, Old-lane, Bradford - -	Edwin Halford.
479	Halifax Third Model, Arcade Chambers, Halifax - - - - -	Samuel P. Hall.
480	Bowling Model, Essex-street School, Bowling, Bradford - - -	Ralph Wilmart.
482	Hull Model, Foresters' Hall, Charlotte-street, Hull - - - -	E. Wrigglesworth.
483	Bingley Model, 13, Market-street, Bingley - - - - -	Frederick Pitts.
484	Elland-cum-Greetland Model, 9, The Cross, Elland - - - - -	Sydney Thornton.
485	Second Hull Perfect Thrift, 8, George-street, Hull - - - - -	George Clarkson.
486	Heckmondwike Model, Primitive Methodist Mission-rooms, Oldfield-lane, Heckmondwike.	Thomas W. Spiney.
488	Third Huddersfield 944th Starr-Bowkett, Wellington-buildings, Queen-street, Huddersfield.	W. Johnson.
489	Huddersfield and District Perfect Thrift, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, King-street, Huddersfield.	Alfred Pontefract.
491	Second Halifax Economic, 5, Southgate, Halifax - - - - -	J. Lees.
492	Batley Model, 3, Market-place, Batley - - - - -	Joe North.
495	Heckmondwike 2nd Model, Primitive Methodist, Mission-room, Oldfield-lane, Heckmondwike.	Thomas W. Spiney.
496	Fifth Leeds Model, Board School, Park-lane, Leeds - - - -	A. W. Richardson.
498	Beeston Hill and North West Leeds Model, St. Luke's School- room, Beeston Hill.	William Dufton.
499	Brunswick and Burmantoft Model, 38, Albion-street, Leeds - -	Charles H. Wilson.
501	Cleckheaton, North Bierley, and Wyke Model, Central Coffee Tavern, Cleckheaton.	Aaron Cooper.
502	Morley Model, 1, Princess-street, Morley - - - - -	T. H. Horsfall.
503	Ravensthorpe, Thornhill, and Dewsbury Model, Ivy House, Ravensthorpe.	George Terry.
504	Birstall Model, Smithies-lane, Birstall - - - - -	James Whitehead.
505	Burley and East Leeds "Model," Cardigan-road, Primitive Methodist School-room, Burley, Leeds.	George Reed.
597	Second Listerhills and District Model, Teetotal Hall, Bower- street, Bradford.	W. R. Kent.
508	First Sheffield "Model," 22, York-street, Sheffield - - - -	T. Woodworth.
509	Morley and District Peer's Economic, 2, Princess-street, Queen- street, Morley.	William Wilkinson.
512	West Hull Model, West Hull Liberal Club, Boulevard, Hull - -	James Dufton.
514	Rotherham and District Perfect Thrift, Main-street Chambers, Rotherham.	M. R. Davies.
515	Bramley Model, National School, Bramley - - - - -	Thomas Sykes.
516	First Huddersfield Peer's Economic, 24, John William-street, Huddersfield.	T. H. B. Tate.
520	Second Sheffield "Model," 22, York street, Sheffield - - -	T. Woodworth.
522	Leeds First Economic, 21, New Station-street, Leeds - - -	J. H. Watson.
523	New Wortley and District Model, Wellington-road School-room, Leeds.	H. G. Pring.
525	Horbury Model, 1, Jenkin-road, Horbury - - - - -	Allan Yeall.
527	Sheepscar, Chapeltown, and Roundhay Model, 65, North-street, Leeds.	J. T. Hampshire.
528	Halifax and District Perfect Thrift, 9, Ferguson-street, Halifax -	T. K. Greenwood.
529	King's Cross Model, 33, Providence-place, Halifax - - - -	Thomas H. K. Lees.
530	Leeds Temperance Perfect Thrift, 5, South Parade, Leeds - -	J. M. Guest.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued.*

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
ENGLAND—<i>continued.</i>		
YORKSHIRE—<i>continued.</i>		
532	Third Sheffield "Model," 22, York-street, Sheffield - - -	T. Woodworth.
533	Milnsbridge Model, Exchange Buildings, Milnsbridge - - -	John Ernest Lunn.
534	First Middlesbrough and District Perfect Thrift, Odd Fellows' Hall, Middlesbrough.	B. W. Harrison.
535	Brighouse and Rastrick Second Model, 4, Huddersfield-road, Brighouse.	Charles H. Crawshaw.
536	Normanton Model, Local Board Offices, Normanton - - -	John Holdsworth.
539	Castleford and District Perfect Thrift, 71A, Carlton-street, Castleford.	George Hardy.
540	Ripon and Thirsk Model, North-street, Ripon - - -	Henry Boddy.
541	Fourth Sheffield "Model," 22, York-street, Sheffield - - -	T. Woodworth.
542	Castleford Model, Trevelyan House, Castleford - - -	A. Greenwood.
543	Second Rotherham and District Perfect Thrift, Main-street, Chambers, Main-street, Rotherham.	M. R. Davies.
544	Burmantofts and District Perfect Thrift, St. Luke's School-rooms, Skinner-lane, Leeds.	William Williams.
547	Bradford Moor and District Perfect Thrift, Board School, Bradford Moor.	S. J. Carter.
548	Second Halifax and District Perfect Thrift, 9, Ferguson-street, off Carlton-street, Halifax.	T. K. Greenwood.
549	Second Sheffield Richmond, Gladstone-buildings, Sheffield -	Edwin Richmond.
551	Armley and Wortley Perfect Thrift, Temperance Hall, Wesley-road, Armley.	W. B. Peck.
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED :		
1	Equitable Benefit, Corn Exchange, Berwick - - -	Benjamin Davies.
WALES.		
BRECONSHIRE :		
1	Brecknock and District 394th Starr-Bowkett, Lion-street, Brecon	Thomas Butcher.
CARDIGANSHIRE :		
1	Aberystwyth 982nd Starr-Bowkett, Queen's-square House, Aberystwyth.	Thomas Owens.
CARMARTHENSHIRE :		
8	Carmarthen and adjoining Counties Permanent, 11, Mansel-street, Carmarthen.	Thomas Jones.
10	Llanelly Permanent, Nevill Memorial-building, Llanelly - -	J. Williams.
11	Llanelly 561st Starr-Bowkett, Nevill Memorial, Llanelly - -	W. David.
12	Second Llanelly 676th Starr-Bowkett, Nevill Memorial, Llanelly	W. David.
14	Third Llanelly 870th Starr-Bowkett, Nevill Memorial, Llanelly	W. David.
17	Amman Valley 963rd Starr-Bowkett, Ivorites Hall, Ammanford.	W. T. Jones.
19	Llanelly Terminable, Schoolboard Offices, Athenæum, Llanelly	Thomas Henry Rogers.
CARNARVONSHIRE :		
92	Carnarvon 960th Starr-Bowkett, 7, Market-street, Carnarvon -	W. J. Williams.
93	Carnarvon and District Perfect Thrift, 24, High-street, Carnarvon.	John Owen.
DENBIGHSHIRE :		
16	Wrexham and District Perfect Thrift, 1A, Henblas-street, Wrexham.	John Taylor.
GLAMORGANSHIRE :		
56	Glamorgan, 15, Queen-street, Cardiff - - -	T. A. Davies.
131	Pontardawe Permanent, Union Office, Pontardawe - - -	John Morgan.
136	Llynvi Valley Permanent, Liverpool House, Maesteg - - -	David Davies.
143	Swansea Imperial Permanent, Dynevor-place, Swansea - - -	Henry F. Hood.
157	National Emblem Permanent, 42, Castle-street, Swansea - -	Harlington Jones.
159	Second Cardiff 360th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff	David Shepherd.
160	First Swansea 388th Starr-Bowkett, Heathfield Chambers, Swansea.	Frederic Lowes.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had No Properties in Possession—*continued*.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
WALES—continued.		
GLAMORGANSHIRE—continued.		
161	Third Cardiff 410th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff	David Shepherd.
164	Swansea Second Alliance, Countess of Huntingdon's School-room, St. Helen's-road, Swansea.	David Roberts.
166	Second Swansea 492nd Starr-Bowkett, Heathfield Chambers, Swansea.	Frederick Lowes.
169	Fifth Cardiff 509th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff -	David Shepherd.
172	First Dowlais 518th Starr-Bowkett, Dowlais Coffee Tavern, Dowlais.	H. Howells.
174	First Neath and District 529th Starr-Bowkett, 89, Windsor-road, Neath.	J. Richards.
175	Merthyr 560th Starr-Bowkett, 22, Glebeland-street, Merthyr Tydfil.	J. R. Davies.
176	British National Thrift, 28, Goat-street, Swansea - - -	Charles V. Crabb.
179	Tenth Glamorganshire, 10, Rutland-street, Swansea - - -	H. W. Michael & Son.
181	Third Swansea Albion Terminating, 45, Oxford-street, Swansea	Edward Roberts & Son.
182	Fourth Landor Equitable Terminable, Old Siloh Chapel School-room, Landore.	David R. Knoyle.
183	Second Clydach Equitable Terminating British Schoolroom, Clydach.	Evan Williams
185	Sixth Cardiff 607th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff -	David Shepherd.
186	Aberdare 617th Starr-Bowkett, Cardiff, Aberdare - - -	J. H. James.
188	Cambrian No. 2 Terminable Mutual Benefit, Blue Bell Inn, High-street, Cardiff.	J. W. Banning.
189	Third Swansea 674th Starr-Bowkett, Heathfield Chambers, Swansea.	Frederic Lowes.
192	Second Swansea Liberal Terminating, Ebenezer Schoolroom, High-street [Secretary's address, 84, St. Helen's-road], Swansea.	W. A. Davies.
193	Seventh Cardiff 720th Starr-Bowkett, 1, Frederick-street, Cardiff	David Shepherd.
194	Mountain Ash 732nd Starr-Bowkett, Workman's Hall, Mountain Ash.	D. Bowen.
198	Eighth Cardiff 800th Starr Bowkett, 70, Crockherbtown, Cardiff	David Shepherd.
199	Gorseinon Permanent Benefit, Schoolroom, Gorseinon - - -	W. R. Lewis.
202	Bridgend Richmond, 25, Dunraven-place, Bridgend - - -	W. Cooke.
203	Merthyr New and Improved, 22, Glebeland-street, Merthyr Tydfil.	J. R. Davies.
204	Eleventh Glamorganshire, 10, Rutland-street, Swansea - - -	H. W. Michael & Son.
205	Afan Valley Permanent Benefit, Old Pay Office, Cwm Avon -	Lewis James.
207	Second Morriston Provident Building Society, Agnes House, Morriston.	T. D. Jones.
208	Third Swansea Liberal Terminating, Ebenezer Schoolroom, near high-street Station, Swansea.	W. A. Davies.
209	Fourth St. Andrew's Terminating Benefit, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Schoolroom, St. Helen's-road, Swansea.	John H. Jones.
210	Pentre and Treorky 962nd Starr-Bowkett, Gwalia Temperance Hotel, Pentre.	John Davies.
211	Barry Dock Permanent Benefit, 5, Vere-street, Cadoxton-juxta-Barry.	W. Thomas.
212	Mountain Ash Permanent, Post Office Chambers, Mountain Ash	G. A. Evans.
214	Twelfth Glamorganshire, 10, Rutland-street, Swansea - - -	H. W. Michael & Son.
215	Swansea Union Terminating, Ebenezer Schoolroom, Ebenezer-street, Swansea.	David Roberts.
216	Second Pentre and Treorchy 984th Starr-Bowkett, 99, Bute-street, Treorky.	John Davies.
217	Fourth Swansea and Liberal Terminating, Ebenezer Schoolroom, near High-street Station, Swansea.	W. Arthur Davies.
218	Merthyr Working Men's, 1, Market-square, Merthyr Tydfil -	William Jones.
220	Treorchy and District Perfect Thrift, 2, High-street, Treorchy	Edward Phillip Davies.
221	Third Clydach Equitable Terminating, Reading-room, Clydach	Evan Williams.
223	Ferndale Perfect Thrift, High street Coffee Tavern, Ferndale -	Walter Morgan Rlys & Bruce.
224	Treherbert and District Perfect Thrift, 51, Gwendoline-street, Tynewydd, Treherbert.	E. P. Davies.
225	Penygraig and District Perfect Thrift, Foster's Coffee Tavern, Penygraig.	Thomas Evans.
227	Maesteg and District Perfect Thrift, 14, Bridge-street, Maesteg	Reuben Jenkins.
PEMBROKESHIRE :		
3	Haverfordwest 951st Starr-Bowkett, 6, Markets, Haverfordwest	L. Bugstocke.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—*continued*.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
SCOTLAND.		
—	New Scottish Friendly Property Investment Company, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.	George Scott.
—	Royal Savings Investment and Building, 57, Bath-street, Glasgow.	James McMeeken.
—	Mussleburgh Permanent Property Investment, 8, Bridge-street, Mussleburgh.	J. A. Gibson.
—	Linlithgowshire Savings Investment and Building, Court House-square, Linlithgow.	James F. Macdonald.
—	National Freehold, 142, Oxford-street, Glasgow - - -	Joseph Todd.
—	Johnstone Public Hall, Johnstone - - - - -	James Sproall.
—	Ferry-port-on-Craig Building and Investment, Castle-street, Ferry-port-on-Craig, Fife.	David White.
—	Dunbar Property Investment, 1, Delisle-street, Dunbar - -	John Welby.
—	Selkirkshire Building and Investment Company, 4, Market-place, Selkirk.	John Macaulay.
—	Elgin Property Investment, 78, High-street, Elgin - - -	Alexander Morrison.
—	Cupar Property Investment Company, Cupar, Fife - - -	A. Brakewill.
—	Strathogie Property Investment, 14, Square, Huntly - -	H. W. Duncan.
—	Phoenix Heritable Investment, 26, Renfield-street, Glasgow -	James Wilson, C.D.
—	Bathgate Investment, 15, Gideon-street, Bathgate - - -	Francis Stevenson.
—	Glasgow and West of Scotland Savings Investment, 89, West Regent-street, Glasgow.	John Parker & Son.
—	Paisley Heritable Property Investment, 16, Gilmour-street, Paisley.	D. S. Semple.
—	Strathbogie Property Investment and Building, 8, Square, Huntly.	H. W. Duncan.
—	Glasgow Co-operative Building and Investment, 177, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.	William Hayes.
—	Kilmarnock Building and Investment Society, Limited, 87, King-street, Kilmarnock.	J. Brown & Son.
—	Abroath and District Economic, 56, High-street, Abroath -	James R. Aitken.
—	Dumfries and District Economic - - - - -	T. Charlton Farries.
—	Dundee and District Economic, 16, Euclid Crescent, Dundee -	—
—	Edinburgh Mutual Investment and Building, 100, George-street, Edinburgh.	Coutts and Palfrey.
—	First Aberdeen 955th Starr-Bowkett, 229, Union-street, Aberdeen.	John V. Sykes.
—	Dumbarton 148th Economic, 33, Glasgow-road, Dumbarton -	N. W. May.
—	Dumfries Model, 14, Beccleuch-street, Dumfries - - -	A. Milroy.
—	Ayr and District Economic, 25, Market-street, Ayr - - -	Thomas Turner.
—	First Port Glasgow Economic Building Society, Post Office, Port Glasgow,	Matthew J. Paul.
—	First Paisley Economic, Terrace-buildings, Paisley - - -	Winning and Hulton.
—	Motherwell Model, Merry-street, Motherwell - - - -	John K. Murray.
—	Second Dumbarton Economic - - - - -	T. A. Burrell.
—	Fourth Fifeshire Property Investment - - - - -	Andrew Burls.
—	Second Dundee and District Economic, 16, Euclid Crescent, Dundee.	—
—	Galashiels Economic, 177, Galabank-road, Galashiels - - -	William Thom.
—	Govan Economic, 958, Govan-road, Govan - - - - -	James C. Howes, M.A.
—	Dunfermline and District Economic, 1, Abbey Park-place, Dunfermline.	Thomas Dudcy.
—	Second Paisley Economic, Terrace-buildings, Paisley - -	Winning and Fulton.

III.—STATEMENT showing the Names of Societies which Return that they had
No Properties in Possession—continued.

Register Number.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Secretary's Signature.
IRELAND.		
1	Cork Investment Land and Building, 9, St. Georges-street, Cork.	John Ginsain.
2	Kingstown Tradesmen's Benefit, Eblana-avenue, Kingstown	James Bell.
11	Londonderry Provident, 33, Shipquay-street, Londonderry	J. S. Majee.
24	Northern Permanent, North-street, Belfast	John Malcolm.
25	St. James' Gate Mutual Benefit, St. James' Gate, Dublin	J. O'Conner Glynn.
26	The Dublin Mercantile Permanent, 57, Dame-street, Dublin	John C. Hill.
35	First Belfast 428th Starr-Bowkett, 71, York-street, Belfast	Henry Ferguson.
33	Co-operative Benefit, 37, College Green, Dublin	John Gibson.
35	First Belfast 428th Starr-Bowkett, 71, York-street, Belfast	Henry Ferguson.
36	Second Belfast 447th Starr-Bowkett, 71, York-street, Belfast	Hugh W. Allen.
37	Ballymena 515th Starr-Bowkett, 13, Albert-place, Ballymena	James Camlin.
44	First Londonderry 591st Starr-Bowkett, 37, Shipquay-street, Londonderry.	James Tomb.
45	Third Belfast 596th Starr-Bowkett, 71, York-street, Belfast	R. Leeds.
47	Irish Permanent Benefit, 6, Townsend-street, Dublin	Charles Lawson.
48	Belfast Mutual, 45, Arthur-street, Belfast	Thomas Scott Martin.
49	Fourth Belfast 771st Starr-Bowkett, 117, Donegal-street, Belfast	Andrew Hamilton.
50	Second Londonderry 656th Starr-Bowkett, 37, Shipquay-street, Londonderry.	James Tomb.
51	The Ballymena Mutual, 13, Albert-place, Ballymena	James Camlin.
52	First Limerick 782nd Starr-Bowkett, 74, Catherine-street Limerick.	John Thomas Preston.
53	Fifth Belfast 796th Starr-Bowkett, 117, Donegal-street, Belfast	Andrew Hamilton.
54	The Leinster Benefit, 27, Dame-street, Dublin	R. C. Barbor.
55	Belfast Commercial, 20, Rosemary-street, Belfast	Byron Webb.
58	Royal Mutual, 110, Royal-avenue, Belfast	R. Leeds.
59	Belfast City, Telegraph Chambers, Royal-avenue, Belfast	James Blennington.
61	The Cork Permanent, 17, South Mall, Cork	W. B. Lacy.
62	Sixth Belfast 923rd Starr-Bowkett, 117, Donegal-street, Belfast	Andrew Hamilton.
63	East End Building, 32½, Seaford-street, Belfast	P. G. McGovern.
64	Provident Mutual, 20, Rosemary-street, Belfast	John M. Clune.
65	The Second Royal Mutual, 110, Royal-avenue, Belfast	R. Leeds.
66	Dublin Model, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin	Charles C. Sanderson.
68	Progressive Terminable, 21, Orchard-street, Londonderry	H. F. Harkin.
69	Belfast Terminable, 27, Rosemary-street, Belfast	William H. Carson
71	The National Permanent, 5, Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin	Joseph Geraghty
72	The Belfast Mercantile Mutual, 25, Garfield-street, Belfast	Henry Davies.
73	The Ballymacarrett, 139, Albert Bridge-road, Belfast	James Hollywood
74	Thrift, 143, Royal-avenue, Belfast	John Shaw.
75	Belfast Co-operative, 79, Royal-avenue, Belfast	Thomas D. Corbet
76	The Second Equitable, 37, College Green, Dublin	Jos. Tunnely.
78	The Foyle Mutual Permanent, 51, Great James-street, Londonderry.	William Walker
81	Seventh Belfast 971st Starr-Bowkett, 107, Donegal-street, Belfast	Josiah Campbell and James Hamilton
82	Belfast Second Terminable, 27, Rosemary-street, Belfast	William M. Carson.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

COUNTY.	Total Number of Societies.	Societies which have made no Return.	Societies returning no Properties in Possession.	Societies making return of Properties in Possession.
ENGLAND :				
BEDFORDSHIRE - - - - -	15	1	13	1
BERKSHIRE - - - - -	15	1	11	3
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE - - - - -	14	—	14	—
CAMBRIDGESHIRE - - - - -	14	1	13	—
CHESHIRE - - - - -	50	2	36	12
CORNWALL - - - - -	8	—	8	—
CUMBERLAND - - - - -	29	2	23	4
DERBYSHIRE - - - - -	19	—	14	5
DEVONSHIRE - - - - -	37	6	25	6
DORSET - - - - -	11	—	3	8
DURHAM - - - - -	110	11	64	35
ESSEX - - - - -	51	2	34	15
GLOUCESTERSHIRE - - - - -	31	1	12	18
HAMPSHIRE - - - - -	56	2	38	16
HEREFORDSHIRE - - - - -	7	—	5	2
HERTFORDSHIRE - - - - -	19	1	16	2
HUNTINGDONSHIRE - - - - -	1	—	1	—
KENT - - - - -	84	6	48	30
LANCASHIRE - - - - -	475	59	294	122
LEICESTERSHIRE - - - - -	21	—	12	9
LINCOLNSHIRE - - - - -	25	—	21	4
MIDDLESEX - - - - -	430	51	197	182
MONMOUTHSHIRE - - - - -	20	3	11	6
NORFOLK - - - - -	15	2	6	7
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE - - - - -	22	1	19	2
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - - -	77	24	42	11
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE - - - - -	14	—	9	5
OXFORDSHIRE - - - - -	5	1	4	—
RUTLANDSHIRE - - - - -	2	—	2	—
SHROPSHIRE - - - - -	11	—	9	2
SOMERSETSHIRE - - - - -	33	2	23	8
STAFFORDSHIRE - - - - -	46	2	24	20
SUFFOLK - - - - -	8	—	5	3
SURREY - - - - -	109	10	52	47
SUSSEX - - - - -	41	1	26	14
WARWICKSHIRE - - - - -	34	4	24	6
WESTMORELAND - - - - -	8	—	7	1
WILTSHIRE - - - - -	8	—	7	1
WORCESTERSHIRE - - - - -	13	—	9	4
YORKSHIRE - - - - -	162	6	114	42
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED - - - - -	1	—	1	—
TOTAL, ENGLAND - - - - -	2,151	202	1,296	653
WALES :				
ANGLESEY - - - - -	1	—	—	1
BRECON - - - - -	1	—	1	—
CARDIGANSHIRE - - - - -	1	—	1	—
CARMARTHENSHIRE - - - - -	11	2	7	2
CARNARVONSHIRE - - - - -	9	1	2	6
DENBIGH - - - - -	2	—	1	1
GLAMORGANSHIRE - - - - -	69	4	49	16
MERIONETHSHIRE - - - - -	1	—	—	1
PEMBROKESHIRE - - - - -	3	1	1	1
TOTAL, WALES - - - - -	98	8	62	28
SCOTLAND - - - - -	57	3	37	17
IRELAND - - - - -	65	6	41	18
TOTAL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	2,371	220	1,436	716

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c. derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
500 - -	535 - -	665 14 -	360 - -	20 - -	7 3 7
7,120 - -	6,000 - -	5,110 12 4	3,383 5 8	261 11 -	145 17 1
-	-	-	-	-	-
24,707 18 6	22,545 8 6	19,839 7 2	18,676 3 7	1,309 19 8	711 3 8
-	-	-	-	-	-
17,265 - -	15,703 7 8	13,807 18 8	11,758 15 3	746 3 8	364 15 2
10,196 1 4	9,887 1 4	9,478 8 3	9,352 1 -	547 18 3	145 1 6
23,559 11 -	20,386 5 8	19,471 8 7	18,061 14 11	1,169 9 11	477 13 1
16,589 9 1	15,119 7 -	14,246 8 10	13,614 16 3	991 15 11	430 11 4
106,168 - -	88,088 16 3	87,338 4 8	74,968 4 4	5,588 18 6	1,949 8 5
23,404 - -	19,796 12 2	17,304 6 7	15,120 9 -	1,689 6 3	932 19 4
73,474 3 6	62,911 9 9	59,859 4 6	48,322 13 11	4,262 8 1	2,391 18 9
57,119 7 1	49,750 2 5	49,358 6 9	39,179 18 11	3,210 19 3	1,753 2 5
693 - -	511 - -	475 - -	475 - -	11 - -	- 16 6
1,500 - -	1,232 12 2	500 9 8	1,048 19 9	31 7 2	25 8 6
-	-	-	-	-	-
175,835 11 -	156,364 19 2	146,533 15 7	146,981 2 2	9,602 19 5	6,189 14 3
1,709,670 17 9	1,522,942 11 3	1,437,162 6 -	1,300,898 12 9	96,338 5 9	52,532 12 -
26,281 18 2	20,680 4 4	18,441 4 3	16,443 8 9	858 4 9	190 16 8
4,843 11 6	4,272 2 6	1,584 1 8	2,091 16 7	133 9 9	37 14 1
1,381,277 1 1	1,074,033 18 2	1,042,477 19 7	971,492 3 7	90,474 8 2	57,413 1 7
26,407 19 6	20,081 8 9	22,099 16 4	15,071 15 2	1,857 5 5	1,003 13 6
2,340 - -	2,077 2 6	1,951 5 8	1,734 9 -	128 9 3	53 18 7
3,202 5 -	3,152 5 -	2,766 - -	2,764 12 10	133 7 6	1 1 3
22,585 6 -	20,398 10 2	19,845 9 9	15,829 2 2	1,168 6 6	462 6 2
16,397 - -	12,355 - -	11,450 12 5	10,542 12 10	612 6 5	165 16 -
-	-	-	-	-	-
3,876 7 6	3,438 10 -	3,379 13 5	2,423 - -	170 6 10	25 12 9
39,790 - -	34,103 14 2	30,690 1 7	28,986 16 2	2,469 16 4	1,471 10 6
92,043 14 11	73,896 12 8	67,602 15 2	58,357 18 7	3,474 18 10	1,751 2 6
15,009 - -	14,648 10 8	14,228 17 6	14,212 5 11	805 1 10	223 5 4
78,239 10 -	67,386 13 4	63,955 8 9	60,483 6 10	5,778 13 4	4,134 6 7
61,113 12 1	51,627 10 9	48,214 18 1	45,722 16 10	3,535 12 10	1,095 3 3
65,564 - -	54,329 1 3	39,086 2 1	40,528 9 6	3,658 19 7	2,667 18 4
1,800 - -	1,502 12 9	1,585 - 5	1,352 2 3	69 - -	11 9 7
94,360 - -	94,360 - -	94,360 - -	94,360 - -	-	-
5,981 13 5	5,122 13 5	4,420 11 11	4,439 16 2	295 16 1	132 15 -
663,996 - 9	521,973 11 6	500,986 12 1	420,794 9 1	27,284 10 2	12,876 9 1
-	-	-	-	-	-
4,852,901 19 2	4,071,214 15 3	3,870,278 2 3	3,509,815 13 9	268,720 16 5	151,676 6 4
-	-	-	-	-	-
310 - -	210 - -	231 5 6	160 - -	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
710 - -	696 - 7	656 9 -	630 13 7	22 - -	4 10 -
31,883 4 -	24,107 7 3	23,186 4 1	22,345 9 1	1,134 4 8	405 13 8
110 - -	85 14 6	71 5 -	71 5 -	3 13 8	2 8 5
45,524 - -	34,221 11 -	32,923 16 4	31,739 10 9	2,173 9 11	1,556 16 7
200 - -	211 5 -	180 - -	208 16 -	19 4 -	6 4 6
700 - -	575 - -	500 - -	338 - -	32 1 6	22 7 8
-	-	-	-	-	-
79,437 4 -	60,106 18 4	57,748 19 11	55,493 14 5	3,384 13 9	1,998 - 10
-	-	-	-	-	-
171,857 6 10	134,424 4 4	120,735 - 8	95,476 9 6	12,134 19 9	4,587 3 3
-	-	-	-	-	-
95,918 14 3	76,436 2 7	71,695 10 -	54,320 12 11	7,704 16 5	5,320 8 7
-	-	-	-	-	-
5,100,115 4 3	4,342,182 - 6	4,120,457 12 10	3,715,106 10 7	291,945 6 4	163,581 19 -

RETURN of Statement showing, as on the 31st day of December 1892,

THE following Returns have been Received too

Register Number.	Year when Incorporated.	Name of Society and Chief Office or Place of Meeting.	Year of the Society's Existence.	Date to which Account is made up.	Original Valuation of Aggregate of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.
		ENGLAND :			£. s. d.
239	1888	United Permanent, 71, King-street, South Shields -	30th	31 Dec. 1893	1,145 - -
557	1888	Lancashire Freeholders' Permanent, 2, South John-street, Liverpool.	40th	- Aug. 1893	21,302 10 -
829	1889	Constitutional Permanent, 57, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	33rd	8 Feb. 1893	31,200 - -
975	1889	Brougham Permanent, 17A, South Castle-street, Liverpool.	30th	- June 1892	3,130 - -
990	1889	United Kingdom Permanent, Central Buildings, 41, North John-street, Liverpool.	30th	5 Oct. 1892	3,597 10 -
1,008	1889	Cromwell Permanent, 17A, South Castle-street, Liverpool.	29th	- June 1892	2,870 - -
1,593	1874	Atherton and District, 48, Market-street, Atherton -	18th	31 Dec. 1892	(2,624 14 s)
1,733	1877	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord-street, Liverpool -	16th	18 Nov. 1893	171,058 - -
132	1875	Simplified Permanent, 10, Walbrook, London - -	43rd	- Nov. 1893	4,891 - -

or alternatively, the Date of the last preceding Annual Account, &c.—*continued*.

Late for Insertion in their Proper Places.

Aggregate Amount of Advances made on Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Aggregate of Debts due on Properties when Possession was taken.	Amount included in Assets in respect of Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Income for the Year by way of Rents, &c., derived from Properties in Possession at Date of Account.	Gross Outgoings for the Year on the Properties in Possession at the Date of Account.	Secretary's Signature.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
923 16 8	941 15 1	935 13 11	76 - -	35 17 -	William Smith.
19,157 10 -	17,021 14 1	16,379 12 11	945 16 8	432 10 -	Queen & Foster.
27,380 - -	(25,080 4 8)	25,080 1 8	1,247 7 3	404 12 7	Frederick S. Elswick.
2,908 - -	2,483 7 -	2,484 10 1	187 15 5	95 4 10	E. Kendall Goulding.
3,387 - -	3,075 15 9	2,946 19 5	206 9 11	161 17 2	W. L. Jackson.
2,258 5 -	2,238 10 9	2,202 10 10	148 17 11	105 10 4	E. Kendall Goulding.
2,624 14 5	(2,624 14 5)	2,624 14 5	175 11 1	159 18 3	Cornelius Donnelly
134,306 - -	135,556 4 3	132,658 6 6	8,485 - 11	4,762 9 11	James D. Macphail.
4,545 - -	2,832 6 11	2,032 6 11	448 4 3	253 19 4	Edward J. Southwell.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1893.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1893,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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1894.

[C.—7399.] *Price 1s.*

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RETURN.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia occurred in Ireland during 1893.

Two hundred and two cattle were slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia or of having been exposed to infection, but the *post-mortem* examination in each instance showed that the disease was not Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The following is a summary of the legislation with regard to Pleuro-Pneumonia since the year 1878.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, required Local Authorities to slaughter all cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and to pay compensation to the owners out of local rates. The Local Authorities were at the same time authorized to slaughter, if they thought fit to do so, cattle that had been in contact with the affected cattle. In the year 1886 an Amending Act was passed by which the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council were empowered to make Orders requiring Local Authorities to slaughter cattle that had been in contact with affected cattle, and to pay compensation out of the local rates.

Local Authorities very rarely exercised the power to slaughter in-contact cattle, and in the year 1888 an Order in Council (The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888) was passed under the Amending Act of 1886 directing the Local Authorities to cause such slaughter. The Local Authorities of those districts in which the disease was most prevalent were, however, unwilling to carry out this Order, mainly in view of the additional burden that would be thrown on the local rates, and the work in each such district was in consequence undertaken by the Veterinary Department, the expenses being defrayed in the first instance out of the General Cattle Diseases Fund, which is made up by a uniform poundage rate on all the Poor Law Unions in Ireland.

Further powers became necessary to enable the disease to be effectually dealt with both in Great Britain and Ireland.

On the 1st September, 1890, the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act of 1890 came into force. The duty of slaughtering cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia was, by that Act, transferred from the Local Authorities to the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain, and to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland; and power was at the same time given to cause the slaughter of any suspected cattle, and of any cattle in the same field, shed or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with affected cattle, or which had been in any way exposed to the infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

To meet the cost of this Act in Ireland, a special Account was constituted, called the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

The Act provided that to this Account a sum not exceeding £20,000 a year, to be voted by Parliament, should be paid, as well as the salvage realized by sales of carcasses of slaughtered cattle. In the event of these resources being insufficient, the General Account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund might be drawn upon.

The amount provided under this Act subsequently proved inadequate, and a further Act was passed in 1892 by which it was provided that the sum voted by Parliament under the Act of 1890 in any year on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia for the United Kingdom (which was not to exceed a maximum of £160,000) might be apportioned between Great Britain and Ireland according to the requirements of the respective countries.

When the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act of 1890 came into force, vigorous measures were at once taken for the suppression of the disease. Cattle in contact with affected cattle, or that were suspected of having come within the range of infection, were slaughtered, and stringent restrictions were imposed on the movement of cattle in infected districts. In the Dublin district especially, where Pleuro-Pneumonia extensively prevailed among the Dairy Cattle for a series of years, the restrictive measures were necessarily severe. Cattle therein could not be sold in the market, or exported to Great Britain; nor could they be moved to any place in Ireland out of the district, except for slaughter on licence. No movement could take place within the district except on licence from the Veterinary Department; and the lungs of all Dublin cattle slaughtered for any cause whatever were subjected to examination by the Inspectors of the Department.

These measures were ultimately successful, no outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia having occurred in Ireland since the 26th September, 1892. It was deemed prudent, however, to continue restrictions upon the Dublin district for a subsequent period of twelve months, and the restrictions, though gradually modified, were not finally removed until the 30th September, 1893.

During the twelve months prior to that date, the lungs of over 16,000 cattle moved on licences granted by the Veterinary Department and slaughtered in the ordinary course of trade, either in the Dublin Abattoir or in slaughter-houses in the city were carefully examined by Veterinary Inspectors of the Department, and no case of Pleuro-Pneumonia was found amongst them.

In the same period, the lungs of 535 cattle that died, or were slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia in country districts, were transmitted to Dublin and examined by the Inspectors of the Department with a similar satisfactory result.

The following Table shows the number of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia which occurred annually since 1888, in which year, as previously stated, the first Order requiring the slaughter of in-contact cattle was passed.

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.
1888,	181
1889,	108
1890,	95
1891,	133
1892,	86
1893,	Nil.

The total number of cattle slaughtered by the Veterinary Department under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act of 1890, up to the 31st December, 1893, was 10,386, of which 1,093 were found to be diseased.

The total compensation paid by the Department to owners during that period was £136,373 11s. 6d., and the salvage on carcases amounted to £63,481 14s. 7d. The net expenditure for compensation, therefore, was £72,891 16s. 11d.

SWINE FEVER.

This disease has, for a long time, prevailed to a serious extent in Ireland.

The disease was brought under the operation of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and, in the year 1880, certain powers were conferred on Local Authorities to restrict movement of swine in places where their Inspectors ascertained that disease existed, and to have premises on which the disease appeared properly cleansed and disinfected.

In the year 1885 Local Authorities were authorized by Order in Council to carry out the slaughter of affected and of in-contact swine, and to pay compensation out of the local rates.

These powers were, however, seldom exercised. It became evident that the method then adopted for dealing with the disease was quite inadequate, and, in the year 1893, a Departmental Committee was appointed by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the subject of Swine Fever in the United Kingdom.

The recommendations made in the report of that Committee led to the passing of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, which came into force on the 1st November, 1893. This Act provided that any money applicable under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act, 1890, for Pleuro-Pneumonia, should be applicable to Swine Fever, and that the powers exercisable by the Board of Agriculture in Great Britain and the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland with respect to Pleuro-Pneumonia may be exercised with respect to Swine Fever. The compensation to be paid for any animal slaughtered under these powers is the value of the animal immediately before slaughter, or, if affected with disease, one half of the value immediately before it became so affected.

The Act also provides that, after the expiration of the financial year (1893-'94) of the moneys provided by Parliament for the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Accounts under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act, 1890, a sum of not more than £50,000 shall be so provided for Swine Fever in any one year; and that, if in any future financial year the money standing to either of the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Accounts, including the proceeds of the sale of carcasses, is insufficient to defray the costs chargeable on such accounts, the residue shall, in Great Britain, be defrayed out of the local taxation account, and in Ireland out of the General Account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

A very important Order in Council, entitled the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893 was made in pursuance of these provisions for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease. It came into operation on the 1st November, 1893, and applies to the whole of Ireland. This Order will be found at pages 75-82.

As regards the working of the Act relating to Swine Fever, it may be observed that, while only 196 outbreaks of the disease were reported during the ten months from 1st January to 1st November, 1893, 488 suspected outbreaks were reported during the remaining months, November and December. The existence of disease was confirmed in 310 of these cases by the Veterinary Officers of the Department who examined the internal organs of the dead or slaughtered swine.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot and Mouth disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

ANTHRAX.

Twenty-two outbreaks of this disease were reported during the year 1893.

A serious outbreak of Anthrax which caused much alarm in the district occurred in September, 1893, in Enniscorthy Union among cattle belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Lett of Tinnacross. Six of his animals had died before the existence of the disease was suspected and reported.

Mr. Lett and one of his servants while engaged in skinning the carcasses of some of these dead cattle became inoculated with the disease, which unfortunately proved fatal in the case of Mr. Lett.

All the remaining cattle on the farm were slaughtered by order of the Local Authority. The carcasses were destroyed, and a most thorough system of disinfection was carried out. The cause of the outbreak was not definitely ascertained, but it has been attributed to horses imported by Mr. Lett from South America, several of which it is stated died during the voyage and after their arrival in Ireland, of an illness which there is some reason to suppose was of an anthracoid nature.

GLANDERS OR FARCY.

Glanders does not prevail in Ireland to any extent. The number of outbreaks reported during the last four years are :—

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.
1890,	19
1891,	13
1892,	7
1893,	6

RABIES.

The returns of Rabies show a slight decrease in the number of reported cases, as compared with the two preceding years. The figures are :—

Year.	Number of Reported Cases.
1891,	470
1892,	446
1893,	424

There is reason to believe that Rabies did not actually exist in all the cases reported.

SHEEP SCAB.

There is a large decrease in the number of Sheep reported as affected with Sheep Scab in 1893, as compared with the return for the previous year. The figures are :—

Year.	Affected Sheep.
1892,	18,130
1893,	10,358

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE.

March, 1894.

(i.)—ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1878.	26th September, .	Directing that the Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation shall take place only between Sunrise and Sunset,	9
	15th November, .	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Castlebar, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	9
	4th December, .	Do., do., do., Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions, .	10
	5th " .	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions,	10
	31st " .	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf,	10
	31st " .	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station,	10
1879.	21st April, .	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Ballina, Belmullet, Killala, and Swineford into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	11
	26th June, .	Belfast Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Landing Place,	11
	4th July, .	Belfast Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf,	11
	9th August, .	The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879,*	11
	1st December, .	Dublin Port—Ordering that the Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation shall take place in a suitable yard or enclosed place, and not in any public road or thoroughfare,	12
1880.	31st May, .	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	13
1881.	10th October, .	Prohibition of Importation of Animals from Spain and Portugal,	39
1883.	19th February, .	Port of Dublin—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	39
	28th " .	Port of Drogheda—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	40
	2nd March, .	Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	40
	14th " .	Port of Newry—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	40
	5th April, .	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1883, No. IV.—Prohibiting importation of Animals from France,	40
	5th " .	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII.—Modifying the Regulations as to Movement of Animals into and out of areas infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	40
	5th " .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXIII.—The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883,	41
	30th " .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 146—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations with regard to the Movement of Animals into their Districts, with a view to prevent the introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	42
	7th May, .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 174—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Disinfection of hides, offal, &c., of animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease when slaughtered,	43
	15th " .	Port of Warrenpoint—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	43
	2nd August, .	Port of Dundrum—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	43
	9th October, .	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 593—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment,	43
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	15th „ . . .	Port of Waterford.—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain,	66
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(ii.)—LIST of Pleuro-Pneumonia Orders made during the Year 1893, which are no longer in force.

Number.	Date.	Subject.	Date of Revocation Order.
	1893.		1893.
150	20th March, . . .	The Dublin Scheduled Districts Order of 1893,	21st April.
151	21st April, . . .	The Dublin Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1893,	30th September.
152	—	The Dublin Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1893 (Amendment)—Declaring a Pleuro-Pneumonia Scheduled District, comprising the parishes of Rosenthalis, Ardea, and Castlebrack, in the poor law union of Mountmellick, and Queen's County: the townland of Ballymacrossan, in the parish of Geashill, poor law union of Mountmellick, and King's County; the townlands of Ballynasrah, Pigeonhouse, Ballinvalley, Lockclose or Grange, Killeagh, Aghanruth, Danganbeg, Ballylevin, and Ballyavill, in the parish of Geashill, poor law union of Tullamore, and King's County; and the townlands of Millbrook and Finter, in the parish of Ballykean, poor law union of Tullamore, and King's County.	30th September.

PORT OF*—

The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order, 1878, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

Dublin Castle, 25th day of September, 1878.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlebar Poor Law Union,
Newport Poor Law Union,
Westport Poor Law Union,

* An order in this form was sent to every Port in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are inspected.

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	M. MORRIS.
JAMES LOWTHER.	HENRY ORMSBY.
J. D. FITZGERALD.	EDWARD GIBSON.
J. A. LAWSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,
Tobercurry Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LAW.
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.	R. DEASY.
J. MICHEL, G.	JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GIBSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Tobercurry Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united

district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of
December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which, empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey, between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Custom House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Timber Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this
31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:—

All that space or place situate near the Custom House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sallyfield," or "The Sallies-field."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this
31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

The Poor Law Union of Ballina,
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,
The Poor Law Union of Killala, and
The Poor Law Union of Swineford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C. J. D. FITZGERALD.
HEADPORT. HENRY ORMSBY. WATERFORD.
GERALD FITZGIBBON, JR. EDWARD GIBSON.
C. R. BARRY. M. MORRIS. LEINSTER.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act, conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the port of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order":—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of

(a) Under Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, the powers vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 34 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Local Government Board; and it is provided therein that this Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Local Government Board.

the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Dufferin Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the north side of the timber pond adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 9th day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
this 4th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1879 (a).

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Revocation of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1879, are hereby from the making of this Order revoked: but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

5. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a

dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a.) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b.) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c.) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

Cleansing of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk-Vessels.

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

Contamination of Milk.

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a.) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b.) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c.) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

Keeping of Swine.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Registration of Dairymen and others.

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

Acts of Local Authorities.

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C. R. DEASY.

HENRY ORMSBY.

PORT OF DUBLIN.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and entitled the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's command,

T. H. BURKE.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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SCHEDULES.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
COWPER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Parts.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

- PART I.—Preliminary.
- PART II.—Disease.
- PART III.—Disinfection.
- PART IV.—Transit.
- PART V.—Foreign.
- PART VI.—General.

Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs:

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever:

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant:

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway:

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail:

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order:

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

PART II.

Disease.

CHAPTER 1.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcase, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed thereout.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

CHAPTER 2 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle, being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—For Slaughter.

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaugh-

(a) This chapter has been revoked by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, see page 56.

tered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

(e.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement, and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—Out of District.

(i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certifi-

cate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

B.—*Movement into.*

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

C.—*Movement into, from another District.*

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

15.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

16. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 3.—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cowsheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following regulations and not otherwise:

A.—*For Slaughter.*

(a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—*For other Purposes.*

(e.) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—*Out of District.*

(i.) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

(a.) Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

B.—Movement into.

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

C.—Movement into, from another District.

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

Notice of Sheep-Pox.

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within

ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (namely):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcase of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcase in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(a) See the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII., page 40, modifying these Regulations relative to the movement of animals into and out of foot-and-mouth disease infected areas.

(e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(3.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

(4.) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.

26.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

(c.) The provisions of the 84th Section of the Act of 1878 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(a.) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox: or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox: or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox: or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situate to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area: or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

Notice of Sheep-Scab.

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Treatment for Sheep-Scab.

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place, with sheep affected with sheep-scab:

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Articles 52 or 54 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

CHAPTER 6*.—GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Extension of Act of 1878.

34. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):
 Section twenty-nine (slaughter);
 Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
 Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
 Section fifty (powers of police);
 Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);
 Section fifty-two (detention of vessels);
 Section fifty-three (carcasses washed ashore);
 and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

* This Chapter has been revoked by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, see page 70.

**Notice of Glanders or Farcy.*

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy :
 - (2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy ;
- but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Article 52 or other provision of this Order ; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Glanders.

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice, of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

Exemption of Military.

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

Extension of Act of 1878.

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely) :

Section twenty-seven (disease during transit) ;
 Section twenty-eight (infected places) ;
 Section thirty-one (notice of disease) ;
 Section thirty-two (Orders of Council) ;
 Section fifty (powers of police) ;
 Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors) ;
 Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers) ;
 and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Swine-Fever.

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease, supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Swine-Fever.

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Swine-Fever.

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely) :

- (1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

* Revoked by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 70.

† Chapter 7 revoked by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 75.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise :

- (a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.
- (b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.
- (c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.
- (d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.
- (e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved ; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.
- (3.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise :
 - (i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever ; or
 - (ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed ; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply :
 - (a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
 - (b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.
 - (c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.
 - (d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
 - (e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken ; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.
44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(a.) This chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56, and so far as it relates to Swine-Fever by the Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 75.

Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

Disinfection for Swine-Fever.

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

- (a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever : or
- (b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever : or
- (c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever : or
- (d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area : or
- (e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

CHAPTER 8 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSIT.

Special Provisions for these Cases.

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

- (1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place ; or
- (2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale ; or
- (3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit ; or
- (4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water ; or
- (5.) While being on common or uninclosed land ; or
- (6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose ; or
- (7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal ;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely) ;

A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(c.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e.) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(f.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(g.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(h.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(i.) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

C.—Swine-Fever.

(j.) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(k.) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(l.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(m.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

D.—Animals not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever.

(n.) All animals being in or on the market, fair,

(a.) This Regulation has been revoked by the Animals (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1891, page 64.

(b.) This Chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to (i.) Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56; (ii.) Glanders, by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 70; (iii.) Swine Fever, by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 75.

sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(o.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(p.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 9 (b).—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 53 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

(f.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(g.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(h.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(a.) This Chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to Glanders and Swine Fever by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, see page 70, and by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 75.

(b.) This Chapter has been revoked so far as it relates to (i.) Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56; (ii.) Glanders, by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 70; (iii.) Swine Fever, by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 75.

(j.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(k.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(iii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

CHAPTER 10 (a).—REMOVAL OF DUNG OR OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting-vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

CHAPTER 11 (b).—CARCASSES.

Disposal.

55.—(1.) The carcase of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

56. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

CHAPTER 12 (a).—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcase of a diseased animal is found, shall not, by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

59. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

PART III.

Disinfection.

CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the larding of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(2.) Chapters 12 and 13 revoked by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, so far as they relate to Swine Fever.

- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

62.—(1.) A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-Boxes.

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and
- (ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, and other Vehicles.

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to

the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows :

- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : and
- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument : but
- (ii.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows :
- (c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle : then
- (d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage,

or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows :

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

Obligation on Occupiers.

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

Lairs, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.

76.—(1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting ports shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

PART IV.

Transit.

CHAPTER 21.—TRANSIT BY WATER:

Fittings of Vessels.

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

Overcrowding.

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

Shorn Sheep.

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Gangways for Sheep-Pens.

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

Detention.

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 22.—SHIPPING AND UNSHIPPING PLACES.

Water.

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food.

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve,

CHAPTER 23.—PORTAL INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BROUGHT FOR TRANSIT BY SEA.

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector at such port or place, and be satisfied that, as far as the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, have given a certificate to that effect, in the Form II. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, and unless such animal is accompanied with a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals granted by a Licensing Officer duly appointed in the Form III. set forth in the Fifth Schedule; and such licence whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand it.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for a Licensing Officer to grant a licence for the shipment of any animal for exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, unless he shall have previously received a certificate from an Inspector duly appointed in that behalf, that such animal is, as far as he, the Inspector, can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, free from disease.

(3.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(4.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, or Licensing Officer, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being so inspected, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector, to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(5.) Each animal, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by either the Inspector or Licensing Officer, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(6.) The Licensing Officer, when granting a licence for movement as hereinbefore provided, shall give to the person applying for such licence, together with the licence, a duplicate, thereof, and such duplicate, whenever required, shall be handed by the person in charge of the licensed animal to the master of the vessel in which such animal shall be shipped or to any person authorized by such master to demand and receive it.

(7.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal, in respect of which a licence for movement, and a duplicate thereof, shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(8.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

CHAPTER 24.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

Trucks, Horse-Boxes, or other Vehicles.

85. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof, shall, on order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper

(a) See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, page 47, which revokes this Article and substitutes other provisions.

(b) Orders have since been made prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal, France, Norway, Malta, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. See pages 39, 40, 51, 55, 64, 65, and 66.

(c) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1888, No. II., page 55, prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Belgium.

(d) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889, page 55, prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the German Empire.

quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

Overcrowding.

86. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

87. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 25.—OFFENCES.

88. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway-truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 26.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

89. The railway companies working the railways named in the Sixth Schedule shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

PART V.

Foreign.

CHAPTER 27.—PROHIBITION.

90.—(1.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed:

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.

The Dominions of the King of Italy.

The Principality of Montenegro.

The Principality of Roumania.

The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.

The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (b).

(2.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed:

Belgium (c).

The German Empire (d).

CHAPTER 28.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

Ports having Foreign Animals' Wharves.

91. The following are the ports at which parts are at the date of this Order, by special Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, defined as foreign animals' wharves:

Dublin.

Belfast.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

92. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Time for Slaughter.

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

Movement.

94.—(1.) No carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 29.—QUARANTINE.

Port having Quarantine Station.

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a part is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, defined as a foreign animals' quarantine station :

Dublin.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions :

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(a.) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890 (page 56), prohibiting the importation of animals from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

(b.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892 (page 65), prohibiting the importation of animals from Denmark.

(c.) See Importation of Animals Order, 1886, No. II. (page 51), prohibiting the importation of animals from Norway.

(d.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1892, No. II. (page 66), prohibiting the importation of animals from Sweden.

(e.) See Order in Council, dated 10th October, 1881 (page 39), prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

Disinfection.

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 30.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.

Countries specified.

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America (See note a.)

Denmark. (See note b.)

Norway. (" c.)

Sweden. (" d.)

Spain, Portugal. (See note e.)

Place of Landing.

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following :

Belfast.

Dublin.

(2.) Those foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

Conditions of Landing.

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions :

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 102, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

- (2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—
- (a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and
- (b.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Twelve Hours' Detention.

105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Examination and Consequences.

106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

A.—Cattle-Plague.

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the In-

spector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

E.—Swine-Fever.

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

(4.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

Continuance of one Cargo.

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Movement.

110.—(1.) No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

Landing of other Foreign Animals.

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.*

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.†

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 33.—SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Other Animals with Foreign Animals.

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

Foreign Animals injured on Voyage.

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

Carcases.

119.—(1). If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

* See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1891, No. II. (page 65), prohibiting the importation of Cattle from the Channel Islands, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

† See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1891 (page 65), prohibiting the importation of Cattle from the Isle of Man, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

‡ See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II. (page 51), revoking this Chapter and containing further provisions on the subject.

(2.) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

General Power of Detention.

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authorities and Police.

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

PART VI.

General.

CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.‡

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

(page 65), prohibiting the importation of Cattle from the Channel

Islands, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

† See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1891 (page 65), prohibiting the importation of Cattle from the Isle of Man, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

‡ See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II. (page 51), revoking this Chapter and containing further provisions on the subject.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

*Forms.**

135.—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, as far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.†

136. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Food and Water during Detention.

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

* Articles 135 and 136 have been revoked so far as they relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine Fever by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56, and by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 75. Article 136 has also been revoked so far as it relates to Glanders by the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893. See page 70.

† See Article 16 of the Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1893, and Article 19 of the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, pages 67 and 70, as to ascertainment of value of animals slaughtered under those Orders.

Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspectors, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 36.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

Withholding of Compensation.

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.†

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

Record of Slaughter.

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Returns of Expenditure.

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local

Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this
31st day of May, 1880.

MONCK. R. DEASY. ROBT. R. WARREN.
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R. R. DOWSE.
HENRY ORMSBY. GERALD FITZGIBBON, JR.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1.)*

Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague [or pleuro pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or swine-fever] to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pig-sty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(2.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(3.)*

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(4.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(5.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

(6.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pig-sty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I

* These forms have been revoked so far as regards Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56.

have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the pig-sty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18
(Signed) A.B.

(7.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers in Cattle Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [or the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that cow-

shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this day of , 18
(Signed) A.B.

(8.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1), as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18
(Signed) A.B.

*Forms of Movement Licence.**

(1.)

Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

in charge of

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

* See new forms of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890 (page 56).

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, G.H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) , hereby license the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of those animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-house to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(2.)*

Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No.

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a) at

to (d) at

for the purpose of (b)

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

Conditions indorsed on licence (c)

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that those animals should be moved out of the under-mentioned infected place for the purpose of (b) , hereby license the removal of those animals out of that infected place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indorsed on this licence (c).

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved (d).

This Licence is available for (e) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18

No Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition with this Licence.

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(b) Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, as the case may be.

(c) The conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed to be indorsed on this licence by the person granting the same.

(d) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.

(e) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(3.)*

Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No.

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (a) at

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

* See new forms of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia, given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890 (page 56).

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) , hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (a) but not being within a place infected with (a)

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority this licence must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there is also requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved are situate indorsed on or referring to this licence.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (b) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(b) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(4.)*

Movement of Animals out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the area infected with (a)

at

to (b)

at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

I, G. H. of

, being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) , and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) , and having satisfied myself that the place where the animals are is not comprised within a place infected with (a) hereby license the removal of those animals out of the under-mentioned infected area to the under-mentioned place or premises.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

Description of the Infected Area.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the person to whom the Animals are to be moved (b).

This Licence is available for (c) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(b) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.

(c) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(5.)*

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Cattle seized as having been found affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

Licence to remove cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of cattle

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining, or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

I, A.B. of

, the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned cattle to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia while (a) , and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The cattle moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle.

Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Cattle are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Cattle were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or in course of being moved by land or by water; or being on common or uninclosed land; or being in cow-shed, field, yard, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the cattle, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining, or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to fine and imprisonment.

* See new forms of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890 (page 56).

(6.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Animals seized as having been found affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

Licence to remove animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

I, A. B. of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned animals to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while (a) , and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed)_____

(Address)_____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place ; or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale ; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit ; or in course of being moved by land or by water ; or being on common or uninclosed land ; or being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose ; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(7.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Swine seized as having been found affected with Swine-Fever in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

Licence to remove swine affected with swine-fever, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

No. .

I, A. B. of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned swine to be affected with swine-fever while (a) and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The swine moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine.

Number and Description of the Swine to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Swine are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Swine were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed)_____

(Address)_____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place ; or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale ; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit ; or in course of being moved by land or by water ; or being on common or uninclosed land ; or being in a shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for any other purpose ; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the swine, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

Movement to a Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard of Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules, that have been seized in consequence of being illegally moved or exposed.

* No.

* No.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____ being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union, of _____, and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having seized the under-mentioned suspected (a) _____, while (b) _____, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned (c) _____ such (c) _____ being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

at

The animals, horses, asses, or mules moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, horses, asses, or mules.

Number and Description of the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules to be moved.	Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard to which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (d) o'clock this day, *and no longer.*

(Signed)_____

(Address)_____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(b) Exposed in a market, fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale; or in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or being carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or being carried, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway not so fenced or situated so that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or grazing on pasture being on the sides of a highway, as the case may be.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

FORM FOR USE BY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 132 OF THE ORDER.
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

Poor Law Union of _____ Electoral Division of _____
Townland of _____ Constabulary District of _____

Name of Occupier_____ Extent of Farm_____ Number of Animals affected_____

RECORD of each Head of Cattle ordered to be Slaughtered or Reserved for Observation and Treatment pursuant to Directions under the 30th Section of the Act of 1878.

Date of the Order for slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Execution of the Order for slaughter.	Name of Premises on which the affected Animal was found, and of the Parish in which situated.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal, whether Bull, Cow, Ox, Heifer, Calf, or Sheep, and all other particulars.	Age.	State Disease, if diseased, or whether slaughtered by reason of having been in contact with Diseased Animals.	Whether ordered to be Buried or not.	Value of the Animal, if diseased, immediately before it was affected.	Value of Animal, if not diseased immediately before it was slaughtered.	Date of Valuation.	Whether value ascertained by Inspector or by Arbitration.	If Value ascertained by Arbitration, Names of Arbitrators.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation payable to the Owner for each animal Slaughtered or Reserved for Observation and Treatment.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.

I, _____ the Inspector appointed under the above-named Act, do hereby declare that the statements contained in this Return are correct.

Inspector.

Poor Law Union of

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

LIST OF PAYMENTS made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of _____ 18__, as Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Cattle, and Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers under the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Orders made thereunder.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.											
Date of Order for Payment.	Date of Execution of Order for Slaughter.	Name and Address of Owner of Slaughtered Animal.	Description of Animal.	Amount of Compensation actually paid by the Guardians to the Owner.	Amount, if any, realized by Guardians by disposal of Carcase.	Net Expenditure of the Guardians (being the difference between the sums set forth in the two previous columns).	Amount claimed by the Guardians from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (being half the amount set forth in Column 7, or the whole in any case in which it can be claimed under Sec. 84 of the Act).	Remuneration and Allowances to Inspector and other Officers.											
		Name.	Address.	Bull.	Cow.	Ox.	Heifer.	Calv.	Sheep.										
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Name of Inspector, Amounts paid to Inspector, £ Dates of Payment, * Period for which above payment was made, Name of other Officer (if any), Amount paid to such Officer, Date of Payment, * Period for which above payment was made, Total of above Payments, £ ——— Amount of Repayment } £ claimed (being one-half of)
																			* If the remuneration to Inspector or other Officer is by the week or month, state the weeks or months for which payment is made. If the remuneration is by the case, state the particulars and date of each case.
Add Total Amount of Remuneration to Inspector and other Officer } as set forth in Column 9, and Amount claimed, }																			REMARKS.
Gross Total of Expenditure and Amount claimed, }																			

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

To
The Chief or Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

Chairman of the Board of Guardians.
Clerk of the Union.
Date.

(a) THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.—FORM I.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR
LICENCE FOR THE REM
EXPOR

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND
 OVAL OF ANIMALS FOR
 TATION.

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the Port of _____ in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain.

examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, and about being exported from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain; and I hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that, as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease.

Signature of Inspector _____

SCHEDULE.

Description of Animals.	Number of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.	Observations.
	In Writing.	In Figures.		
Cattle, . . .				
Sheep, . . .				
Swine, . . .				
Goats, . . .				
Ruminant Animals not described as above,				
Total No. of Animals, .				

Signature of Applicant _____

Residence _____

Dated this the _____ day of _____ 18

To the Licensing Officer in Charge in behalf of the Veterinary
Department at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.

(To be annexed to Form I.)

No. _____

Port of _____

— day of — 18

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above named Port in Ireland, have

FORM III.—LICENCE FOR EXPORTATION.

(To be annexed to Forms I. and II.)

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, having received the above Certificate of health that the Animal or Animals set forth in the Schedule attached thereto, is or are free from disease, do hereby license its or their removal in the Vessel hereunder set forth, on this the day of 18 from the Port of in Ireland, to the Port of in Great Britain.

Signature of Licensing Officer—

Name of Vessel_____

Name of Owner of Vessel—

Date of Sailing_____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or
(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

(a.) See The Animals Ireland (Amendment) Order of 1886, page 47, by which an amended Schedule is provided.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

RAILWAY STATIONS at which WATER is to be provided for ANIMALS.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Abbeyleix,	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Cork,	Cork and Macroom.
Antrim,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Cork (Glanmire),	Great Southern and Western.
Antrim,	Great Northern.	Crookstown Road,	Cork and Macroom.
Ardrahan,	Athenry and Ennis.	Croom,	Great Southern and Western.
Arklow,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.	Crossdoney,	Midland Great Western.
Armagh,	Great Northern.	Crossgar,	Belfast and County Down.
Armagh,	Newry and Armagh.	Croughwell,	Athenry and Ennis.
Athboy,	Midland Great Western.	Crumlin,	Great Northern.
Athenry,	Athenry and Ennis.	Crusheen,	Athenry and Ennis.
Athenry,	Midland Great Western.	Cullybackey,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Athlone,	Great Southern and Western.	Donamon,	Midland Great Western.
Athlone,	Midland Great Western.	Downpatrick,	Belfast and County Down.
Athy,	Great Southern and Western.	Drogheda,	Great Northern.
Attanagh,	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Dromod,	Midland Great Western.
Aughrim,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.	Dromore Road,	Great Northern.
Bagnalstown,	Great Southern and Western.	Drumree,	Midland Great Western.
Balbriggan,	Great Northern.	Dublin (Amiens-street),	Great Northern.
Balla,	Midland Great Western.	Dublin (King's-bridge),	Great Southern and Western.
Ballaghaderin,	Midland Great Western.	Dundalk,	Great Northern.
Ballina,	Midland Great Western.	Dundalk Store,	Great Northern.
Ballinasloe,	Midland Great Western.	Dundrum (Down),	Belfast and County Down.
Ballinlerry,	Great Northern.	Dundrum (Dublin),	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Ballybay,	Great Northern.	Dundrum (Co. Tipperary),	Great Southern and Western.
Ballybrophy,	Great Southern and Western.	Dungannon,	Great Northern.
Ballyglunin,	Athenry and Tuam.	Dungarvan,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Ballyhale,	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Dunleer,	Great Northern.
Ballyhaunis,	Midland Great Western.	Dunmanway,	West Cork.
Ballymena,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Edenderry,	Midland Great Western.
Ballymote,	Midland Great Western.	Edgeworthstown,	Midland Great Western.
Ballyragget,	Waterford and Central Ireland.	Enfield,	Midland Great Western.
Ballyshannon,	Great Northern.	Ennis,	Athenry and Ennis.
Ballywillan,	Midland Great Western.	Ennis,	Waterford and Limerick.
Ballywilliam,	Great Southern and Western.	Enniscorthy,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Banbridge,	Great Northern.	Enniskillen,	Great Northern.
Bandon,	Cork and Bandon.	Farranfore,	Great Southern and Western.
Bandon,	West Cork.	Fermoy,	Great Southern and Western.
Bansha,	Waterford and Limerick.	Fintona,	Great Northern.
Beauparc,	Great Northern.	Float,	Midland Great Western.
Belfast,	Belfast and County Down.	Foxford,	Midland Great Western.
Belfast,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Galway,	Midland Great Western.
Belfast,	Great Northern.	Geashill,	Great Southern and Western.
Belfast (to Scotch Stations.)	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Gibbstown,	Midland Great Western.
Belleek,	Great Northern.	Glasslough,	Great Northern.
Bieragh,	Great Northern.	Gooldscross,	Great Southern and Western.
Birdhill,	Great Southern and Western.	Gorey,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Birdhill,	Waterford and Limerick.	Gort,	Athenry and Ennis.
Borris,	Great Southern and Western.	Gowran,	Great Southern and Western.
Boyle,	Midland Great Western.	Greenore,	Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore.
Broadstone, Dublin,	Midland Great Western.	Greystones,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Bruree,	Great Southern and Western.	Harcourt-street, Dublin,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Buncrana,	Londonderry and Lough Swilly.	Hazlelatch,	Great Southern and Western.
Bundoran,	Great Northern.	Hill of Down,	Midland Great Western.
Bundoran Junction,	Great Northern.	Hillsborough,	Great Northern.
Buttevant,	Great Southern and Western.	Horseleap,	Midland Great Western.
Cabra,	Great Southern and Western.	Inniskeen,	Great Northern.
Cahir,	Waterford and Limerick.	Irvinestown,	Great Northern.
Carberry,	Midland Great Western.	Kanturk,	Great Southern and Western.
Carlow,	Great Southern and Western.	Kells,	Great Northern.
Carrickfergus,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Kesh,	Great Northern.
Carrickhue,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Kilcock,	Midland Great Western.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Midland Great Western.	Kilberry,	Great Southern and Western.
Carrick-on-Suir,	Waterford and Limerick.	Kilcrea,	Cork and Macroom.
Castlebar,	Midland Great Western.	Kildare,	Great Southern and Western.
Castlebellingham,	Great Northern.	Kilkenny,	Great Southern and Western.
Castleblayney,	Great Northern.	Kilkenny,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Castledawson,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Killagan,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Castlereagh,	Midland Great Western.	Killaloe,	Waterford and Limerick.
Castletown,	Midland Great Western.	Killarney,	Great Southern and Western.
Castletownroche,	Great Southern and Western.	Killeagh,	Great Southern and Western.
Cavan,	Great Northern.	Killucan,	Midland Great Western.
Cavan,	Midland Great Western.	Killylea,	Great Northern.
Charleville,	Great Southern and Western.	Kilmacthomas,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Clara,	Great Southern and Western.	Kilmainham Wood,	Midland Great Western.
Clara,	Midland Great Western.	Kilmallock,	Great Southern and Western.
Claremorris,	Midland Great Western.	Kilmessin,	Midland Great Western.
Clones,	Great Northern.	Kingscourt,	Midland Great Western.
Clonmel,	Waterford and Limerick.	Kinsale,	Cork and Bandon.
Cloughjordan,	Great Southern and Western.	Kinsale,	Cork and Kinsale.
Coleraine,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Knockcroghery,	Midland Great Western.
Comber,	Belfast and County Down.	Knocklong,	Great Southern and Western.
Cookstown,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Larne,	Carrickfergus and Larne.
Cootehill,	Great Northern.	Liffey Junction,	Midland Great Western.
Cork,	Cork and Bandon.	Limavady,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Cork,	Cork and Kinsale.	Limerick,	Great Southern and Western.
		Limerick,	Waterford and Limerick.
		Limerick Junction,	Great Southern and Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Limerick Junction, . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Patrick's Well, . . .	Waterford and Limerick.
Lisburn, . . .	Great Northern.	Portadown, . . .	Great Northern.
Lismore, . . .	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.	Portarlinton, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Lisnaskea, . . .	Great Northern.	Poyntzpass, . . .	Great Northern.
Londonderry, . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Randalstown, . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry and Lough Swilly.	Rathdrum, . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Londonderry, . . .	Great Northern.	Rathkeale, . . .	Rathkeale and Newcastle.
Londonderry (to Scotch Stations).	Carrickfergus and Larne.	Rathmore, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Longford, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Roscommon, . . .	Midland Great Western.
Lurgan, . . .	Great Northern.	Roscrea, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Macroom, . . .	Cork and Macroom.	Rush, . . .	Great Northern.
Magherafelt, . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Saintfield, . . .	Belfast and County Down.
Mallow, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Sallins, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Markethill, . . .	Newry and Armagh.	Scarva, . . .	Great Northern.
Maryborough, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Shillelagh, . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Maynooth, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Skibbereen, . . .	Ilen Valley.
Midleton, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Skerries, . . .	Great Northern.
Milford, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Sligo, . . .	Midland Great Western.
Millstreet, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Strabane, . . .	Great Northern.
Moate, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Stradbally, . . .	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Mogeely, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Stranorlar, . . .	Finn Valley.
Monaghan, . . .	Great Northern.	Streamstown, . . .	Midland Great Western.
Monasterevan, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Tandragee, . . .	Great Northern.
Moneymore, . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Templemore, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Mountrath, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Thomastown, . . .	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Mullingar, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Thurles, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Multyfarnham, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Tinahely, . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Navan, . . .	Great Northern.	Tipperary, . . .	Waterford and Limerick.
Navan, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Toome, . . .	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Nenagh, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Tralee, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Newbridge, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Trew and Moy, . . .	Great Northern.
Newcastle (Co. Limerick)	Rathkeale and Newcastle.	Trim, . . .	Midland Great Western.
Newry, . . .	Newry, Warrenpoint, and Ros-trevor.	Tuam, . . .	Athenry and Tuam.
Newry, . . .	Newry and Armagh.	Tubber, . . .	Athenry and Ennis.
Newry, Main Line, . . .	Great Northern.	Tullamore, . . .	Great Southern and Western.
Newtownards, . . .	Belfast and County Down.	Tynan and Caledon, . . .	Great Northern.
Newtownstewart, . . .	Great Northern.	Victoria Bridge, . . .	Great Northern.
Nobber, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Virginia Road, . . .	Great Northern.
North Wall Stations, {	London and North-Western.	Warrenpoint, . . .	Newry, Warrenpoint, and Ros-trevor.
Dublin, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Waterford, . . .	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Oldcastle, . . .	Great Northern.	Waterford, . . .	Waterford and Limerick.
Omagh, . . .	Great Northern.	Waterford, . . .	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Oranmore, . . .	Midland Great Western.	Westport, . . .	Midland Great Western.
Ovoca, . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.	Wexford, . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Pallas, . . .	Waterford and Limerick.	Wicklow, . . .	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Parsoustown, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Wilkinstown, . . .	Midland Great Western.
Patrick's Well, . . .	Great Southern and Western.	Woodlawn, . . .	Midland Great Western.
		Youghal, . . .	Great Southern and Western.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

MONCK.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R.

WHEREAS, by an Order dated the 20th day of June, 1881, and made by the Lord Lieutenant, by the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," it was ordered that in the said Order words should have the same meaning as in the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and that, notwithstanding anything in the Animals (Ireland) Order, from and immediately after the 1st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, animals brought from Spain or Portugal should not be landed in Ireland except at a foreign animals' wharf for slaughter.

Now We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. The said Order of the 20th day of June, 1881, is hereby revoked.

II. Notwithstanding anything in the Animals (Ireland) Order, no animal brought from Spain or Portugal shall be landed in Ireland.

III. This Order shall take effect on and from the 2nd day of November, 1881.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 10th day of October, 1881.

O'Hagan, C.

Henry Ormsby.

O'Connor Don.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of

landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 19th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, *C.* W. H. F. Cogan.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of
February, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

Schedule to above Order.

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin
Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Commencement.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Declarations.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21 (*Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned

in the declaration, or by his agent authorized in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by those Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a licence for the movement of animals, and the forms of licence numbered (3) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

Delivery of Certificates and Declarations.

3. (a.) A movement licence is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereon to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence shall deliver the certificate and the declarations or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

Exemption from indorsement of Licences.

(See note *).

4. Articles 20 (c) and 21 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the licence referring to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be indorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animals, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

Regulations as to Animals brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for sale within the Dublin Metropolis.

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Cabra Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Amiens-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the hereinbefore-mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan.

Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B., of _____, in the county of _____, being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [or I, C.D., of _____, in the county of _____, being the agent authorized for this purpose by A.B., of _____, in the county of _____, the owner of the under-mentioned animals], do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____.

[To be signed] A.B.

Number and Description of Animals above referred to.

Cattle _____

Sheep _____

Goats _____

Swine _____

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.)

Caution (to be printed on the form).—A person making a declaration false in any material particular or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence.

(a.) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

Caution.

Persons acting without such a licence where such a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals inserted in the licence must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the licence is granted.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878,"

* Articles 4, 5, and 6, of this Order have been revoked.

and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as **THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.**

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter. Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the district of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(i.) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(ii.) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a licence of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

Offences.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 146.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as **THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.**

Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.

3.*—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area:

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

* This Article has been revoked by Order No. 593, page 43.

Offences.

6. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 30th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Edward Sullivan, *M.R.*
Henry Ormsby. W. M. Johnson.
A. M. Porter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, offal, or other part of a carcase found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, offal, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, offal, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 7th day of May, 1883.

H. Law, *C.* Edward Sullivan, *M.R.*
C. R. Barry. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*
W. M. Johnson.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 233.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Warrenpoint, a notice to

the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of May,
1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 406.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dundrum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August,
1883.

By Their Excellencies' command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 593.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

Power for a Local Authority to prohibit Movement into their District.

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals or any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting

movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area ; and

- (ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (*interpretation*) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883, the term Animals shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883, AMENDMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, *M.R., C.S.*
C. R. Barry, *L.J.A., C.S.* C. Palles, *C.B., C.S.*
M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.
W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (*Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise :

- (i.) For the movement into the infected place there must be a Licence of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situate.
- (ii.) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

Production of Licences ; Names and Addresses.

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Offences

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it,

knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, *M.R., C.S.*
C. R. Barry, *L.J.A., C.S.* C. Palles, *C.B., C.S.*
M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.
W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

PORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of
December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Lagan Bank-road, in Cromac Ward, in the town of Belfast ; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Duncrue, off Whitla-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast ; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast ; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 961.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :

Slaughter by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

1. Where a Local Authority is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Privy Council to put in operation the provisions of this order, but not otherwise, such Local Authority may—

(a.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered ; or

(b.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine being or having been in the same shed or herd or flock or pigsty, or in contact, with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered.

(c.) Provided, that if the owner of an animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to slaughter that animal except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council first obtained.

Compensation.

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union funds, pay compensation as follows for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine slaughtered under the authority of this Order :

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the compensation shall be its value immediately before it became so affected ;

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Application of General Provisions.

3. The provisions of Section 30 of the Act of 1878 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*), shall apply to the case of an animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

Movement of Diseased or suspected Animals for Slaughter.

4. Where the slaughter under the authority of this Order of diseased or suspected animals in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Places in the District of a Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient, animals affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease may, notwithstanding anything in The Animals (Ireland) Order be moved out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place and area on a highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of being slaughtered in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise :

(a.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved with a Licence of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased or suspected animals with other animals during the movement.

(b.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(c.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 70 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the movement of an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent in writing of that other Local Authority or a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

Extent.

5. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Interpretation.

6. Terms in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

7. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of March, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. Drogheda.
O'Connor Don. A. M. Porter, M.R.
John Naish.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C., L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Wexford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard in the joint occupation of Mr. John Bacon, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company (Limited), situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.

PORT OF LIMERICK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland)

Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Limerick shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 21st day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 973.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows :

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Coleraine, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of August, 1884.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

PORT OF LONDONDERRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Londonderry shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, which are situate on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.
2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacthomas Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C. W. H. F. Cogan.
M. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton.
Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacthomas Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act :

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals), Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District :

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £135 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum ; and the Kilmacthomas Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1886.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

J. T. BALL, L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

IV. The "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1884, No. VII.," is hereby revoked, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of February, 1886.

M. Morris.

Robert R. Warren.

Gerald FitzGibbon.

A. M. Porter.

John Naish.

Hugh Holmes.

E. R. King-Harman.

John Monroe.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 23 (Portal Inspection of Animals brought for Transit by Sea), Article 84 of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 23, Article 84, of that Order, namely:—

Chapter 23:—Portal Inspection of Animals brought for transit by Sea.

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Schedule hereto, have given a certificate to that effect, and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(2.) Inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(3.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, over-driven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner, or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(4.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(5.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(6.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

2. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order, hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order hereby revoked.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 11th day of May, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, General.

John Naish, C.
S. Woulfe Flanagan.
P. J. Keenan.

R. Dowse.
Samuel Walker.
J. Lentaigue.

SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Port of _____

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the sub-

joined Schedule, for exportation from the above named Port in Ireland, to the Port of Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Writing.	In Figures.	
Cattle, . . .			
Sheep, . . .			
Swine, . . .			
Goats, . . .			
Euminant Animals not described as above, . . .			
Total No. of Animals, .			

Exd. by

Signature of Applicant _____

Residence _____

Dated this the _____ day of _____ 18

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENCE FOR EXPORTATION.

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby license its or their removal, on this the _____ day of _____ 18 _____ from the above named Port in Ireland, to the above named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector, _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds ; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

PORT OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

- 1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
- 2. The Order dated the 31st day of October, 1885, relating to the port of Cork is hereby revoked.
- 3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of May, 1886.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred street, and having an exit at Penrose-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Short Title.

- 1. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

Extent.

- 2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

- 3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Interpretation.

- 4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 :

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886 :

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886 :

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine :

Carcase means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and part of such a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and includes meat, biscuits, or other substance commonly used for food of dogs.

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding, or otherwise, for or about animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs :

Article, means Article of this Order :

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Extension of Acts of 1878 to 1886.

5. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 (namely):

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease) ;

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders of Council) ;

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police) ;

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors) ;

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter) ;

Section eight of the Act of 1886 (definition of animals) ;

and of all other Sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Duty of Police on Notice of Rabies.

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule being affected with rabies, or with disease supposed to be rabies, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule affected with rabies, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such rabies, according to the information received by him, exists, or

is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Rabies.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse), to remove or deface any such placard.

Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

(a.) For providing for the muzzling of dogs :

(b.) For providing for the keeping of dogs under proper control by the owner or person in charge thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by such Regulations :

(c.) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal, including slaughter, of stray dogs, or of dogs not muzzled, or of dogs not being kept under proper control in the manner prescribed by such Regulations :

(d.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereat.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement for Rabies.

11. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

(a.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies ;

(b.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, in which rabies exists, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule that has been in contact with or in the same kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with a dog or with an animal or with a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies ;

(c.) For regulating the taking out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about a dog, or for or about an animal, or for or about a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies ;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any General Order in Council for the time being in force ; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as rabies exists, in the judgment of the Local Authority, in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:

- (a.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, used for or about dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies:
- (b.) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies on land otherwise than on a railway:
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected:
- (d.) For providing that such places, utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles, should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected on account of rabies is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Slaughter in Rabies.

14.—(1.) Where a person having a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice in respect of any dog or animal or horse or ass or mule, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, serve on the owner of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it forthwith.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule was not affected with rabies.

Post-mortem Examination.

15.—(1.) Where a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies, or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, previous to the disposal of the carcase, cause a post-mortem ex-

amination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf, who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, for their information, the result of such examination.

(2.) Where the power of causing a post-mortem examination under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner or the person in charge of such carcase shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Disposal of Carcases.

16.—(1.) The carcase of every dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule—

- (a.) that has died of rabies; or
- (b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with rabies;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where, under this Article, a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, or with a Licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcases of Dogs buried on Account of Rabies.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any dog that has been buried on account of rabies.

Weekly Returns as to Rabies.

18. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District rabies, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

20.—(1.) Every person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Offences.

21.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog or as regards the keeping of a dog under proper control in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a show or exhibition of a dog or dogs is held in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person holding such show or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the show or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee or person for the time being in charge of each dog exposed thereat, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, such last-mentioned person knowing the show or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a dog, or an animal, or a horse, ass, mule, or the carcase of a dog, or of an animal, or of a horse, ass, or mule is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcase, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order by clipping or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface or obliterate any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on a dog or on an animal, or on a horse, ass, or mule, as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Saving for Dogs Act, 1871, and other Acts.

22. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of The Dogs Act, 1871, or any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purpose.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle
this 16th day of October, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.*
Michl. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton, *C.S.*
Hugh Holmes. John Monroe.
J. Lentaigne.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1886—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from the Kingdom of Norway.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin
Castle, the 10th day of November, 1886.

Ashbourne, *C.* J. A. Lawson.
Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Robert R. Warren.
C. R. Barry. George A. C. May. John Naish.
Arthur Kavanagh. John Monroe.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT
ORDER OF 1886.—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. Chapter 35 (Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities) of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 35 of that Order, namely :—

Chapter 35.—Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely :— that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer, or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

*132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animal as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II."

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of December, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, <i>General.</i>	Ashbourne, <i>C.</i>
M. E. Hicks-Beach.	J. A. Lawson.
P. J. Keenan.	Hugh Holmes.
John Monroe.	John Young.

PORT OF DUNDALK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundalk shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Soldier's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.

* This Article has been revoked so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, page 56

PORT OF DUNDRUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundrum shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situate on the quay at Dundrum.

PORT OF GREENORE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Greenore shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the lines of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.

PORT OF LARNE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases

(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Larne shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, situate at the terminus of their railway, at the quay, Larne Harbour.

PORT OF WESTPORT.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Westport shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A pen with concrete floor, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Westport, situate on the quay at Westport.

PORT OF COLERAINE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals

(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Coleraine shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Coleraine, situate on the quay at Coleraine.

PORT OF NEWRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Newry, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens, in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate in the town of Newry, at each side of William-street, close to Dublin Bridge and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railways.

PORT OF PORTRUSH.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals

(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order; and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Portrush, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Company (Limited) of Portrush, situate at Kerr-street, Portrush.

PORT OF BALLINA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Ballina, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens forming a portion of a yard belonging to the Moy Commissioners of Ballina, situate on the Quay on the river Moy, near the town of Ballina.

PORT OF DROGHEDA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals

Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Drogheda shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order ; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company, situate in St. Laurence's Gate Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda, described as follows :—

- No. 1, or "Gas Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 2, or "Mill Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet Quay, and opening into Steam Packet Quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Malta.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of January, 1888.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General*, Ashbourne, C.
Meath. Arthur James Balfour.
Arthur Kavanagh. John Monroe.
J. G. Gibson. Ion T. Hamilton.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal brought from the Kingdom of Belgium.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of May, 1888.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton. P. J. Keenan.
Peter O'Brien.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1889.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWARD SAXE-WEIMAR, *General*.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Animals from Germany prohibited.

I. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the German Empire shall not be landed in Ireland.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1889.

JOHN MONROE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1890.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in
Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Animals brought from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America shall not be landed in Ireland, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 2nd day of August, 1890.

W. H. F. Cogan. Gerald Fitzgibbon.
West Ridgeway. J. Murphy.

(No. 90.)

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1890.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

ZETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Act of 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890:

The Acts of 1878 to 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890:

Infected Place means a Place for the time being a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1878:

Infected Area means an Area for the time being an Infected Area under the Act of 1878:

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether cattle of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition:

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition:

Landing-place for foreign animals means any dock, quay, wharf, or other place approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the landing of, and includes any lands, buildings, or premises so approved for the lairage of, foreign animals not subject to slaughter or quarantine:

Carcase means the carcase of a head of cattle, and includes part of such a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part, of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

6. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders and parts of Orders revoked by this Order, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, unless altered or revoked by such Local Authority, remain in force for such time and in such manner as if this Order had not been made: Provided that nothing in any such Regulations shall in any way prohibit, regulate, or apply to the movement of any head of cattle which is moved with and in accordance with the conditions of a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

Duty of Police on Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

7. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a head of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such pleuro-pneumonia, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1890, and any Order thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

No Movement into or out of Infected Place or Infected Area without Licence.

9. No cattle shall be moved into or out of an Infected Place or an Infected Area except with the Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same, and such cattle shall not be moved except in accordance with the conditions contained in such Licence.

Public Sales in Infected Areas.

10. No public sale of cattle shall be held in an Infected Area, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council, and subject to the conditions contained in such Licence.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

11.—(i.) Any Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of Pleuro-Pneumonia into their District, make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement, by land or by water, of cattle into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be deputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

(ii.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of cattle into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any head of cattle so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not extend to any such head of cattle moved by railway through such last-mentioned District without untrucking.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Cattle within their District.

12. Any Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of Pleuro-Pneumonia, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle in the whole of their District, or in any part or parts thereof.

Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

13.—(i.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be deemed to apply to the movement of—

- (a.) Cattle into a Cattle-Plague infected place; or
- (b.) Cattle into a Pleuro-Pneumonia infected place or area; or
- (c.) Cattle into a Foot-and-Mouth Disease infected place or area; or
- (d.) Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia; or
- (e.) Cattle by railway through the District of that Local Authority without untrucking;

which movement is regulated by the Acts of 1878 to 1890, and Orders in Council issued thereunder.

(ii.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall in any way prohibit, regulate, or apply to the movement of any head of cattle which is moved with and in accordance with the conditions of a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

Prohibition of Movement of Cattle liable to be Slaughtered.

13.—(1.) Where the Privy Council has given Notice in writing to the owner of any cattle which are

liable to be slaughtered by the Privy Council under the Act of 1890, requiring that such cattle be detained in any field, shed, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, except with a Licence of the Privy Council and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence—

- (a.) to move any of such cattle out of such field, shed, or other place;
- (b.) to move out of such field, shed, or other place any other cattle that may be therein;
- (c.) so long as any cattle to which the Notice applies are detained in such field, shed, or other place, to move any other cattle into the same;
- (d.) to permit any other cattle to come in contact with any cattle to which the Notice applies.

(2.) Any Notice or Licence under this Article may be given or granted by an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to give or grant the same.

Marking or Branding of Cattle liable to be Slaughtered.

14. Any cattle liable to be slaughtered by the Privy Council under the Act of 1890, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant; and the owner or person in charge of such cattle shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Detention of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

15.—(1.) Any Local Authority may, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them that there is within their District any head of cattle which at any time within fifty-six days previous to the date of the Notice hereinafter mentioned has been in contact with, or in the same herd with, any head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia (such first-mentioned head of cattle being hereinafter referred to as such suspected animal), cause a Notice to be served on the owner or person in charge of such suspected animal, and also, if they think fit, a Notice on the occupier of any place in which such suspected animal then is, prohibiting the movement of such suspected animals during the period named in such Notice from the cow-shed, field, yard, park, or other like place in which such suspected animal then is, and shall thereupon report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the giving of such notice and the circumstances under which it was given: Provided that the period named in such Notice shall not exceed fifty-six days from the date on which such suspected animal was in contact with, or in the same herd with, any head of cattle as aforesaid: Provided also that it shall not be competent for a Local Authority to cause any such Notice to be served during the time such suspected animal is in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, landing-place, wharf, railway station, or other like place, or is being moved by land or by water.

(2.) Where a Notice prohibiting the movement of any head of cattle has been served on the owner or person in charge of such head of cattle by the Local Authority, it shall not be lawful for any person during the period named in the Notice to move such head of cattle or any other cattle which may be in the same cow-shed, field, yard, park, or other like place with such head of cattle without the permission of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

16.—(1.) By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where any cattle are found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia—

(a.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize, detain, and effectually isolate, as far as practicable, from contact with other cattle all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to act in that behalf, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or of such other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

(3.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animal's Wharf or to a Foreign Animal's Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for foreign animals.

Prohibition to Expose or Move Cattle affected with or suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on a high-way or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situate that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) To allow a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of last preceding Article.

18.—(1.) Where a head of cattle is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize, remove, and detain it in a place suitable for effectual isolation from other cattle, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other

rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, to grant the same.

Expenses.

19. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the two last-preceding Articles from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the head of cattle, or from its owner summarily.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

21. (1.) The occupier of any place which has been used by any cattle which have been or are liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1890 shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or to any person appointed by such Inspector, for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and all utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such cattle;

(2.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under Article 72 of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to such place or to such utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

22. Where in Ireland any head of cattle is slaughtered by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1890 the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within six days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Privy Council of the valuation of a head of cattle slaughtered under the Act of 1890, the owner does not give a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council, the compensation will be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation notified by the Privy Council, then the Privy Council will pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Carcases.

23. The carcase of every head of cattle that has died of pleuro-pneumonia or of disease suspected to be pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of as follows:

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the lungs of each such head of cattle to be carefully removed from the carcase and enclosed in a properly constructed box, and shall have a label attached to the lungs containing the following particulars:

- (a.) Name and address of owner of head of cattle;
- (b.) Name of union from which the lungs are forwarded;
- (c.) Description of head of cattle;
- (d.) Date of death of head of cattle:

and shall with all practicable speed forward such box addressed

For Veterinary Department,
Care of Mr. Edward O'Keeffe,
Mill-street,
Dublin.

The Inspector shall at the same time report the particulars to

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the skin of such head of cattle to be so slashed as to render it useless.

(iii.) He shall then cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(iv.) Or, if authorized by licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcase may be destroyed in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

24. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any head of cattle that has been buried.

Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.

25. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order, a slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcase of a head of cattle that was affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

26. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased head of cattle, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected, or with a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to act in that behalf.

Forms.

27.—The Forms given in the Second Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, shall be used for the purposes of this Order.

Regulations as to Certificates and Licences.

28.—(i.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office.

(ii.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the certificate on which it is granted.

(iii.) The person granting such Movement Licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(iv.) The person granting such Movement Licence shall deliver the certificate produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

(v.) Every Movement Licence and certificate granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed, by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

29.—(1.) Every person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence may be necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence (if any) authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

30. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District pleuro-pneumonia he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

31.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Offences.

32.—(1.) If a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the char-

terer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle is moved shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a head of cattle is not marked as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof and the person holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any cattle marked by direction of the Privy Council, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a carcase is moved or is not buried or is not destroyed in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the owner of the carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcase, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If a head of cattle is exposed for sale in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, in contravention of the conditions of a Licence under the provisions of this Order, the person holding such market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the same is held, and the owner or consignee of each head of cattle so exposed, and the person so exposing the same, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting a sale at such market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, and the person (if any) taking entrance money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal so exposed in contravention of such Licence, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the head of cattle to be exposed for sale in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of August, 1890.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General*.

Morris.

William O'Brien.

W. W. F. Hume-Dick.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders and parts of Orders Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880 31 May ...	The Animals (Ireland) Order ...	The whole of Chapter 2 (Pleuro-Pneumonia). Chapter 8 (Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like place, or during transit), Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), and Chapter 11 (Carcases), so far as those Chapters relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia. Article 135 (Forms) and Article 136 (Weekly Returns to Privy Council), so far as they relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1883 18 August ...	The Infected Places, Marking or Branding of Animals Order of 1883.	The whole Order.
1885 25 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. VII. ...	The whole Order.
1886 18 June ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. X. ...	The whole Order.
30 December ...	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886—No. II.	Article I., 132, so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1887 21 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. XIII.	The whole Order.
9 March ...	The Movement into District (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Order of 1887	The whole Order.
1888 6 March ...	The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order No. 61.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 62.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 63	The whole Order.
30 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 68.	The whole Order.

(2.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1.)

*Declaration of Disease.*The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts,
1878 to 1890.

I, the undersigned, being the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby declare that I have this day found that pleuro-pneumonia exists [or has within fifty-six days existed] in the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this day of , 189

(Signed)

Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1878 to 1890.

To of

I, the undersigned, being the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant or Local Authority, as the case may be.

Dated this day of 189

(Signed)

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

PART II,

FORMS OF MOVEMENT LICENCE.

(1.)

Movement of Cattle to a Slaughter-House.

Union.

* No.

Owner's Name

Licence granted for move-
ment of Cattle from

to

in

charge of

No. of Cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available
for twelve hours from
o'clock this day.

This number must correspond with
that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by
the person granting the Licence.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,

1878 to 1890.

* No.

Union.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant for the
purpose, do hereby license the movement out of the under-mentioned
place of the under-mentioned Cattle to the under-mentioned slaughter-
house, to be there forthwith slaughtered.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number of Cattle to be moved (to be written in words).	Slaughter-house to which the Cattle are to be moved for Slaughter.	Name and Address of the person in whose charge the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for twelve hours, from (a) o'clock
this day, and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of , 189 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.
(a) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.
Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after
such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to
obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any
respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases
(Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(2.)

Movement of Cattle for the purpose of Isolation.

Union.

* No.

Owner's name

Licence granted for re-
moval of cattle out of a
place at

to

at

for the purpose of isolation.

No. of cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available
for hours, from
o'clock this day.

This number must correspond
with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained
by the person granting the licence

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1890.

* No.

Union.

I, the undersigned, having examined the undermentioned cattle, do
hereby certify that so far as I can ascertain they are not affected with
Pleuro-Pneumonia, and that it is necessary that they should be moved
from the undermentioned place for the purpose of isolation, and being
authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, do hereby license
the removal of those cattle from that place to the undermentioned place
or premises for that purpose.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved (to be written in words).	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.	Name and Address of the person in whose charge the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (a) hours, from o'clock,
this day of , and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of , 189 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.
(a) To be filled up in words.
Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting
thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or
obtaining, or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing
a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with
respect to licences, are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine
and imprisonment.

(3.)

Movement of Cattle in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Union.	THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1890.	Union.
* No.	* No.	
Owner's Name,	I, the undersigned, being authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the undermentioned cattle are not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia under Order No. but not being within a place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.	
Licence granted on the Certificate of		
Veterinary Inspector, for removal of cattle to		
within the area infected with Pleuro - Pneumonia under Order No.		
at		
No. of cattle		
(Signed)		
(Dated)		
This Licence is available for days.	This Licence is available for (a) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.	
	(Signed) (Address)	
	Dated this day of , 189 .	
* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.		
(a) To be filled up in words.		
<i>Caution.</i>—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.		

(4.)

Movement of Cattle out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Union.	THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 TO 1890.	Union.
*No.	*No.	
Owner's Name	I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned cattle are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia, and having satisfied myself that the place where the cattle are is not comprised within a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle out of the infected area, declared by Order No. , to the under-mentioned place or premises.	
Licence granted on the Certificate of		
Veterinary Inspector, for removal of cattle from		
situate in the area infected with Pleuro - Pneumonia under Order No.		
to (a)		
at		
No. of Cattle		
Description		
(Signed)		
(Dated)		
This Licence is available for days.	This Licence is available for (b) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.	
	(Signed) (Address)	
	Dated this day of , 189 .	
(a) The name and address of the person to whom the cattle are to be moved to be inserted.		
(b) To be filled up in words.		
<i>Caution.</i>—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.		

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1890, No. II.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in
Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

BELMORE.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Animals from the Netherlands prohibited.

I. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall not be landed in Ireland.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890, No. II."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 24th day of October, 1890.

Leinster.

William O'Brien.

James Murphy.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1891.*

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

BELMORE.

WOLSELEY.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Animals (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1891.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the twenty-first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

4. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Amendment of Article 48 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

5. Regulation D of Article 48 of The Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following

provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of the said Regulation D, and shall be deemed to be Regulation D of Article 48 of that Order, namely:—

(Regulation D.—*Animals not affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine Fever.*)

(n.) Where an animal being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, common, uninclosed land, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, is seized as being affected with foot-and-mouth disease or swine fever, it shall be competent for a Veterinary Inspector to seize and detain as suspected of disease—

(a.) Any animal that by reason of its having been in contact with or in the same herd with an animal so seized as being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or

(b.) Any pig that by reason of its having been in contact with or in the same herd with a pig so seized as being affected with swine fever,

is, in his opinion, likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease or swine fever, and the suspected animal so seized and detained shall be dealt with as follows:—

(i.) The suspected animal so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, with a Licence of the Veterinary Inspector, to the nearest available slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:—

(iii.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(iv.) The Licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the suspected animal is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(v.) The suspected animal so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house, under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter there to the Local Authority, and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(vi.) If the movement is to be into the district of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the animal is moved into the district of that other Local Authority.

(vii.) The suspected animal so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter there to both the Local Authorities, and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(viii.) The suspected animal, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, may be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to its being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 15th day of September, 1891.

Henry Bruen.

James Murphy.

* This Order has been revoked so far as it relates to Swine Fever by the Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893, page 75.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1891.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in
Ireland.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the power in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Cattle from the Isle of Man prohibited.

I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Cattle brought from the Isle of Man shall not be landed in Ireland except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 12th day of November, 1891.

Leinster. J. Murphy. D. H. Madden.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1891, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
ZETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Landing of Cattle from the Channel Islands.

I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Cattle brought from the Channel Islands shall not be landed in Ireland except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891, No. II."

Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of December, 1891.

Ashbourne C. West Ridgeway.
D. H. Madden.

PORT OF SLIGO.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland.

ZETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Sligo shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other places shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order, dated the 3rd day of January, 1885, relating to the port of Sligo, is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of
December, 1891.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situate at the extreme end of the old Quay at Sligo.

II. An enclosed yard, having a floor of concrete, and containing sheds and pens for animals, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, occupied by the Sligo Steam Navigation Company, and situate on the old Quay at Sligo, having an entrance from the Quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1892.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

ZETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892."

Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

III. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Animals from Denmark prohibited.

IV. (1). Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought

from the Kingdom of Denmark shall not be landed in Ireland.

(2). The Animals (Ireland) Order shall be read and have effect as if the Kingdom of Denmark were included in the List of Prohibited Countries named in Article 90 of the Order, and were not included in the List of Free Countries named in Article 102 of the Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 10th day of February, 1892.

Wolseley. Hedges Eyre Chatterton.
West Ridgeway. William O'Brien.
James Murphy.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland.

ZETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Waterford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other places shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order, dated the 30th day of October, 1888, relating to the port of Waterford, is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of
February, 1892.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf.

II. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Sion-row road.

III. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company (Limited), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Rose-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane.

IV. A yard in the occupation of the Waterford and Aberdovey Steam Ship Company, situated in Custom-house Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Conduit-lane.

V. A yard in the occupation of the Clyde Shipping Company (of Glasgow), situated in Custom-house Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Keyzer-street.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 974.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland.

ZETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector, duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Sligo, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of March, 1892.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March
1892.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 975.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General
Governor of Ireland.

ZETLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Limerick, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of March, 1892.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March,
1892.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1892—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

HOUGHTON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and

of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

I. This Order may be cited as “The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1892—No. II.”

Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

III. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Animals from Sweden prohibited.

IV. (1). Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the Kingdom of Sweden shall not be landed in Ireland.

(2). The Animals (Ireland) Order shall be read and have effect as if the Kingdom of Sweden were included in the List of Prohibited Countries named in Article 90 of the Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 19th day of December, 1892.

S. Walker, C. Wolseley, Genl.

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect on the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892:

Animals includes, with the animals specified in the Act of 1878 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), horses, asses, and mules:

Disease means anthrax, and diseased animal means an animal affected with anthrax, and suspected animal means an animal suspected of being affected with anthrax:

Carcass means the carcass of an animal, and part of such a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Order.

5. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked:

Provided that—

(a) such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done thereunder, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order; and

(b) any Regulations made by any Local Authority under the Order hereby revoked, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority, and shall be deemed to have been made under this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

6. Horses, asses, and mules (as well as the animals specified in the Act of 1878) shall be animals, and anthrax (that is to say the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy of animals) shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely):

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation);

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Anthrax.

7.—(1.) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased or suspected animal shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being or having been so diseased or suspected to a constable of the police district wherein the animal so diseased or suspected is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

(3.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the diseased or suspected animal is or was.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information

received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1892, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority may if they think fit give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of anthrax, in any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c., for Anthrax.

10. Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of any diseased or suspected animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof :
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement of any animal into or out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place, or any part thereof, in which there is or has been any diseased or suspected animal : and
- (c.) for regulating the removal out of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing, that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected animal :

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force ; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as any diseased or suspected animal remains in the shed, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a shed, stable, building, or other like place until the same has been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Order.

Cleansing and Disinfection for Anthrax.

11.—(1.) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause to be cleansed and disinfected in the mode provided by this Article—

- (a.) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal has been kept or has died or been slaughtered ;
- (b.) every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased or suspected animal ;
- (c.) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased or suspected animal on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such shed, stable, building, or other place, or the part thereof, shall be as follows :

- (i.) All those parts aforesaid of the shed, stable, building, or other place, shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any diseased or suspected animal shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The floor and all other parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place with which the diseased or suspected animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be, as far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then

(iii.) The same parts of the shed, stable, building, or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash made of freshly-burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use ;

(iv.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected it shall be sufficient if such place be cleansed and disinfected as far as practicable.

(3.) The mode of the cleansing and disinfection of such utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, and such van, cart, or other vehicle as aforesaid shall be as follows :

- (i.) Each utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, van, cart, or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped, and all litter, dung, sawdust, or other thing shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) It shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) It shall be washed over with limewash made of freshly-burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash four ounces of chloride of lime or half a pint of commercial carbolic acid, the limewash being prepared immediately before use.

(4.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from any such shed, stable, building, place, van, cart, or vehicle as aforesaid, shall be forthwith burnt or otherwise destroyed or disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Article.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

12. Where the power of causing any place, or any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected on account of anthrax is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Milk of Diseased or Suspected Cow not to be Removed.

13. Where anthrax exists or has existed in any shed, stable, building, or other place, it shall not be lawful to remove from such shed, stable, building or other place, the milk of any cow which is affected with or is suspected of being affected with anthrax.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about an animal affected with anthrax, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter in Anthrax and Compensation.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority may if they think fit cause to be slaughtered any animal affected with anthrax or suspected of being so affected ; or any animal being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd or flock, or otherwise in contact with any animal affected with anthrax, or being or having been otherwise exposed to the infection of anthrax.

(2.) The slaughter of animals under this Article shall be conducted in such mode as will as far as possible prevent effusion of blood.

(3.) The Local Authority shall out of union funds pay compensation as follows for any animal slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with anthrax the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected;

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

(4.) Provided that if the owner of the animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that animal to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

16.—(i.) Where in Ireland an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(ii.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(iii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iv.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the Arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

17. A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

18. Every Local Authority shall keep, in the form given in the Second Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order under this Order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in that Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly, a Copy of such record to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Disposal of Carcases.

19.—(1.) The carcase of every animal that was at the time when it died or was slaughtered affected

with anthrax shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Before a carcase is removed for burial or destruction under this Article it shall be covered with quicklime. In no case shall the skin of the carcase be cut, nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that other Local Authority, or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcases of Animals Buried.

20. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Weekly Returns as to Anthrax.

21. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds anthrax in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week, until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

22.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

23.—(1.) Every person in charge of any animal being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector, or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall

allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Offences.

24.—(1.) If any animal, or any carcase, or any thing, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such animal, carcase, or thing, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such animal, carcase, or thing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the shed, stable, building, place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner of and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall each, according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, allows an animal to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1893.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien.
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

Date.	Short Title.
1886. 16 October, .	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1886.

THE GLANDERS OR FARCY (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WOLSELEY, Genl.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence to take effect from and immediately after the 16th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Glanders and Farcy.

4. For the purposes of this Order disease means glanders, and includes that form of glanders which is commonly known as farcy, and diseased or suspected means affected with or suspected of being affected with glanders (including farcy).

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 :

The Act of 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886 :

The Acts of 1878 to 1892 mean the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892 :

Carcase means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of horses, asses, or mules :

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses, asses, or mules :

Article, except where it is otherwise expressed, means Article of this Order :

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation.

6. The Order described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked ; provided that such revocation shall not affect the past operation of the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the parts of the Order hereby revoked, or affect any licence granted or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the parts of the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Extension of certain Sections of Acts of 1878 and 1886.

7. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders, including farcy, shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1878 and the Act of 1886 (namely) :

Section thirty of the Act of 1878 (slaughter and compensation) ;

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease) ;

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders) ;

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police) ;

Section fifty one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors) ;

Section fifty-two of the Act of 1878 (detention of vessels) ;

Section fifty-three of the Act of 1878 (carcases washed ashore) ;

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter) ;

Section eleven of the Act of 1886 (carcases washed ashore) ;

and of all other sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections, including such sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Glanders or Farcy.

8. (1.)—Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any diseased horse, ass, or mule, shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being or having been so diseased to a constable of the police district wherein the diseased horse, ass, or mule is or was.

(2.) The constable receiving such notice shall forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

9. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1892, and any Order made thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

10.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Horses, Asses, or Mules for Glanders or Farcy.

11.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into, in, or out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or for marking any such horse, ass, or mule :
- (b.) for prohibiting or regulating the movement into or out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists, of any horse, ass, or mule which has been in the same stable, building, field, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, or which has been otherwise exposed to the infection of glanders or farcy ; and
- (c.) for regulating the taking out of any stable, building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule :

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any Order in Council for the time being in force ; and a Regulation under paragraph (b.) of this Article shall operate so long only as any horse, ass, or mule, which in the judgment of the Local Authority is diseased, remains in the stable, building, field or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the Regulations of the Local Authority as to cleansing and disinfection have been complied with by the owner or occupier of such premises.

(2.) The power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection in Glanders or Farcy.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them :

- (a.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule :
- (b.) for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on land otherwise than on a railway ;
- (c.) for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : and
- (d.) for providing that such places, utensils, mangers, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority, or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person summarily.

(3.) The power to make regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

Occupiers and Owners to give facilities for Cleansing, &c.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition to expose or move Horses, Asses, or Mules, affected with, or suspected of, Glanders or Farcy.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where horses are commonly exposed for sale ;
- (b.) to place a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale ;
- (c.) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel ;
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, except in the case provided for by Regulation A of the next following Article, a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare ;
- (e.) to place or keep a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is

- so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass, or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;
- (f.) to graze a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule on pasture, being on the sides of a highway; or
 - (g.) to allow a diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

Proceedings in case of contravention of last preceding Article.

15. (1.)—Where a horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following Regulations (namely):

(Regulation A.—Diseased Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(i.) If the horse, ass, or mule is diseased the Local Authority shall cause it to be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

(Regulation B.—Suspected Horses, Asses, or Mules.)

(ii.) If suspected, the horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(iii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(iv.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a Licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following provisions shall apply:

(v.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(vi.) The Licence shall specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to which the suspected horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or place.

(vii.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(viii.) If the movement is to be into the District of another Local Authority, there must also be a Licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned Licence; which second Licence must be granted before the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the District of that other Local Authority.

(ix.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the

horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(x.) The suspected horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(xi.) If the suspected horse, ass, or mule so seized, moved, and detained, but not slaughtered as aforesaid, proves, while in such isolated place, to be diseased, it shall be dealt with in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions in all respects as if it had been so diseased at the time when it was seized and detained by such Inspector or other officer.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(2.) In case of a diseased horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used, for horses, asses, or mules, that portion of the market or other place where the diseased horse, ass, or mule was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Expenses.

16. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the last preceding Article from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

Removal of dung or other Things.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or caused to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased horse, ass, or mule, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Slaughter and Compensation in Glanders or Farcy.

18. (1.)—A Local Authority may if they think fit, and when required by the Lord Lieutenant shall, cause to be slaughtered—

(a.) any diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule; and

(b.) any horse, ass, or mule being or having been in the same field, stable, shed, or other place, or otherwise in contact with any diseased horse, ass, or mule, or being or having been in any way exposed to the infection of disease.

(2.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Article—

(a.) where the horse, ass, or mule slaughtered was diseased the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so diseased; but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty pounds, and

(b.) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the horse, ass, or mule immediately before it was slaughtered.

(3.) Provided, that if the owner of the horse, ass, or mule gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the horse, ass, or mule being slaughtered, it shall not.

be lawful for the Local Authority to cause that horse, ass, or mule to be slaughtered except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant first obtained.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.

19.—(i.) Where in Ireland a horse, ass, or mule is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority under this Order, the Local Authority shall, within fourteen days after the slaughter, give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(ii.) If within six days after the receipt of that notice the owner does not give to the Local Authority or their Inspector a counter notice in writing, stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(iii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Article stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iv.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Local Authority with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Local Authority from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

Withholding of Compensation.

20.—(1.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, where the animal was in their opinion diseased at the time of its being brought into their district.

(2.) A Local Authority before determining, under sub-section seven of section thirty of the Act of 1878, or under this Article, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of a horse, ass, or mule slaughtered by their order under this Order, shall give to the owner of the horse, ass, or mule an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Record of Slaughter.

21. The provisions of Article 142 (*Record of Slaughter*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to the case of any horse, ass, or mule slaughtered under this Order.

Disposal of Carcases.

22.—(1.) The carcase of every horse, ass, or mule that was diseased at the time when it died or was slaughtered shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth:

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then

be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by the Local Authority or their Executive Committee and shall not be deputed to any other Committee or Sub-Committee.

(3.) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcases of Horses, Asses, or Mules, Buried on Account of Glanders or Farcy.

23. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule that has been buried on account of being diseased.

Weekly Returns as to Glanders or Farcy.

24. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds glanders or farcy in his District, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

25.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

26.—(1.) Every person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Exemption of Army Department.

27. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Offences.

28.—(1.) If any horse, ass, or mule, or the carcase of any horse, ass, or mule, is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such horse, ass, or mule, or carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a horse, ass, or mule is not marked as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner, consignee, or the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any such mark clipped, painted, or stamped on any horse, ass, or mule, the person doing the same, and

the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which—(as the case may be) the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a person in charge of any horse, ass, or mule being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 7th day of January, 1893.

W. M. Johnson. William O'Brien.
MacDermot.

SCHEDULE.

PARTS OF ORDER REVOKED.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880 31st May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	The whole of Chapter 6 (Glanders and Farcy). Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things), Chapter 11 (Carcases), and Chapter 36 (Miscellaneous), so far as those Chapters relate to Glanders and Farcy. Article 136 (Weekly Returns), so far as that Article relates to Glanders and Farcy.

THE DUBLIN MARKET AND LAIRS

ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

S. WALKER, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dublin Market and Lairs Order of 1893."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin:

Lair means any place licensed by the Lord Lieutenant as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market:

Animals means Cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep and swine:

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle :

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Public Sales.

4. No Public Sale of animals shall be held in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleansing and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.

5. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before it is again to be used :—

(2.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) All parts of the Market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom ; then
 - (ii.) The same parts of the Market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water ; then
 - (iii.) The same parts of the Market shall have applied to them a solution of a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department ;
- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

REGULATIONS AS TO LAIRS.

Licences.

6. No yard, shed, or other place within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District of the Poor Law Unions of North and South Dublin shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Lairs.

7. (1.) Every lair shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom ; then
 - (ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water ; then
 - (iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of limewash in which a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of limewash.
- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

OFFENCES.

8.—(i.) If a public sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(ii.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(iii.) If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleansing and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of September, 1893.

JOHN MORLEY. THOMAS A. DICKSON.
C. T. REDINGTON.

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

Houghton.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1893.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the First day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 :

The Acts of 1878 to 1893 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893 :

Swine Fever means the Disease called or known as Typhoid Fever of Swine, Soldier, Purples, Red.

Disease, Hog Cholera, or Swine Plague :
Infected place (except where it is otherwise expressed) means a place for the time being a place infected with swine fever under this Order :

Carcase means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of such a carcase, and the intestines, meat, bones, skin, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

Veterinary Department means the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle:

Inspector or other Officer described in this Order as "duly authorized" for any of the purposes of this Order, means an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Revocation of Orders.

5. The Orders described in the First Schedule to this Order, to the extent described in the said Schedule, are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

Notice of Disease.

6. Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the pig being so affected or suspected to a Constable of the police district wherein the pig so affected is.

Duty of Police on Notice of Swine Fever.

7. The Constable to whom notice of the fact of a pig being affected with swine fever, or with disease supposed to be swine fever, is given, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) the Inspector of the Local Authority;
- (iii.) the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8.—(1.) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine fever, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1893 and this Order.

(2.) Every such Inspector shall on leaving any premises on which swine fever exists, or is suspected to exist, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water, and disinfect his boots.

Declaration of Infected Place.

9.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector that swine fever exists or, has within twenty-eight days existed in a sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a Declaration thereof (in the Form A set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), and shall in such Declaration prescribe the limits of the proposed infected place.

(2.) He shall forthwith serve a copy of the Declaration on the occupier of the premises in which that sty, shed, or other place is situate.

(3.) On the service of such copy of the Declaration as aforesaid the sty, shed or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine fever.

(4.) Where an Inspector has made and signed a Declaration under this Article, he may sign and serve or cause to be served a Notice in Writing (in the Form B set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of any land or building which in the judgment of the Inspector is situate within half a mile of the infected place, requiring such occupier to cause all swine on or in such land or building to be detained, and thereupon it shall not be lawful, until such Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C. set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect), signed by an Inspector or until the infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease, for any person to move any swine from or out of such land or building except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

(5.) The Inspector shall with all practicable speed inform the Privy Council of any Declaration or Notice made or given by him under this Article, and shall send the Declaration and a copy of the Notice to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and shall also send copies of the same to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

(6.) An infected place declared under this Article shall continue to be an infected place until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, to be served on the occupier of the premises.

(7.) The limits of an infected place may at any time be altered by Notice in writing given by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice.

(8.) A slaughter-house or part of a slaughter house in which a pig affected with swine fever or the carcase of such a pig is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

Rules for Infected Place.

10.—Rule 1. Swine shall not be moved into or out of an infected place except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Rule 2. Litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an infected place except with permission in writing from an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the pig) shall, unless with permission in writing of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission, enter any sty or place, being part of an infected place, in which a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. A person tending a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever shall not tend any other pig except with the permission of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such permission.

Removal of Dung or other Things.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an infected place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a pig

affected with or suspected of swine fever, except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any sty or other place which has been used for swine while affected with or suspected of swine fever, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such swine, and any wood-work with which such swine have come in contact, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of swine fever, cause any van, cart, or other vehicle used for the carrying of swine, and any rope, net, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of swine, on land otherwise than on a railway, to be cleansed and disinfected.

(3.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized may cause or require any dung of swine affected with or suspected of swine fever and any fodder and litter that has been in contact with or used about such swine to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(4.) The owner, occupier, and person in charge of any place, and the owner and person in charge of any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle, or any dung, fodder, or litter to which this Article applies shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the carrying out of the provisions of this Article, and shall comply with any requirement made by any such Inspector or Officer under this Article.

Carcases.

13. The carcase of every pig that has died of swine fever, or of disease suspected to be swine fever, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(1.) The Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the lungs and larynx, the heart, and the whole of the intestines of each such pig to be carefully removed from the carcase and enclosed, in the manner set forth in instructions from the Veterinary Department, in a properly constructed box, with a label attached, containing the following particulars:

- (a.) Name and address of owner of pig;
- (b.) Name of poor law union;
- (c.) Description of pig;
- (d.) Date of death;
- (e.) Place on which the pig was at time of death;

and shall with all practicable speed forward such box addressed—

For Veterinary Department,
Care of Mr. Edward O'Keeffe,
Mill-street,
Dublin.

The Inspector shall at the same time report the particulars to

The Clerk of the Council,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the skin of such pig to be so slashed as to render it useless.

(3.) He shall then cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(4.) Or, if authorized by Licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcase may be destroyed in the

mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

Digging up.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any pig that has been buried.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement within their District.

15.—(1.) A Local Authority may with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of swine within the whole of their district or within any part or parts thereof.

(2.) A Local Authority shall send a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Article to every railway company having a railway station within the district of the Local Authority or within the part of the district to which the Regulation applies, and shall also forthwith send a copy of the Regulation to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, 5, Kildare-street, Dublin.

(3.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Article shall be deemed to authorize the movement of swine which are affected with swine fever or the movement of swine—

- (a.) in or into or out of a Cattle-Plague Infected Place; or
- (b.) in or into or out of a Foot-and-mouth Disease Infected Place; or
- (c.) in or into or out of a Swine Fever Infected Place.

(4.) For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, swine shall not be deemed to be moved within the district of a Local Authority where they are moved through the district by railway from a place outside the district to another place outside the district without unnecessary delay and without the swine being untrucked or re-booked within the district.

(5.) Notwithstanding anything in any Regulation made under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Prohibition of Movement of Swine.

16.—(1.) Where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing (in the Form D set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to give such Notice—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c.) to move any other swine into such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place so long as any swine to which the Notice applies are detained on or in the same; or
- (d.) to permit any other swine to come in contact with any swine to which the Notice applies.

(2.) The Inspector or other Officer shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice given by

him under this Article to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and (2) the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

(3.) Notwithstanding any notice under this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Markets,
Sales, &c.*

17. A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of the spreading of swine fever, make such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of swine in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their district.

*Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station,
Grazing-Park, or other like Place or during
Transit.*

18. Where a pig is found to be affected with swine fever—

- (a.) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition or other place; or
- (b.) while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d.) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e.) while being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f.) while being in a field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein swine of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (g.) while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the pig;

then the following provisions shall apply (namely):

(Seizure of Swine).

(1.) An Inspector shall cause to be seized all the swine affected with swine fever, and also all swine being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The Inspector shall cause all such swine so seized to be detained at the place where they are seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(3.) The Inspector shall cause, so far as practicable, all the swine affected with swine fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from swine not so affected.

(4.) The swine so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except with the permission of the Veterinary Department.

(5.) Provided that any pig seized under this Article may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof either at the place where it is seized or detained or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case the pig may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose, and shall be there slaughtered accordingly; and that Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the pig is to be moved for slaughter, and the period within which such slaughter shall be completed.

(Declaration of Infected Place.)

(6.) The market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a pig affected with swine fever is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place or part of such an infected place except by the Lord Lieutenant.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(7.) In case of a pig being found to be affected with swine fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of any such other place or any person to again use or allow to be used for swine that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased pig was found, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(Reports.)

(8.) The Inspector acting under this Article shall forthwith report to—

- (a.) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and
 - (b.) the Local Authority,
- the proceedings taken by him thereunder.

(Expenses.)

(9.) The expenses of the execution of the provisions of this Article may be recovered from the owner of the swine seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

*Prohibition to Expose or Move Diseased or
Suspected Swine.*

19.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a.) to expose a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where swine are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (b.) to place a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where swine are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) to send or carry or cause to be sent or carried a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d.) to carry, lead, or drive, or caused to be carried, led, or driven, a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on a highway or thoroughfare; or
- (e.) to place or keep a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that swine therein cannot in any manner come in contact with swine passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f.) to graze a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or
- (g.) to allow a pig affected with or suspected of swine fever to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2.) But this Article shall operate subject to Article 10 and to the provisions of the last preceding Article.

providing for or directing the movement of swine affected with swine fever in cases therein mentioned.

(3.) The provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply in the case of any pig exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in this Article any pig may at any time be moved in accordance with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant such Licence.

Food and Water during Detention.

20. An Inspector, Officer, or Constable detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the pig, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Granting of Movement Licences.

21.—(1.) An Inspector or other Officer duly authorized to grant Licences under this Order, or a Local Authority, or an Inspector of a Local Authority, may, if he or they think fit, withhold a Licence in any case where the movement of the swine or things proposed to be moved would be in his or their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the pig to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the pig or exposing the pig for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the Auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the pig is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the pig is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

Regulations as to Movement Licences.

22. (1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the owner or person in charge of the swine moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the swine were moved under such Licence is situate.

(3.) Every such Movement Licence when received by the Police shall, with all practicable speed, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

23.—(1.) Every person in charge of a pig or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of an Inspector or other Officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, or of a Constable, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Inspector, or other Officer or Constable.

Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authorities.

24. (1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Lord Lieutenant is satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant.

25. Any powers by this Order conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority may at any time be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant or an Inspector or other Officer appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, respectively.

Marking or Branding of Swine.

26. Any swine liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1893, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized; and the owner or person in charge of such swine shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

Saving for Inspectors and other Officers.

27. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the action of an Inspector or other Officer specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, in dealing with outbreaks of swine fever, and this Order shall not apply to or interfere with the movement of swine or carcasses or the burial or destruction of carcasses moved or buried or destroyed under the direction or in charge of such Inspector or Officer.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

28. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine fever he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, on a form provided by the Veterinary Department for the purpose, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Documents and Forms.

29. Every Local Authority shall provide and supply to their Inspector and Officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Offences.

30. (1.) If a sale of swine is held in contravention of any Regulations made under the provisions of this Order, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each pig exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any pig, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a pig is moved in contravention of this Order, or of a Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, shall, each accord-

ing to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a person in charge of a pig being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If an owner or person in charge of swine being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a pig is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Licence is granted, and the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, a carcass of a pig is removed or is not buried, or is not destroyed, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it

is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark on any swine marked in pursuance of the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Licence thereunder, or counterfeits any such mark, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the swine, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of a Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder, allows a pig to stray he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin
Castle, this 26th day of October, 1893.

S. WALKER, C. MACDERMOT, A.G.
C. T. REDINGTON.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders and Parts of Orders Revoked

Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
31st May, 1880,	The Animals (Ireland) Order, ...	The whole of Chapter 7 (Swine Fever). Chapter 8 (Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine Fever found in a Market Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like Place, or during Transit); Chapter 9 (Movement or Exposure of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules); Chapter 10 (Removal of Dung or other Things); Chapter 11 (Carcasses); Chapter 12 (Slaughter Houses); Chapter 13 (Regulation by Local Authorities of Markets, Fairs, and other Places, and Articles 135 and 136, so far as those Chapters and Articles relate to Swine Fever.
29th July, 1885,	The Swine Fever Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1885.	The whole Order.
15th Sept., 1891,	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1891.	The whole Order, so far as it relates to Swine Fever.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Forms.

FORM A.

(Art. 9 (1).)

Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To C.D. of
I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby declare that I have this day found swine fever to exist [or within twenty-eight days to have existed] in the following place (that is to say,) [here insert the limits of the infected place].

And I hereby give you Notice as the occupier of the said premises that in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council under which this Declaration is made the aforesaid place is a place infected with swine fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until it has been declared free from disease by Notice in writing from the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

Dated this day of 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Declaration, and is to send the Declaration to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle. The Inspector is also to send copies to the Local Authority and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

FORM B.

(Art 9 (4).)

Notice of Declaration of Disease and of Infected Place to Occupiers of Lands and Buildings within half-a-mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of
I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the poor law union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a Declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this Notice [copy of Declaration (Form A) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and I hereby require you as the occupier of the following lands or buildings (that is to say) [here describe the lands or buildings to which this Notice refers] being in my judgment within half a mile of the infected place referred to in the Declaration, to cause all swine on or in the aforesaid lands and buildings to be detained, and I hereby give you notice that it is not lawful (until this Notice has been withdrawn by a further Notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or until the aforesaid infected place has been duly declared to be free from disease) for any person to move any swine from or out of the said lands or buildings except with a Licence of an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant such Licence and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to inform the Privy Council of this Notice, and is to send copies thereof to (1) the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2) to the Local Authority, and (3) to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district.

[Read the Indorsement on back of this Notice.]

Declaration in Form A and the following paragraph to be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

The Order in Council under which this Notice is issued provides that if a pig is moved in contravention of this Notice the owner of the pig, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the pig, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the pig is moved, are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts to fine and imprisonment.

FORM C.

(Art 9. (4).)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) to Occupiers within half-a-mile of Infected Place.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To E.F. of
I, A.B., of , being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby withdraw, as from this day of , 18 , the Notice signed by and served upon you on the day of , 18 ; requiring the swine referred to in that Notice to be detained as therein set forth.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice of Withdrawal, to (1), the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle; (2), to the Local Authority; and (3), to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station in the District.

FORM D.

(Art 16.)

Notice to Owner or Person in charge Prohibiting Movement of Swine.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

To J.K. of
I, G.H. of , being duly authorized to give this Notice, hereby require the following swine, namely to be detained in [here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the swine are to be detained] and in consequence of this Notice the following provisions of the Order in Council under which this Notice is issued apply to such swine (that is to say):—where an Inspector or other Officer duly authorized for the purpose has given Notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of any swine, requiring that such swine be detained on or in any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, it shall not be lawful for any person, until such Notice be withdrawn—

- (a.) to move any of such swine from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place; or
- (b.) to move from or out of such farm, field, shed, sty, or other place, any other swine that may be thereon or therein; or

No. 2/1893.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
3rd January, 1893.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will be so good as to furnish me, for His Excellency's information, with a Return in the enclosed Form, showing the particulars indicated by the headings of the several columns in the Form.

The period in respect of which the information is required is for the year ended the 31st of December, 1892.

All sums actually paid from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1892, should be entered.

I am to request that the Return may be completed and forwarded to me *with the least possible delay*.

The Form is sent in duplicate in order that you may retain a copy of the Return.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
W. S. B. KAYE.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer
of each Urban Sanitary Authority.

No. 2/1893.

Urban Sanitary Authority of _____

RETURN showing the Expenditure of the Urban Sanitary Authority under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, in the execution of Orders made under section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, as amended by section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, during the year ended 31st December, 1892.

1.	2.	3.
Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total.

Signature, _____

Executive Sanitary Officer of the _____
Urban Sanitary District.

Date, _____

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
12th January, 1893.

ORDERS RELATING TO ANTHRAX AND GLANDERS.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit for the information and guidance of the Board of Guardians as the Local Authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1892, the accompanying copies of the Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1893, and of the Glanders or Farcy (Ireland) Order of 1893, made respectively on the 7th instant.

The provisions in previous Orders dealing with these diseases have been revoked, and all the Regulations relating to Anthrax and to Glanders or Farcy are now embodied in the enclosed Orders.

The definition of animals has been extended in the Anthrax Order (Article 6), so as to include Horses,

Asses, and Mules; and Inspectors of Local Authorities are now required (Article 7) to give information of the receipt by them of any notices of the occurrence of Anthrax to the District Medical Officer of Health. Additional Regulations as to cleansing and disinfection are also contained in each Order.

The most important of the new provisions are those which empower Local Authorities to cause the slaughter, if they think fit, of animals affected with or suspected of Anthrax or Glanders or Farcy, or of animals in any way exposed to the infection of those diseases, and to pay compensation out of Union Funds for animals so slaughtered.

The Local Inspectors should make themselves duly acquainted with the provisions of the Orders.

The Forms hitherto used by them for making Returns of disease to the Local Authorities and to this Department, can still be used for that purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk
of each Union.

No. 3,509/1893.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
11th October, 1893.

SWINE FEVER.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lords Justices to forward to you herewith for the information of your Local Authority, a Copy of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict., c. 43), which will come into force on the 1st November next.

The Act confers special powers on the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, in relation to the slaughter of swine, and to the payment of compensation in cases in which, in the opinion of the Central Authority, slaughter is desirable for the purpose of stamping out swine fever.

It will, however, still be the duty of the local authorities to obtain and receive information with regard to the existence of the disease, and to secure the isolation of diseased animals.

An Order in Council with regard to swine fever will, in a short time, be issued, and a further communication then addressed to you on the subject.

Their Excellencies, however, think it may be useful to at once bring the matter under the notice of your Local Authority, as the efficient working of the provisions of the Act will largely depend upon the support given to the Central Authority by the Local Authorities and their Officers.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk
of each Union.

No. 3,658/1893.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
27th October, 1893.

THE SWINE FEVER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1893.

SIR,

With reference to my Circular Letter of the 11th instant (No. 3,509/1893), I am directed by the

Lord Lieutenant to transmit, for the information and guidance of your Local Authority, the enclosed copies of an Order in Council for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893.

Article 6 prescribes the mode in which the existence, or suspected existence, of swine fever is to be reported. It is important that owners of swine generally should be made acquainted with the obligations imposed upon them under this Article, and I am to suggest that the Local Authority should publish Notices throughout their Union, advising owners of their duties in this respect.

Articles 8 and 9 prescribe the course which is to be forthwith adopted by the Inspectors of a Local Authority on receipt of information as to the existence, or supposed existence, of the disease. The decision of the Inspectors as to the limits of the infected places should be arrived at after due inquiry as to the number and location of the swine on the premises. It will be observed that swine fever infected places can, in future, only be declared free from disease by the Central Authority.

Article 10 contains Rules applicable to swine fever infected places, which it is important should be rigidly enforced.

Article 16 gives power to Inspectors, or other Officers duly authorized for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, to prohibit the movement of any swine from any farm, field, shed, sty, or other place. This power may be usefully employed in cases where there is reason to suppose that any pig has recently been in contact with disease or in any way exposed to infection.

Article 29 imposes upon Local Authorities the duty of providing their Inspectors with the forms referred to in the Second Schedule of the Order.

I am also to observe that, although the power to slaughter and pay compensation will, for the future, be exercisable by the Veterinary Department, Local Authorities will continue responsible for the execution of many important duties in connection with the extermination of the disease. The success of the new Act must therefore depend very much upon the co-operation of those Authorities and their officers, and His Excellency trusts that, as in the case of Pleuro-Pneumonia, the Department will receive that full support and assistance, without which it is impossible to hope that the disease will be stamped out within a reasonable period.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Clerk of each Union,

CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VESSELS CARRYING SWINE ON INLAND WATERS.

Veterinary Department,

Privy Council Office,

Dublin Castle,

28th November, 1893.

3,984/93.

SWINE FEVER.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that, in virtue of the powers conferred under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, special steps are now being taken by the Veterinary Department for stamping out Swine Fever in Ireland.

This disease, it may be stated, is of a very infectious character, which admits of its being readily dis-

seminated through the medium of vessels, vehicles, &c., in which an infected pig may have been carried, or with which it may have come in contact while in transit.

It will accordingly be understood that the thorough cleansing and disinfection on all occasions of vessels, &c., used for, or in connection with, the conveyance of Swine cannot fail to have an important bearing on the efficacy of the measures which are now being adopted.

It is very desirable in the interests of the pig trade generally that Swine Fever should be eradicated as soon as possible, and His Excellency trusts, therefore, that your Company will afford the Department their co-operation in the matter by directing that special attention be paid to the process of cleansing and disinfection, whenever Swine are carried on boats or vessels owned by them, or under their control, on any of the canals, rivers, or inland navigations in Ireland.

For your convenience, an extract from the Animals (Ireland) Order prescribing the mode in which the process of cleansing and disinfection is required to be carried out in all such cases is attached.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER. DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that
- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

62. (1.) A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:—

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CIRCULAR TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
28th November, 1893.

No. 4,004/93.

SWINE FEVER.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

SIR,

I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that, in virtue of the powers conferred under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, special steps are now being taken by the Veterinary Department for stamping out Swine Fever in Ireland.

This disease, it may be stated, is of a very infectious character, which admits of its being readily disseminated through the medium of vessels, vehicles, &c., in which an infected pig may have been carried, or with which it may have come in contact while in transit.

It will accordingly be understood that the thorough cleansing and disinfection on all occasions of trucks, pens, &c., used for, or in connection with, the transit of Swine by railway cannot fail to have an important bearing on the efficacy of the measures which are now being adopted.

It is very desirable in the interests of the pig trade generally that Swine Fever should be eradicated as soon as possible, and his Excellency trusts, therefore, that your Company will afford the Department their co-operation in the matter by directing that special attention be paid to the process of cleansing and disinfection, whenever Swine are carried on any of the lines owned or worked by them.

For your convenience, an extract from the Animals (Ireland) Order prescribing the mode in which the process of cleansing and disinfection is required to be carried out in all such cases is attached.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Secretary,
each Railway Company.

— — —

EXTRACT FROM THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.
DISINFECTION—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and

before any other animal or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A moveable gangway or passage way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—Return of Expenditure under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, during each successive year from the date of the commencement of the Act, viz.:—1st September, 1890.

YEAR ENDED	Compensation paid to Owners of Slaughtered Cattle.	Salaries.	Repayment of Expenses under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888.	Travelling.	Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expenditure.	Deduct Amount realised by sale of Carcases.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st August, 1891,	44,860 12 6	3,174 19 7	13,299 10 9	458 14 6	247 1 2	67,140 18 6	23,201 10 3	43,939 8 3
31st August, 1892,	82,541 10 0	4,131 14 6	—	1,101 7 2	1,119 12 2	88,894 3 10	37,113 14 3	51,780 9 7
31st August, 1893,	8,416 14 0	5,701 3 0	—	1,661 12 4	991 3 11	16,770 13 3	3,160 15 1	13,609 18 2
Total,	135,918 16 6	13,007 17 1	13,299 10 9	3,221 14 0	2,357 17 3	172,805 15 7	63,475 19 7	109,329 16 0

TABLE 2.—Return of Expenditure under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1890, during the third year in which the Act was in operation, viz., from 1st September, 1892, to 31st August, 1893; inclusive, showing the several Unions in which Compensation was paid for Cattle slaughtered, and the Amount so paid in each, &c.

I.—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF SLAUGHTERED CATTLE.

UNION.	Amount paid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	36 9 0	
Armagh,	12 0 0	
Athy,	229 10 0	
Bailieborough,	10 0 0	
Ballinasloe,	416 0 0	
Balrothery,	92 10 0	
Belfast,	20 0 0	
Borrisokane,	18 0 0	
Callan,	5 0 0	
Carlow,	23 0 0	
Carrick-on-Suir,	7 0 0	
Castlecomer,	14 0 0	
Cavan,	16 0 0	
Celbridge,	50 10 0	
Croom,	33 10 0	
Delvin,	9 0 0	
Downpatrick,	5 0 0	
Drogheda,	25 0 0	
Dublin, North,	1,181 0 0	
Dublin, South,	2,010 10 0	
Dundalk,	21 0 0	
Dungannon,	41 0 0	
Dunshaughlin,	29 0 0	
Edenderry,	9 0 0	
Fermoy,	7 0 0	
Gorey,	35 15 0	
Kilkenny,	32 10 0	
Kilmallock,	60 10 0	
Larne,	2 10 0	
Limerick,	272 0 0	
Listowel,	6 10 0	
Londonderry,	10 0 0	
Lurgan,	10 0 0	
Mitchelstown,	64 0 0	
Mountmellick,	2,644 0 0	
Mullingar,	6 0 0	
Naes,	48 10 0	
Navan,	30 0 0	
New Ross,	6 10 0	
Oldcastle,	532 0 0	
Rathdown,	11 0 0	
Rathdrum,	7 0 0	
Rathkeale,	100 0 0	
Roscommon,	22 0 0	
Thomastown,	4 0 0	
Thurles,	6 0 0	
Tipperary,	55 0 0	
Tullamore,	95 0 0	
Waterford,	15 0 0	
Wexford,	7 0 0	
Youghal,	13 0 0	
II.—SALARIES,		8,416 14 0
III.—TRAVELLING,		5,701 3 0
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES,		1,661 12 4
		991 3 11
Gross Expenditure,		16,770 13 3
Deduct Amount Realised by Sale of Carcases,		3,160 15 1
Net Expenditure,		13,609 18 2

TABLE 3.—Return of Expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st December, 1893, in the execution of the Acts of Parliament conferring special powers for dealing with Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle and Swine-Fever in Swine, viz.:—The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890; The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1892; and The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893.

I.—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

UNIONS.	Amount paid for Cattle slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Amount paid for Swine slaughtered on account of Swine-Fever.	Total compensation paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbeyleix,	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
Antrim,	33 10 0	2 0 0	35 10 0
Ardee,	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
Armagh,	43 0 0	198 0 0	241 0 0
Athlone,	—	220 2 6	220 2 6
Athy,	45 15 0	74 18 0	120 13 0
Bailieborough,	10 0 0	41 10 0	51 10 0
Ballina,	—	249 19 0	249 19 0
Ballinrobe,	—	80 5 0	80 5 0
Ballymena,	—	4 5 0	4 5 0
Ballyvaghan,	4 10 0	—	4 10 0
Balrothery,	85 10 0	100 1 6	185 11 6
Banbridge,	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
Bandon,	—	1 12 6	1 12 6
Bawnboy,	—	0 14 0	0 14 0
Belfast,	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
Belmullet,	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
Carlow,	31 0 0	—	31 0 0
Carrickmacross,	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
Carrick-on-Suir,	26 0 0	—	26 0 0
Cashel,	—	242 10 0	242 10 0
Castlebar,	9 0 0	—	9 0 0
Castleblayney,	11 0 0	—	11 0 0
Castlecomer,	14 0 0	—	14 0 0
Cavan,	16 0 0	—	16 0 0
Celbridge,	37 10 0	—	37 10 0
Claremorris,	—	13 0 0	13 0 0
Cootehill,	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
Cork,	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
Croom,	33 10 0	217 17 6	251 7 6
Donegal,	—	6 17 6	6 17 6
Drogheda,	45 10 0	—	45 10 0
Dublin, North,	488 10 0	116 15 0	605 5 0
Dublin, South,	142 0 0	159 5 6	301 5 6
Dungarvan,	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
Ennis,	—	1 0 0	1 0 0
Enniscorthy,	—	48 12 6	48 12 6
Ennistymon,	—	1 5 0	1 5 0
Fermoy,	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
Galway,	—	2 10 0	2 10 0
Glennamaddy,	—	18 1 0	18 1 0
Gorey,	13 10 0	—	13 10 0
Granard,	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
Kilkenny,	29 10 0	0 17 6	30 7 6
Killala,	—	33 16 0	33 16 0

TABLE 3.—Return of Expenditure incurred during the year ended 31st December, 1893, in the execution of the Acts of Parliament conferring special powers for dealing with Pleuro-pneumonia in Cattle and Swine-Fever in Swine, &c.—*continued*.I.—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED—*continued*.

UNIONS.	Amount paid for Cattle slaughtered as suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Amount paid for Swine slaughtered on account of Swine-Fever.	Total compensation paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Killarney,	—	1 18 9	1 18 9
Kilmallock,	41 0 0	1 18 9	42 18 9
Kilrush,	—	9 9 6	9 9 6
Larne,	2 10 0	—	2 10 0
Limerick,	272 0 0	—	272 0 0
Lismore,	—	1 15 0	1 15 0
Listowel,	37 0 0	7 18 8	44 18 8
Londonderry,	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
Lurgan,	10 0 0	74 11 0	84 11 0
Manorhamilton,	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
Mitchelstown,	72 0 0	0 17 6	72 17 6
Mountmellick,	173 0 0	3 17 6	176 17 6
Mullingar,	—	3 15 0	3 15 0
Naas,	9 0 0	16 18 0	25 18 0
Navan,	30 0 0	1 17 6	31 17 6
New Ross,	6 10 0	7 5 0	13 15 0
Oldcastle,	3 0 0	—	3 0 0
Oughterard,	—	79 15 0	79 15 0
Rathdown,	—	39 14 0	39 14 0
Rathkeale,	91 0 0	4 1 0	95 1 0
Rosecommon,	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
Strokestown,	—	2 16 0	2 16 0
Thomastown,	4 0 0	0 17 6	4 17 6
Tipperary,	99 0 0	1 5 0	100 5 0
Trim,	—	6 0 0	6 0 0
Tuam,	—	15 19 0	15 19 0
Tullamore,	91 0 0	5 0 0	96 0 0
Uringford,	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
Waterford,	15 0 0	—	15 0 0
Youghal,	13 0 0	—	13 0 0
	2,152 5 0	2,147 19 8	4,300 4 8
II.—SALARIES,			5,312 19 11
III.—TRAVELLING,			1,736 12 5
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES,			675 15 11
Gross Expenditure,			12,025 12 7
Deduct Salvage on Carcases, { Cattle, £326 4 0 { Swine, £630 13 6			956 17 6
Net Expenditure,			11,068 15 1

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and the Orders in Council passed thereunder, during the Year 1893.

UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals Slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. ANTRIM.							
Antrim,	—	—	—	50 0 0	0 6 7	50 6 7	25 3 5
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	6 0 0	2 4 0	8 4 0	3 10 0
Ballymena,	—	—	—	20 0 0	3 3 10	23 3 10	15 12 6
Ballymoney,	—	—	—	15 0 0	4 0 0	19 0 0	9 10 0
Belfast,	—	—	—	207 3 0	33 17 7	241 0 7	133 6 6
Larne,	—	—	—	43 17 6	—	43 17 6	—
Lisburn,	—	—	—	40 18 3	10 9 10	51 8 1	—
Co. ARMAGH.							
Armagh,	—	—	—	80 0 0	3 0 0	83 0 0	40 0 0
Lurgan,	—	—	—	55 0 0	—	55 0 0	41 5 0
Co. CAVAN.							
Bailieborough,	—	—	—	53 15 6	—	53 15 6	26 3 3
Bawnboy,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Cavan,	—	—	—	48 0 0	0 12 0	48 12 0	97 9 0
Cootehill,	—	—	—	46 0 0	—	46 0 0	23 0 0
Co. DONEGAL.							
Ballyshannon,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 0 0
Donegal,	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—
Dunfanaghy,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	12 10 0
Glenties,	—	—	—	17 15 0	—	17 15 0	5 7 3
Inishowen,	—	—	—	18 10 0	0 10 0	19 0 0	—
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Milford,	—	—	—	40 0 0	1 18 6	41 18 6	15 0 0
Stranorlar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DOWN.							
Banbridge,	—	—	—	65 15 0	4 6 4	70 1 4	55 16 10
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	100 0 0	1 4 0	101 4 0	73 5 0
Kilkeel,	—	—	—	40 0 0	1 1 6	41 1 6	20 10 9
Newry,	—	—	—	92 0 0	—	92 0 0	92 0 0
Newtownards,	7 0 0	48 10 0	(a) 55 10 0	41 10 0	24 3 0	121 3 0	11 5 0
Co. FERMANAGH.							
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	84 1 0	2 14 6	86 15 6	42 5 0
Irvinestown,	—	—	—	51 7 5	—	51 7 5	25 13 6
Lisnaskea,	—	—	—	28 7 6	2 0 0	30 7 6	23 16 10
Co. LONDONDERRY.							
Coleraine,	—	—	—	30 5 0	4 4 6	34 9 6	17 13 6
Limavady,	—	—	—	26 14 0	—	26 14 0	10 2 0
Londonderry,	—	—	—	87 9 0	16 2 0	103 11 0	42 9 6
Magherafelt,	—	—	—	28 4 6	0 15 0	28 19 6	14 2 3
Co. MONAGHAN.							
Carrickmacross,	—	—	—	82 8 2	3 1 6	85 9 8	42 13 8
Castleblayney,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	30 0 0
Clones,	—	—	—	24 12 6	—	24 12 6	16 11 3
Monaghan,	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	12 10 0
Co. TYRONE.							
Castlederg,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	5 0 0
Clogher,	—	—	—	46 0 0	—	46 0 0	23 0 0
Cookstown,	1 17 6	—	(b) 1 17 6	18 0 0	—	19 17 6	18 0 0
Dungannon,	—	—	—	34 4 0	—	34 4 0	17 2 0
Omagh,	—	—	—	9 0 0	—	9 0 0	6 0 0
Strabane,	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	7 10 0
TOTAL, ULSTER,	8 17 6	48 10 0	57 7 6	1,844 7 4	119 14 8	2,021 9 6	1,105 4 0

(a) Payment for Animals slaughtered in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

(b) Payment for Diseased Swine slaughtered.

* In many instances the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1893—*continued*.

UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. CLARE.							
Ballyvaghan,	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	10 0 0	67 5 0
Corrofin,	-	-	-	19 18 11	-	19 18 11	35 0 0
Ennis,	-	-	-	16 12 0	-	16 12 0	37 6 0
Ennistymon,	-	-	-	8 0 0	2 10 0	10 10 0	-
Killadysert,	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	10 0 0	-
Kilrush,	-	-	-	55 0 0	-	55 0 0	27 10 0
Scariff,	-	-	-	40 0 0	-	40 0 0	30 0 0
Tulla,	-	-	-	15 0 0	-	15 0 0	7 10 0
Co. CORK.							
Bandon,	-	-	-	45 0 0	-	45 0 0	22 10 0
Bantry,	-	-	-	20 0 0	0 3 9	20 3 9	10 0 0
Castletown,	-	-	-	11 12 7	-	11 12 7	3 0 0
Clonakilty,	-	-	-	53 6 4	16 3 0	69 9 4	81 15 10
Cork,	182 10 0	(a)	182 10 0	171 9 2	0 18 0	354 17 2	-
Dunmanway,	-	-	-	3 0 0	-	3 0 0	-
Fermoy,	-	-	-	57 10 0	0 4 6	57 14 6	-
Kanturk,	-	-	-	63 0 0	4 10 6	67 10 6	51 5 0
Kinsale,	-	-	-	32 12 0	72 11 6	105 3 6	20 7 6
Macroon,	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	15 0 0
Mallow,	-	-	-	96 13 4	-	96 13 4	28 6 8
Midleton,	-	-	-	62 12 0	38 4 11	100 16 11	33 16 6
Millstreet,	-	-	-	12 0 0	-	12 0 0	12 0 0
Mitchelstown,	-	-	-	69 3 0	0 6 3	69 9 3	32 4 10
Skibbereen,	-	-	-	28 12 0	-	28 12 0	-
Skull,	-	-	-	20 0 0	-	20 0 0	10 0 0
Youghal,	-	-	-	112 0 0	3 15 6	115 15 6	58 2 0
Co. KERRY.							
Caherciveen,	-	-	-	120 0 0	2 19 0	122 19 0	-
Dingle,	-	-	-	76 1 0	2 10 0	78 11 0	28 0 6
Kenmare,	-	-	-	16 0 0	-	16 0 0	-
Killarney,	-	-	-	74 10 6	-	74 10 6	-
Listowel,	-	-	-	85 2 0	0 18 0	86 0 0	43 1 3
Tralee,	-	-	-	105 0 0	1 0 9	106 0 9	39 7 6
Co. LIMERICK.							
Croom,	-	-	-	143 0 0	0 9 0	143 9 0	27 15 0
Kilmallock,	-	-	-	120 0 0	12 13 0	132 13 0	-
Limerick,	-	-	-	87 0 0	-	87 0 0	-
Newcastle, West,	13 18 6	(b)	13 18 6	60 0 0	-	73 18 6	58 4 9
Rathkeale,	-	-	-	163 11 8	-	163 11 8	80 5 0
Co. TIPPERARY.							
Borrisokane,	-	-	-	30 0 0	0 13 6	30 13 6	15 0 0
Carrick-on-Suir,	-	-	-	93 0 0	-	93 0 0	46 10 0
Cashel,	-	-	-	80 0 0	-	80 0 0	40 0 0
Clogheen,	14 10 0	(c)	14 10 0	70 0 0	0 12 0	85 2 0	42 5 0
Clonmel,	-	-	-	84 0 0	-	84 0 0	42 0 0
Nenagh,	-	-	-	70 0 0	-	70 0 0	35 0 0
Roscrea,	-	-	-	46 13 6	4 11 0	51 4 6	-
Thurles,	-	-	-	30 0 0	-	30 0 0	45 0 0
Tipperary,	-	-	-	72 0 0	-	72 0 0	-
Co. WATERFORD.							
Dungarvan,	-	-	-	110 0 0	4 6 0	114 6 0	82 10 0
Kilmacthomas,	-	-	-	65 0 0	2 17 0	67 17 0	34 8 3
Lismore,	-	-	-	59 10 0	1 19 6	61 9 6	44 12 10
Waterford,	14 8 9	(b)	14 8 9	170 0 0	3 9 6	187 18 3	95 17 5
TOTAL, MUNSTER,	225 7 3	-	225 7 3	3,093 10 0	178 6 2	3,497 3 5	1,382 16 10

(a) Payment for Horses slaughtered in connection with an outbreak of Glanders. (b) Payment for diseased Swine slaughtered.

(c) Payment for diseased Animals slaughtered in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

* In many instances the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1893—*continued*.

UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. CARLOW.							
Carlow,	-	-	-	90 0 0	16 10 11	106 10 11	45 0 0
Co. DUBLIN.							
Balrothery,	-	-	-	161 19 0	13 11 1	175 10 1	111 18 5
Dublin, North,	-	-	-	344 16 0	13 9 6	358 5 6	175 5 1
Dublin, South,	-	-	-	555 15 0	22 17 8	578 12 8	445 13 9
Rathdown,	-	-	-	388 11 0	41 5 3	429 16 3	214 18 5
Co. KILDARE.							
Athy,	-	-	-	117 0 0	4 13 2	121 13 2	118 10 0
Celbridge,	-	-	-	114 0 0	1 0 0	115 0 0	61 15 0
Naas,	3 17 6	-	(a) 3 17 6	91 10 9	0 4 7	95 12 10	47 13 7
Co. KILKENNY.							
Callan,	-	-	-	42 0 0	-	42 0 0	-
Castlecomer,	-	-	-	16 15 0	-	16 15 0	7 18 9
Kilkenny,	-	-	-	68 10 0	7 16 6	76 6 6	35 10 10
Thomastown,	-	-	-	83 0 0	0 5 2	83 5 2	41 10 0
Urlingford,	-	-	-	30 0 0	3 0 10	33 0 10	-
KING'S Co.							
Edenderry,	-	-	-	58 5 0	0 12 0	58 17 0	-
Parsonstown,	-	-	-	70 0 0	-	70 0 0	35 0 0
Tullamore,	-	-	-	107 17 4	2 2 0	109 19 4	51 18 6
Co. LONGFORD.							
Ballymahon,	-	-	-	70 0 0	-	70 0 0	35 0 0
Granard,	-	-	-	58 0 0	21 13 6	79 13 6	29 0 0
Longford,	-	-	-	47 10 0	0 8 6	47 18 6	14 12 3
Co. LOUTH.							
Ardee,	-	-	-	40 6 8	-	40 6 8	22 15 0
Drogheda,	-	-	-	114 0 0	7 5 6	121 5 6	99 15 0
Dundalk,	-	-	-	94 0 0	10 12 4	104 12 4	47 0 0
Co. MEATH.							
Dunshaughlin,	-	-	-	103 4 0	-	103 4 0	41 14 0
Kells,	-	-	-	93 17 6	2 9 8	96 7 2	51 7 3
Navan,	-	-	-	82 0 0	-	82 0 0	41 0 0
Oldcastle,	-	-	-	37 0 0	-	37 0 0	23 2 6
Trim,	-	-	-	85 4 0	-	85 4 0	31 19 0
QUEEN'S Co.							
Abbeyleix,	8 14 6	-	(a) 8 14 6	64 0 0	1 15 6	74 10 0	-
Mountmellick,	-	-	-	43 19 7	2 16 3	46 15 10	-
Co. WESTMEATH.							
Athlone,	-	-	-	93 15 7	-	93 15 7	47 3 7
Delvin,	-	-	-	22 0 0	-	22 0 0	11 0 0
Mullingar,	2 0 0	-	(a) 2 0 0	122 18 10	-	124 18 10	47 2 10
Co. WEXFORD.							
Enniscorthy,	-	418 10 0	b418 10 0	92 0 0	152 4 6	662 14 6	354 2 9
Gorey,	27 17 6	13 3 0	(a)41 0 6	134 12 6	0 13 0	176 6 0	76 16 5
New Ross,	-	-	-	122 10 6	10 0 0	132 10 6	59 10 6
Wexford,	-	-	-	60 0 0	9 5 6	69 5 6	-
Co. WICKLOW.							
Baltinglass,	-	-	-	74 3 4	0 12 5	74 15 9	33 10 10
Rathdrum,	-	-	-	65 0 0	4 6 0	69 6 0	34 1 3
Shillelagh,	7 16 0	-	(a) 7 16 0	65 0 0	1 3 5	73 19 5	20 10 3
TOTAL, LEINSTER,	50 5 6	431 13 0	481 18 6	4,125 1 7	352 14 9	4,959 14 10	2,518 15 9

(a) Payments for Swine slaughtered on account of Swine Fever.

(b) Payment for Animals slaughtered in connection with an outbreak of Anthrax.

* In many instances the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1893—*continued*.

UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Animals Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. GALWAY.							
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	65 0 0	—	65 0 0	28 2 6
Clifden,	—	—	—	41 7 2	—	41 7 2	18 9 5
Galway,	2 0 0	—	(a)2 0 0	60 0 0	—	62 0 0	31 0 0
Glennamaddy,	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	—
Gort,	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	—
Loughrea,	—	—	—	26 18 0	—	26 18 0	13 9 0
Mount Bellew,	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Oughterard,	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	—
Portumna,	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—
Tuam,	—	—	—	77 0 0	—	77 0 0	—
Co. LEITRIM.							
Carrick-on-Shannon, .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	19 0 0
Manorhamilton, . . .	—	—	—	39 12 0	2 2 0	41 14 0	—
Mohill,	—	—	—	67 0 0	—	67 0 0	50 5 0
Co. MAYO.							
Ballina,	—	—	—	161 8 8	—	161 8 8	388 12 4
Ballinrobe,	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0
Belmullet,	—	—	—	33 1 4	—	33 1 4	16 10 8
Castlebar,	—	—	—	60 8 9	—	60 8 9	38 3 5
Claremorris,	—	—	—	50 19 4	—	50 19 4	—
Killala,	—	—	—	64 0 4	—	64 0 4	—
Swineford,	—	—	—	96 17 8	—	96 17 8	48 8 10
Westport,	—	—	—	26 18 0	—	26 18 0	—
Co. ROSCOMMON.							
Boyle,	—	—	—	82 0 0	—	82 0 0	41 0 0
Castlereagh,	—	—	—	60 0 0	2 11 0	62 11 0	31 5 6
Roscommon,	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—
Strokestown,	—	—	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	32 0 0
Co. SLIGO.							
Dromore, West,	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 17 0
Sligo,	—	—	—	97 0 8	—	97 0 8	51 7 10
Tobercurry,	—	—	—	30 1 2	—	30 1 2	23 2 6
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT, .	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	1,470 13 1	4 13 0	1,477 6 1	898 14 0
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.							
ULSTER,	8 17 6	48 10 0	57 7 6	1,844 7 4	119 14 8	2,021 9 6	1,105 4 0
MUNSTER,	225 7 3	—	225 7 3	3,093 10 0	178 6 2	3,497 3 5	1,382 16 10
LEINSTER,	50 5 6	431 13 0	481 18 6	4,125 1 7	352 14 9	4,959 14 10	2,513 15 9
CONNAUGHT,	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	1,470 13 1	4 13 0	1,477 6 1	898 14 0
TOTAL, IRELAND, .	286 10 3	480 3 0	766 13 3	10,533 12 0	655 8 7	11,955 13 10	5,900 10 7

(a) Payment for diseased Swine slaughtered.

* In many instances the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.
† The General Cattle Diseases Fund, from which these amounts have been repaid, is maintained by assessments at the rate of 1d. in the £, made from time to time by Sealed Order of the Local Government Board, on the net annual value of the rateable property in all the Poor Law Unions in Ireland. The last assessment was made on 16th March, 1892, and produced £14,613 7s. 7½d.

TABLE 5.—Expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, in the execution of Orders made under Section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, as amended by Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, during the year 1893.

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES.	Expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities.			Amount repaid during the year to the Urban Sanitary Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*	URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES.	Expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities.			Amount repaid during the year to the Urban Sanitary Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . . .	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	Kilkenny, . . .	—	—	—	—
Athlone, . . .	—	—	—	—	Killarney, . . .	—	—	—	—
Ballinasloe, . . .	—	—	—	—	Killiney and Ballybrack, . . .	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	5 0 0
Ballymena, . . .	—	—	—	—	Kilmainham, . . .	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Ballymoney, . . .	—	—	—	—	Kilrush, . . .	—	—	—	—
Banbridge, . . .	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	Kingstown, . . .	62 12 4	7 9 4	70 1 8	64 1 11
Bangor, . . .	—	—	—	—	Kinsale, . . .	—	—	—	—
Belfast, . . .	39 0 0	—	39 0 0	68 2 4	Letterkenny, . . .	—	—	—	—
Blackrock, . . .	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	37 4 1	Limerick, . . .	—	—	—	—
Bray, . . .	9 15 0	—	9 15 0	—	Lisburn, . . .	—	—	—	—
Carlow, . . .	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	—	Listowel, . . .	—	—	—	—
Carrickfergus, . . .	—	—	—	—	Londonderry, . . .	40 14 0	—	40 14 0	10 4 0
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0	Lurgan, . . .	5 0 9	—	5 0 0	—
Cashel, . . .	—	—	—	—	Monaghan, . . .	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	—
Clonsilla, . . .	—	—	—	—	Navan, . . .	—	—	—	—
Clones, . . .	—	—	—	—	New Ross, . . .	—	—	—	—
Clonmel, . . .	—	—	—	—	Newry, . . .	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Clontarf, . . .	18 15 0	—	18 15 0	7 10 0	Newtownards, . . .	—	—	—	—
Coleraine, . . .	—	—	—	—	Parsonstown, . . .	—	—	—	—
Cootehill, . . .	—	—	—	—	Pembroke, . . .	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	7 17 0
Cork, . . .	—	—	—	—	Portadown, . . .	—	—	—	—
Dalkey, . . .	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	5 0 0	Queenstown, . . .	—	—	—	—
Drogheda, . . .	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	13 10 0	Rathmines and Rathgar, . . .	48 0 0	—	48 0 0	48 0 0
Dromore, . . .	—	—	—	—	Sligo, . . .	—	—	—	—
Drumcondra, Clonsilla & Glasnevin	32 0 0	—	32 0 0	16 0 0	Templemore, . . .	—	—	—	—
Dublin, . . .	338 0 0	1 16 6	339 16 6	—	Thurles, . . .	—	—	—	—
Dundalk, . . .	—	—	—	—	Tralee, . . .	—	—	—	—
Dungarvan, . . .	—	—	—	—	Trim, . . .	—	—	—	—
Ennis, . . .	—	—	—	—	Warrenpoint, . . .	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—
Enniscorthy, . . .	—	—	—	—	Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen, . . .	—	—	—	—	Wexford, . . .	—	—	—	—
Fermoy, . . .	—	—	—	—	Wicklow, . . .	—	—	—	—
Galway, . . .	—	—	—	—	Youghal, . . .	—	—	—	—
Granard, . . .	—	—	—	—	TOTAL, £	755 16 4	9 5 10	765 2 2	292 9 4
Holywood, . . .	—	—	—	—					†
Kells, . . .	—	—	—	—					

* In some cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Urban Sanitary Authorities during the year 1893, in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† The General Cattle Diseases Fund from which these amounts have been repaid is maintained by levies at the rate of 1d. in the £1, made from time to time by sealed order of the Local Government Board, on the net annual value of the rateable property in all the Poor Law Unions in Ireland. The last assessment was made on 17th March, 1892, and produced £14,613 7s. 7½d.

IV.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE showing the Number of Live Stock in Ireland in each year from 1874 to 1893, inclusive.
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

YEARS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1874,	4,124,756	4,441,698	1,099,186	256,753	547,372	180,430
1875,	4,115,288	4,254,027	1,252,056	270,691	548,119	180,355
1876,	4,117,440	4,009,157	1,425,042	264,009	556,951	182,210
1877,	3,997,598	3,987,509	1,468,712	267,297	575,498	185,842
1878,	3,985,120	4,095,134	1,269,399	278,974	586,415	188,464
1879,	4,067,778	4,017,903	1,072,185	278,843	596,890	188,839
1880,	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	265,789	582,130	186,327
1881,	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	266,078	574,746	187,143
1882,	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	565,925	187,782
1883,	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	561,427	189,760
1884,	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	562,439	191,339
1885,	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	576,430	197,170
1886,	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	578,299	196,245
1887,	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	587,234	199,512
1888,	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	595,868	203,152
1889,	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	604,102	206,236
1890,	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	614,884	213,018
1891,	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	621,479	216,268
1892,	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	635,213	217,600
1893,	4,464,026	4,421,593	1,152,365	323,169	643,763	218,627
Difference in Numbers between 1892 and 1893,	Decrease, 67,099	Decrease, 406,184	Increase, 38,893	Decrease, 9,557	Increase, 8,550	Increase, 1,027

V.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 1.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland, Years 1878 to 1893.

YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being Diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro- Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro- Pneumonia.	
1878, . . .	26	1,365	2,612	143	—	—	—
1879, . . .	29	946	1,945	86	—	—	—
1880, . . .	21	759	1,500	41	—	—	—
1881, . . .	22	703	1,821	37	46	—	—
1882, . . .	17	534	1,328	28	22	—	—
1883, . . .	15	488	1,264	25	69	—	—
1884, . . .	9	460	1,183	11	12	—	—
1885, . . .	10	389	1,229	17	29	—	—
1886, . . .	4	343	1,041	9	101	—	—
1887, . . .	5	240	805	14	344	—	—
1888,* . . .	3	181	514	8	2,705	583	—
1889, . . .	4	108	176	8	1,165	254	—
1890,† . . .	3	95	248	2	2,115	342	11
1891, . . .	10	133	176	14	4,007	346	92
1892, . . .	6	86	189	5	4,904	265	217
1893, . . .	—	—	—	—	35	—	167

* The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order, requiring Local Authorities to slaughter all Cattle in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia as well as the affected Cattle, came into force in March, 1888.

† In this year the powers of Local Authorities as to slaughter and compensation in connection with Pleuro-Pneumonia were transferred to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890. Vide the next Table for particulars as to the Disease since the commencement of that Act (1st September, 1890).

TABLE 2.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland during each period of Twelve Months from the date of the commencement of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, viz. :—1st September, 1890.

YEARS ENDED 31ST AUGUST,	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro- Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro- Pneumonia.	
1891, . . .	5	126	169	13	3,025	343	69
1892, . . .	8	115	212	6	5,936	343	158
1893, . . .	2	3	13	—	544	13	212

* The date of the last outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia was 26th September, 1892.

TABLE 3.—Number of Cattle Slaughtered during the year ended 31st December, 1893, as suspected of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, or as having been exposed to infection.

PROVINCES.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the Year.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with Diseased Cattle, or otherwise exposed to infection, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.	COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as having been in contact with Diseased Cattle, or otherwise exposed to infection, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Number of Cattle slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.
ULSTER, . . .	Nil.	—	17	Tipperary, .	Carrick-on-Suir, .	—	3
MUNSTER, . . .		—	68	Do., . . .	Tipperary, .	—	6
LEINSTER, . . .		35	80	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	—	1
CONNAUGHT, . . .		—	2	Do., . . .	Youghal, .	—	1
Total, . . .	—	35	167	Carlow, . . .	Carlow, . . .	—	2
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.			Dublin, . . .	Barrothery, .	3	3
				Do., . . .	Dublin, North, .	31	11
				Do., . . .	Dublin, South, .	1	9
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	—	4	Kildare, . . .	Athy, . . .	—	3
Do., . . .	Belfast, . . .	—	1	Do., . . .	Celbridge, .	—	3
Do., . . .	Larne, . . .	—	1	Do., . . .	Naas, . . .	—	1
Do., . . .	Lurgan, . . .	—	1	Kilkenny, .	Castlecomer, .	—	1
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	—	4	Do., . . .	Kilkenny, .	—	3
				Do., . . .	Thomastown, .	—	1
Cavan, . . .	Bailieborough, .	—	1	King's, . . .	Mountmellick, .	—	2
Do., . . .	Cavan, . . .	—	1	Do., . . .	Tullamore, .	—	9
Down, . . .	Banbridge, .	—	1	Louth, . . .	Ardee, . . .	—	1
Do., . . .	Lisburn, . . .	—	1	Do., . . .	Drogheda, .	—	1
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, .	—	1	Meath, . . .	Drogheda, .	—	3
Monaghan, .	Castleblayney, .	—	1	Do., . . .	Navan, . . .	—	2
Clare, . . .	Ballyvaghan, .	—	1	Do., . . .	Oldcastle, .	—	1
Do., . . .	Limerick, .	—	3	Queen's, . .	Athy, . . .	—	1
Cork, . . .	Fermoy, . . .	—	1	Do., . . .	Carlow, . . .	—	1
Do., . . .	Mitchelstown, .	—	3	Do., . . .	Mountmellick, .	—	17
Kerry, . . .	Listowel, .	—	3	Westmeath, .	Granard, .	—	1
Limerick, .	Croom, . . .	—	4	Wexford, .	Gorey, . . .	—	3
Do., . . .	Kilmallock, .	—	5	Do., . . .	New Ross, .	—	1
Do., . . .	Limerick, . .	—	19	Mayo, . . .	Castlebar, .	—	1
Do., . . .	Listowel, . . .	—	2	Roscommon, .	Roscommon, .	—	1
Do., . . .	Mitchelstown, .	—	2				
Do., . . .	Rathkeale, .	—	11				
Do., . . .	Tipperary, .	—	3		Total, .	35	167

TABLE 4.—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st September, 1892, to 31st August, 1893, with the Number of Cattle which Died or were Slaughtered.

	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the Year.*	Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being Diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Pleuro-Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.	
IRELAND,	2	3	13	-	544	13	212
PROVINCES.							
ULSTER,	-	-	-	-	5	-	13
MUNSTER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
LEINSTER,	2	3	13	-	509	13	130
CONNAUGHT,	-	-	-	-	30	-	2
COUNTRIES.							
UNIONS.							
ULSTER.							
Antrim,	Antrim,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do.,	Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do.,	Larne,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Lurgan,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Armagh,	Armagh,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cavan,	Bailieborough,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Cavan,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Down,	Banbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tyrone,	Dungannon,	-	-	-	5	-	-
MUNSTER.							
Clare,	Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cork,	Fermoy,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Kilmallock,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Mitchelstown,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kerry,	Listowel,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Limerick,	Croom,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do.,	Kilmallock,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Do.,	Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	21
Do.,	Mitchelstown,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do.,	Rathkeale,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Do.,	Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Thurles,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Tipperary,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Waterford,	Waterford,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Youghal,	-	-	-	-	-	1

* The date of the last outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia was 26th September, 1892.

TABLE 4 (*continued*).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA in Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st September, 1892, to 31st August, 1893, with the Number of Cattle which Died or were Slaughtered.

COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the Year.	Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being Diseased.	Number of Diseased Cattle which Died.	Number of In-Contact Cattle		Number of Cattle Slaughtered as being sus- pected, but found on Post-Mortem Examination to be free from Pleuro- Pneumonia.
					Slaughtered.	Found on Post-Mortem Examination to have been affected with Pleuro- Pneumonia.	
LEINSTER.							
Carlow, . . .	Carlow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dublin, . . .	Barrothery, . . .	-	-	-	3	-	5
Do., . . .	Dublin, North, . . .	1	1	-	81	-	22
Do., . . .	Dublin, South, . . .	1	1	-	90	2	29
Do., . . .	Rathdown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kildare, . . .	Athy, . . .	-	-	-	8	-	1
Do., . . .	Celbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do., . . .	Edenderry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Naas, . . .	-	-	-	4	-	1
Kilkenny, . . .	Callan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Castlecomer, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	4
Do., . . .	Thomastown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
King's, . . .	Mountmellick, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do., . . .	Tullamore, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	8
Louth, . . .	Dundalk, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meath, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do., . . .	Navan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Do., . . .	Oldcastle, . . .	-	-	-	32	-	1
Queen's, . . .	Athy, . . .	-	-	-	10	-	-
Do., . . .	Mountmellick, . . .	1	11	-	281	11	28
Westmeath, . . .	Delvin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Mullingar, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wexford, . . .	Gorey, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	7
Do., . . .	New Ross, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Wexford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wicklow, . . .	Rathdrum, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	-	-	-	30	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	Roscommon, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total, year ended 31st August, 1893,		3	13	-	544	13	212

TABLE 5.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases (except Pleuro-Pneumonia) in Ireland during each year from 1878 to 1893 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

DISEASE.	Description of Animals.	Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Farms or other places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Animals Attacked.		Diseased Animals.				Healthy Animals	
					Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.	Slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Slaughtered as suspected, but found on post-mortem examination to be free from disease.
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	—	—	—	103	No Returns.					
		1879	1	1	—	64						
		1880	—	—	—	—						
		1881	—	—	—	—						
		1882	—	—	—	—						
		1883	20	3,510	—	114,502	163	214	113,341	784	—	—
		1884	12	31	784	1,189	9	22	1,892	—	—	—
		1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLANDERS.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	15	No Returns.					
		1879	13	—	—	32						
		1880	10	22	—	29	23	—	1	—	—	—
		1881	8	17	—	18	17	1	—	—	—	—
		1882	7	16	—	20	16	4	—	—	—	—
		1883	7	10	—	12	11	1	—	—	—	—
		1884	7	13	—	14	13	1	—	—	—	—
		1885	6	10	—	15	14	1	—	—	—	—
		1886	5	8	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	7	12	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
		1888	7	7	—	7	6	2	—	—	—	—
		1889	7	11	—	11	8	1	2	—	—	—
		1890	4	19	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
		1891	7	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
		1892	3	7	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
		1893	3	6	—	10	10	—	—	—	5	—
FARCY.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	6	10	—	10	8	—	2	—	—	—
		1881	3	5	—	5	4	—	1	—	—	—
		1882	8	9	—	9	2	1	5	1	—	—
		1883	6	5	1	7	6	1	1	—	—	—
		1884	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
		1885	7	9	—	9	3	2	3	1	—	—
		1886	4	3	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
		1887	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
		1888	3	4	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
		1889	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
		1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1893	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5 (*continued*)—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases (except Pleuro-Pneumonia in Ireland during each year from 1878 to 1893 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

DISEASE.	Description of Animals.	Years	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Farms or other Places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Animals Attacked.		Diseased Animals.				Healthy Animals			
					Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.	Slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Slaughtered as suspected, but found on post- mortem examination to be free from disease.		
SWINE FEVER.	Swine.	1878	No	Returns.										
		1879												
		1880			15	81	—	300	40	209	48	3	—	—
		1881			15	48	8	171	16	120	38	—	—	—
		1882			18	89	—	287	14	207	66	—	—	—
		1883			28	419	—	1,198	62	892	228	16	—	—
		1884			22	225	16	564	19	403	150	8	—	—
		1885			26	423	8	1,271	159	840	254	26	—	—
		1886			23	495	26	1,630	351	979	311	15	—	—
		1887			22	506	15	1,983	527	1,165	299	7	—	—
		1888			24	392	7	1,315	405	721	184	12	—	—
		1889			22	273	12	761	245	419	108	1	—	—
		1890			22	365	1	1,014	438	417	157	3	—	—
		1891			18	278	3	870	404	354	109	6	—	—
		1892			23	227	6	466	139	226	106	1	—	—
		1893			32	506	1	1,357	854	409	94	—	405	34
ANTHRAX.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	{1886 From 1 Nov.}	3	3	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—		
		1887	13	21	—	45	1	38	6	—	—	—		
		1888	12	25	—	37	2	35	—	—	—	—		
		1889	11	21	—	38	—	30	8	—	—	—		
		1890	11	17	—	35	—	32	3	—	—	—		
		1891	14	29	—	69	1	66	2	—	—	—		
		1892	6	6	—	8	2	6	—	—	—	—		
		1893	9	22	—	44	9	35	—	—	33	—		
		{1886 From 1 Nov.}	14	—	—	42	41	1	—	—	—	—		
		1887	30	—	—	456	376	80	—	—	—	—		
RABIES.	Dogs, Cattle, Deer, Sheep, Swine, Goats, Horses, Asses, Mules.	1888	30	—	—	561	432	129	—	—	—	—		
		1889	30	—	—	405	342	63	—	—	—	—		
		1890	28	—	—	253	290	54	—	—	—	—		
		1891	27	—	—	470	384	86	—	—	—	—		
		1892	31	—	—	446	383	63	—	—	—	—		
		1893	31	—	—	424	369	55	—	—	—	—		
		1878	—	—	—	1,576	No Returns.							
1879	25	—	—	2,405										
1880	22	152	—	1,491	154	9	1,261	67	—	—				
1881	21	168	67	2,463	170	54	1,901	405	—	—				
1882	25	167	405	1,952	141	24	1,806	386	—	—				
1883	24	202	886	3,992	46	89	3,930	913	—	—				
1884	27	226	913	3,542	124	26	3,640	665	—	—				
1885	25	133	665	4,512	106	274	3,767	1,030	—	—				
1886	21	149	1,030	3,481	57	78	3,982	394	—	—				
1887	23	97	394	1,866	44	74	1,439	703	—	—				
1888	21	80	703	1,369	28	32	1,548	464	—	—				
1889	23	169	464	3,485	54	58	2,461	1,376	—	—				
1890	28	279	1,376	5,070	62	150	4,194	2,040	—	—				
1891	29	398	2,040	4,122	225	71	4,278	1,586	—	—				
1892	32	994	1,588	18,130	176	447	11,368	7,727	—	—				
1893	32	1,002	7,727	10,358	105	286	16,997	1,697	—	—				

TABLE 6.—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the Ten Months ended 31st October, 1893, with the number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

PROVINCES.				Number of Counties in which cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post-mortem Examination, to be free from Swine-Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
ULSTER,				7	16	13	7	1	—	14
MUNSTER,				5	55	60	27	—	—	17
LEINSTER,				10	115	147	55	6	—	59
CONNAUGHT,				3	10	6	6	—	—	4
Total,				25	196	226	95	7	—	94
COUNTY.				UNIONS.						
ULSTER.										
Antrim	...	Antrim,	...	...	2	3	6	1	—	—
Cavan,	...	Bailieborough,	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	2
		Cavan,	...	...	2	4	—	—	—	1
		Oldcastle,	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Donegal,	...	Ballyshannon,	...	...	2	3	—	—	—	3
Fermanagh,	...	Ballyshannon,	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
		Enniskillen,	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	...	Magherafelt,	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	3
Monaghan,	...	Carrickmacross	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tyrone,	...	Cookstown,	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
		Omagh,	...	...	3	2	—	—	—	2
MUNSTER.										
Cork, ...	...	Cork,	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
		Fermoy,	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—
		Mallow,	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	1
		Mitchelstown,	...	...	1	2	—	—	—	1
Kerry,	...	Dingle,	...	...	2	5	—	—	—	1
		Killarney,	...	...	2	3	—	—	—	8
		Listowel,	...	...	2	4	—	—	—	—
		Tralee,	...	...	5	6	—	—	—	1
Limerick,	...	Croom,	...	...	3	3	—	—	—	3
		Listowel,	...	...	1	6	—	—	—	—
		Newcastle,	...	...	17	16	15	—	—	—
Tipperary,	...	Tipperary,	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	—
		Uringford,	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	...	Dungarvan,	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Lismore,	...	...	2	2	—	—	—	—
		Waterford,	...	...	13	7	11	—	—	1

TABLE 6 (*continued*).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the Ten Months ended 31st October, 1893, with the number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

COUNTY.	UNIONS.			Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post- mortem Examination, to be free from Swine-Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
LEINSTER.									
Carlow,	...	Carlow,	..	...	4	3	1	-	2
Dublin,	...	Balrothery,	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
		Dublin, North,	...	...	2	1	-	-	1
		Dublin, South,	...	...	1	2	-	-	1
		Rathdown,	...	...	4	8	1	-	1
Kildare,	...	Athy,	...	...	7	14	-	-	2
		Naas,	...	...	5	2	5	-	-
Kilkenny,	...	Kilkenny,	...	...	3	4	-	-	1
		New Ross,	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
		Thomastown,	...	...	2	10	-	-	2
		Urlingford,	...	...	1	1	-	-	1
		Waterford,	...	...	3	3	3	-	-
King's,	...	Parsonstown,	...	...	1	2	-	-	-
		Roscrea,	...	...	14	11	1	-	17
		Tullamore,	...	...	3	5	-	-	2
Meath,	...	Kells,	...	...	1	1	-	-	-
		Trim,	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
Queen's,	...	Abbeyleix,	...	...	7	3	3	-	5
		Athy,	...	...	1	-	-	-	1
		Mountmellick,	...	...	10	35	-	-	11
Westmeath,	...	Mullingar,	...	...	1	1	1	-	-
Wexford,	...	Enniscorthy,	...	...	7	8	-	-	3
		Gorey,	...	...	20	8	25	6	-
		New Ross,	...	...	5	4	-	-	2
		Wexford,	...	...	5	8	-	-	3
Wicklow,	...	Rathdown,	...	...	4	3	1	-	4
		Shillelagh,	...	...	1	8	13	-	-
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway,	...	Galway,	...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Glennamaddy,	...	...	5	2	5	-	-
Leitrim,	...	Mohill,	...	...	1	1	-	-	1
Mayo	...	Killala,	...	...	1	-	-	-	2
		Swineford,	...	...	2	3	-	-	1
Total,	...	...	...	...	196	226	95	7	94

TABLE 7.—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st November, 1893 (the date when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into force), to 31st December, 1893, with the number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

PROVINCES,			Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post-mortem Examination, to be free from Swine-Fever.
ULSTER,	...	...	8	62	37	102	78	4
MUNSTER,	...	...	6	106	64	233	20	15
LEINSTER,	...	...	12	81	46	363	74	13
CONNAUGHT,	...	...	5	61	36	61	226	2
Total,	...	...	31	310	183	759	398	34
COUNTY.	UNIONS.							
ULSTER.								
Antrim,	...	Antrim, ...	...	2	1	1	-	1
		Ballymena, ...	...	6	4	3	1	-
		Ballymoney, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Belfast, ...	...	2	2	1	-	-
		Lurgan, ...	...	2	2	1	-	-
Armagh,	...	Armagh, ...	...	5	3	9	-	1
		Lurgan, ...	..	15	8	56	10	-
Cavan,	...	Bailieborough, ...	...	3	1	2	9	-
		Bawnboy, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Cavan, ...	...	1	4	-	-	-
		Cootehill, ...	...	2	-	3	-	-
		Kells, ...	...	1	1	-	-	-
Donegal,	...	Ballyshannon, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Donegal, ...	...	3	1	4	2	1
		Dunfanaghy, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Letterkenny, ...	...	1	1	-	-	-
		Milford, ...	...	-	-	-	-	1
Down,	...	Banbridge, ...	...	1	-	2	-	-
		Lisburn, ...	...	2	1	3	-	-
		Lurgan, ...	...	2	1	1	-	-
Londonderry,	...	Magherafelt, ...	...	2	2	-	-	-
Monaghan,	...	Carrickmacross, ...	...	-	-	-	2	-
		Clones, ...	...	1	1	-	-	-
		Cootehill, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Monaghan, ...	...	2	2	-	3	-
Tyrone,	...	Armagh, ...	...	2	2	9	51	-
		Dungannon, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Magherafelt, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
MUNSTER.								
Clare,	...	Ennis, ...	...	2	1	1	-	2
		Ennistymon, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-
		Kilrush, ...	...	9	3	9	2	-
		Tulla, ...	...	1	-	1	-	-

TABLE 7 (*continued*).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st November, 1893, (the date when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into force), to 31st December, 1893, with the Number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

COUNTY.	UNIONS.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post-mortem Examination, to be free from Swine-Fever
MUNSTER— <i>continued</i>						
Cork,	Bandon, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Clonekilty, ...	3	3	—	—	—
	Cork, ...	3	2	1	—	—
	Fermoy, ...	1	1	—	1	—
	Kanturk, ...	3	3	1	—	—
	Kilmallock, ...	2	3	1	—	—
	Mallow, ...	2	1	1	—	—
Kerry,	Mitchelstown, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Killarney, ...	4	1	3	—	1
	Listowel, ...	8	4	7	1	1
Limerick,	Tralee, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Croom, ...	8	6	72	1	—
	Killmallock, ...	2	1	3	—	—
	Limerick, ...	5	4	2	—	—
	Listowel, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Newcastle, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Rathkeale, ...	19	10	11	—	9
Tipperary,	Borrisokane, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Carriek-on-Suir, ...	1	2	—	—	—
	Cashel, ...	10	5	104	15	2
	Clogheen, ...	3	2	3	—	—
	Clonmel, ...	2	2	1	—	—
	Roscrea, ...	1	1	1	—	—
	Thurles, ...	2	1	1	—	—
Waterford,	Tipperary, ...	4	2	4	—	—
	Carrick-on-Suir, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Dungarvan, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Lismore, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Waterford,	Waterford, ...	1	2	—	—	—
LEINSTER.						
Carlow,	Carlow, ...	3	2	1	—	—
Dublin,	Balrothery, ...	4	2	39	4	2
	Dublin, North, ...	2	2	35	—	—
	Dublin, South, ...	3	2	90	25	—
Kildare,	Athy, ...	4	1	42	1	—
	Celbridge, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Edenderry, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Naas, ...	—	—	10	—	—
Kilkenny,	Callan, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Kilkenny, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Thomastown, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Urlingford, ...	1	1	—	—	—
King's County,	Mountmellick, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Parsonstown, ...	2	1	2	—	—
	Tullamore, ...	3	1	2	—	2
Longford,	Longford, ...	2	1	1	—	—
Louth,	Drogheda, ...	1	1	—	—	—
Meath,	Kells, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Navan, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Oldcastle, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Trim, ...	2	1	1	1	2

TABLE 7 (*continued*).—Number of Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which were reported to have occurred during the period from 1st November, 1893 (the date when the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893, came into force), to 31st December, 1893, with the Number of SWINE which Died or were Slaughtered.

COUNTY.	UNIONS.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found on Post-mortem Examination, to be free from Swine-Fever
LEINSTER—continued.						
Queen's County,	Abbeyleix, ...	2	—	2	—	—
	Mountmellick, ...	3	1	3	—	3
	Roscrea, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Urlingford, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Westmeath, ...	Athlone, ...	3	—	47	39	2
	Mullingar, ...	2	—	3	—	—
Wexford, ...	Enniscorthy, ...	5	3	34	—	—
	Gorey, ...	12	9	41	3	—
	New Ross, ...	3	2	2	1	2
Wicklow, ...	Rathdown, ...	5	3	2	—	—
	Rathdrum, ...	3	3	—	—	—
	Shillelagh, ...	2	2	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT.						
Galway, ...	Ballinasloe, ...	1	1	—	—	—
	Galway, ...	7	4	3	—	—
	Glennamaddy, ...	3	2	—	8	—
	Gort, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Loughrea, ...	1	2	—	—	—
	Mountbellew, ...	2	1	1	—	—
	Oughterard, ...	5	3	3	—	—
	Tuam, ...	8	6	7	—	—
Leitrim, ...	Carrick-on-Shannon, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Manorhamilton, ...	3	2	1	—	—
Mayo, ...	Ballina, ...	4	—	12	164	1
	Ballinrobe, ...	7	7	11	21	—
	Belmullet, ...	4	2	3	11	—
	Castlebar, ...	4	2	2	—	—
	Castlereagh, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Claremorris, ...	3	2	3	5	—
	Killala, ...	1	1	—	17	1
	Swineford, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Roscommon, ...	Strokestown, ...	2	—	10	—	—
Sligo, ...	Ballina, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	Sligo, ...	1	1	—	—	—
Total,	...	310	183	759	398	34

TABLE 8.—Summary—Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER which occurred since the commencement of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1893—viz., 1st November, 1893—as distinguished from Outbreaks which occurred during the preceding Ten Months of the Year 1893.

Period ended,	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported.	Number of diseased Swine which died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.
Two Months ended 31st December, 1893, .	31	310	183	759	398	34
Ten Months ended 31st October, 1893, .	25	196	226	95	7	—
Total for Year ended 31st December, 1893,	32	506	409	854	405	34

TABLE 9.— Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the Number of SWINE reported to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Counties in which Cases of Disease occurred.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the year.	Number of Diseased Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
ULSTER,	9	78	50	109	79	4	14
MUNSTER,	6	161	124	260	20	15	17
LEINSTER,	12	196	193	418	80	13	59
CONNAUGHT,	5	71	42	67	226	2	4
TOTAL,	32	506	409	854	405	34	94
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.						
ULSTER.							
Antrim,	Antrim,	4	4	7	1	1	-
Do.,	Ballymena,	6	4	3	1	-	-
Do.,	Ballymoney,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Belfast,	2	2	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Lurgan,	2	2	1	-	-	-
Armagh,	Armagh,	5	3	9	-	1	-
Do.,	Lurgan,	15	8	56	10	-	-
Cavan,	Bailieborough,	4	1	2	9	-	2
Do.,	Bawnboy,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Cavan,	3	8	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Cootehill,	2	-	3	-	-	-
Do.,	Kells,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do.,	Oldcastle,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Donegal,	Ballyshannon,	3	3	1	-	-	3
Do.,	Donegal,	3	1	4	2	1	-
Do.,	Dunfanaghy,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Letterkenny,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do.,	Milford,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Down,	Banbridge,	1	-	2	-	-	-
Do.,	Lisburn,	2	1	3	-	-	-
Do.,	Lurgan,	2	1	1	-	-	-
Fermanagh,	Ballyshannon,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Do.,	Enniskillen,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	Magherafelt,	3	2	-	-	-	3
Monaghan,	Carrickmacross,	1	-	-	2	-	1
Do.,	Clones,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do.,	Cootehill,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Monaghan,	2	2	-	3	-	-
Tyrone,	Armagh,	2	2	9	51	-	-
Do.,	Cookstown,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Dungannon,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Magherafelt,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Omagh,	3	2	-	-	-	2
MUNSTER.							
Clare,	Ennis,	2	1	1	-	2	-
Do.,	Ennistymon,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do.,	Kilrush,	9	3	9	2	-	-
Do.,	Tulla,	1	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE 9—(continued)—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the Number of SWINE reported to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the year.	Number of diseased Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
<i>MUNSTER—continued.</i>							
Cork, . . .	Bandon, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Clonakilty, . . .	3	3	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Cork, . . .	4	2	2	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Fermoy, . . .	2	2	-	1	-	-
Do., . . .	Kanturk, . . .	3	3	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Kilmallock, . . .	2	3	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Mallow, . . .	4	3	1	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Mitchelstown, . . .	2	2	1	-	-	1
Kerry, . . .	Dingle, . . .	2	5	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Killarney, . . .	6	4	3	-	1	8
Do., . . .	Listowel, . . .	10	8	7	1	1	-
Do., . . .	Tralee, . . .	6	7	-	-	-	1
Limerick, . . .	Croom, . . .	11	9	72	1	-	3
Do., . . .	Kilmallock, . . .	2	1	3	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Limerick, . . .	5	4	2	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Listowel, . . .	2	7	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Newcastle, . . .	18	17	15	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Rathkeale, . . .	19	10	11	-	9	-
Tipperary, . . .	Borrisokane, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Cashel, . . .	10	5	104	15	2	-
Do., . . .	Clogheen, . . .	3	2	3	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Clonmel, . . .	2	2	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Roscrea, . . .	1	1	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Thurles, . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Tipperary, . . .	6	4	4	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Urlingford, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . .	Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Lismore, . . .	3	2	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Waterford, . . .	14	9	11	-	-	1
<i>LEINSTER.</i>							
Carlow, . . .	Carlow, . . .	7	5	2	-	-	2
Dublin, . . .	Balrothery, . . .	5	3	39	4	2	-
Do., . . .	Dublin, North, . . .	4	3	35	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Dublin, South, . . .	4	4	90	25	-	1
Do., . . .	Rathdown, . . .	4	8	1	-	-	1
Kildare, . . .	Athy, . . .	11	15	42	1	-	2
Do., . . .	Celbridge, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Edenderry, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Naas, . . .	5	2	15	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . .	Callan, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	5	5	1	-	-	1
Do., . . .	New Ross, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Thomastown, . . .	3	10	1	-	-	2
Do., . . .	Urlingford, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Waterford, . . .	3	3	3	-	-	-
King's, . . .	Mountmellick, . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Parsonstown, . . .	3	3	2	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Roscrea, . . .	14	11	1	-	-	17
Do., . . .	Tullamore, . . .	6	6	2	-	2	2
Longford, . . .	Longford, . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE 9—(continued)—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the Number of SWINE reported to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	Number of Fresh Outbreaks reported during the year.	Number of diseased Swine which Died.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being diseased, including those which were found after slaughter to be diseased.	Number of Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Number of Swine slaughtered as being suspected, but found, on Post-Mortem Examination, to be free from Swine Fever.	Number of diseased Swine which recovered.
LEINSTER—continued.							
Louth, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Meath, . . .	Kells, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Navan, . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Oldcastle, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Trim, . . .	3	1	2	1	2	-
Queen's, . . .	Abbeyleix, . . .	9	3	5	-	-	5
Do., . . .	Athy, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1
Do., . . .	Mountmellick, . . .	13	36	3	-	3	11
Do., . . .	Roscrea, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Ullingford, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Westmeath, . . .	Athlone, . . .	3	-	47	39	2	-
Do., . . .	Mullingar, . . .	3	1	4	-	-	-
Wexford, . . .	Enniscorthy, . . .	12	11	34	-	-	3
Do., . . .	Gorey, . . .	32	17	66	9	-	-
Do., . . .	New Ross, . . .	8	6	2	1	2	2
Do., . . .	Wexford, . . .	5	8	-	-	-	3
Wicklow, . . .	Rathdown, . . .	9	6	3	-	-	4
Do., . . .	Rathdrum, . . .	3	3	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Shillelagh, . . .	3	10	13	-	-	-
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Galway, . . .	8	4	4	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Glennamaddy, . . .	8	4	5	8	-	-
Do., . . .	Gort, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Loughrea, . . .	1	2	-	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Mountbellew, . . .	2	1	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Oughterard, . . .	5	3	3	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Tuam, . . .	8	6	7	-	-	-
Leitrim, . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Manorhamilton, . . .	3	2	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Mohill, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1
Mayo, . . .	Ballina, . . .	4	-	12	164	1	-
Do., . . .	Ballinrobe, . . .	7	7	11	21	-	-
Do., . . .	Belmullet, . . .	4	2	3	11	-	-
Do., . . .	Castlebar, . . .	4	2	2	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Castlerea, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Claremorris, . . .	3	2	3	5	-	-
Do., . . .	Killala, . . .	2	1	-	17	1	2
Do., . . .	Swineford, . . .	3	3	1	-	-	1
Roscommon, . . .	Strokestown, . . .	2	-	10	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	Ballina, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
Do., . . .	Sligo, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .		506	409	854	405	34	94

TABLE 10.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of GLANDERS were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or Other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.				Healthy Animals slaughtered as being in contact with diseased cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.
		Number reported upon this year which have been previously reported upon.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks have been reported to have taken place during the year.	Total Number reported upon during the year.	Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.	
ULSTER, ...	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1
MUNSTER, ...	1	-	4	4	-	8	8	-	-	-	4
LEINSTER, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNAUGHT, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, ...	3	-	6	6	-	10	10	-	-	-	5
COUNTY.	UNIONS.										
Antrim, ...	Ballymoney, ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cavan, ...	Granard, ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Cork, ...	Cork, ...	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	4
Do., ...	Midleton, ...	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Total, ...		-	6	6	-	10	10	-	-	-	5

TABLE 11.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Farcy were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of ANTHRAX were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Animals Attacked.		Diseased Animals.				Number of Animals Slaughtered as being in contact with diseased cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.
		Number reported upon this year which have been previously reported, upon.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks have been reported to have taken place during the year.	Total Number reported upon during the year.	Remain- ing diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Re- covered.	Re- maining.	
ULSTER,	3	—	5	5	—	9	2	7	—	—	3
MUNSTER,	2	—	7	7	—	11	3	8	—	—	—
LEINSTER,	4	—	10	10	—	24	4	20	—	—	30
CONNAUGHT,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL,	9	—	22	22	—	44	9	35	—	—	33

COUNTY.	UNIONS.										
Antrim,	Larne,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Ballymena,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cavan,	Kells,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Down,	Lurgan,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Newtownards,	—	1	1	—	5	2	3	—	—	3
Tipperary,	Tipperary,	—	2	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Do.,	Clogheen,	—	2	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Do.,	Nenagh,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	Waterford,	—	2	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Do.,	Waterford,	—	2	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
King's,	Roscrea,	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Meath,	Edenderry,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	—	1	1	—	14	3	11	—	—	30
Do.,	Wexford,	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,		—	22	22	—	44	9	35	—	—	33

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Cases of RABIES in the Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, and to have Died.

[illegible]

TABLE 13—(continued).—NUMBER of Cases of RABIES in the Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, and to have Died.

COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	Number of Cases reported during the year.	Number of Diseased Animals Killed during the year.								Number Died from the Disease during the year.							
			Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Other Animals.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Other Animals.
LEINSTER.																		
Carlow . .	Carlow, . .	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, . .	Celbridge, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dublin, North, .	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dublin, South, .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rathdown, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare, . .	Celbridge, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Edenderry, . .	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Naas, . .	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . .	Castlecumber, .	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilkenny, . .	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thomastown, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urlingford, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, . .	Edenderry, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parsonstown, .	11	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Roscrea, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tullamore, . .	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, . .	Ballymahon, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granard, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longford, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth, . .	Ardee, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Drogheda, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dundalk, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meath, . .	Ardee, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Navan, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oldcastle, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, . .	Athy, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abbeyleix, . .	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mountmellick, .	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Roscrea, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath, . .	Delvin, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granard, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . .	Gorey, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Ross, . .	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Wexford, . .	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNAUGHT.																		
Galway, . .	Ballinasloe, . .	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Glennamaddy, .	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mount Bellew, .	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Portumna, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tuam, . .	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Leitrim, . .	Bawnboy, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, . .	Castlebar, . .	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Swineford, . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Westport, . .	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . .	Athlone, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Boyle, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carriek-on-Shan.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Castlereagh, . .	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Roscommon, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . .	Strokestown, .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ballina, . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Boyle, . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dromore West, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sligo, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toberecurry, . .	Toberecurry, . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total . .	424	265	68	14	10	1	2	9	-	4	38	3	3	-	3	4	-

TABLE 14.—Number of Farms or other places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SHEEP-SCAB were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, and the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

	Number or Counties reported from.	No. of Farms or other places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Number of Sheep attacked.	COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	No. of Farms or other places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Number of Sheep attacked.
IRELAND,	32	1,002	10,358	MUNSTER.			
PROVINCES.				Clare,	Ballyvaghan,	1	6
					Corrofin,	4	42
					Ennis,	2	104
					Ennistymon,	7	139
ULSTER,	9	133	1,581		Killadysert,	1	7
					Kilrush,	1	1
MUNSTER,	6	378	3,704	Cork,	Bandon,	7	58
					Cork,	14	83*
LEINSTER,	12	377	3,869		Fermoy,	12	228
					Kanturk,	4	11
					Kinsale,	8	71
CONNAUGHT,	5	114	1,204		Macroom,	4	36
					Mallow,	6	105
					Midleton,	12	164
					Mitchelstown,	6	63
					Youghal,	8	57
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.			Kerry,	Caherciveen,	4	36
					Listowel,	3	10
					Tralee,	46	169
				Limerick,	Croom,	7	100
					Kilmallock,	8	51
					Newcastle,	6	44
					Rathkeale,	2	14
					Mitchelstown,	24	226
ULSTER.				Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	2	25
Antrim,	Ballycastle,	1	2		Carrick-on-Suir,	13	147
	Ballymoney,	1	494		Cashel,	14	207
	Coleraine,	3	19		Clogheen,	6	46
	Larne,	3	6		Clonmel,	24	135
Armagh,	Armagh,	1	1		Nenagh,	4	50
	Newry,	5	269		Tipperary,	21	277
Cavan,	Bailieborough,	8	29	Waterford,	Carrick-on-Suir,	1	1
	Cavan,	1	1		Clonmel,	6	37
	Enniskillen,	1	10		Dungarvan,	31	200
	Kells,	1	1		Kilmacthomas,	1	2
Donegal,	Glenties,	4	48		Lismore,	34	432
	Inishowen,	3	13		Waterford,	4	29
	Letterkenny,	1	3		Youghal,	20	192
	Londonderry,	19	89				
	Milford,	4	15				
	Strabane,	1	13				
	Stranorlar,	7	43				
				LEINSTER.			
Down,	Banbridge,	1	1	Carlow,	Baltinglass,	2	14
	Downpatrick,	19	216		Carlow,	21	244
	Kilkeel,	1	1		New Ross,	1	38
	Lisburn,	1	6		Shillelagh,	1	3
	Newry,	6	14				
	Newtownards,	2	11	Dublin,	Balrothery,	5	43
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	2	95		Celbridge,	2	21
	Irvinestown,	2	3		Dublin, North,	28	128 } †
	Lisnaskea,	3	10		Dublin, South,	1	12 }
					Dunshaughlin,	1	13
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	3	40	Kildare,	Athy,	12	70
	Limavady,	3	9		Baltinglass,	4	28
	Londonderry,	9	22		Celbridge,	8	70
					Edenderry,	1	2
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	3	13		Naas,	30	350
				Kilkenny,	Callan,	3	109
Tyrene,	Clogher,	3	32		Carrick-on-Suir,	1	16
	Cookstown,	4	21		Kilkenny,	3	39
	Dungannon,	1	2		New Ross,	16	178
	Irvinestown,	4	15		Thomastown,	4	59
	Omagh,	2	14		Uringford,	1	2
					Waterford,	4	37

* Including 7 sheep affected with Scab detained at Cork Port.

† Including 1 sheep affected with Scab detained at Dublin Port.

‡ Including 44 sheep affected with Scab detained at Dublin Metropolitan Cattle Market.

TABLE 14—(continued).—Number of Farms or other places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SHEEP-SCAB were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1893, and the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	No. of Farms or other places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Number of Sheep attacked.	COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	No. of Farms or other places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Number of Sheep attacked.
LEINSTER—continued.				LEINSTER—continued.			
King's,	Edenderry, . . .	3	50	Wicklow, . . .	Naas, . . .	1	15
	Mountmellick, . . .	2	17		Rathdrum, . . .	17	211
	Parsonstown, . . .	5	65		Shillelagh, . . .	5	26
	Roscrea, . . .	2	13				
	Tullamore, . . .	2	15				
Longford, . . .	Ballymahon, . . .	2	26	CONNAUGHT.			
	Granard, . . .	1	30	Galway, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	4	53
	Longford, . . .	3	71		Loughrea, . . .	4	24
					Tuam, . . .	4	123
Louth, . . .	Ardee, . . .	1	5				
Meath, . . .	Dunshaughlin, . . .	3	12	Leitrim, . . .	Manorhamilton, . . .	1	4
	Kells, . . .	3	40				
	Navan, . . .	2	25	Mayo, . . .	Ballina, . . .	19	191
	Oldcastle, . . .	1	1		Ballinrobe, . . .	1	4
Queen's, . . .	Abbeyleix, . . .	5	48		Claremorris, . . .	4	7
	Athy, . . .	1	2		Killala, . . .	14	127
	Carlow, . . .	1	10		Swineford, . . .	10	75
	Mountmellick, . . .	5	30		Westport, . . .	2	2
	Roscrea, . . .	3	41				
Westmeath, . . .	Athlone, . . .	7	25	Roscommon, . . .	Athlone, . . .	18	143
	Ballymahon, . . .	2	3		Ballinasloe, . . .	10	60
	Granard, . . .	1	3		Roscommon, . . .	2	276
	Mullingar, . . .	15	67				
Wexford, . . .	Enniscorthy, . . .	44	532	Sligo, . . .	Ballina, . . .	2	6
	Gorey, . . .	48	548		Dromore West, . . .	5	45
	New Ross, . . .	20	189		Sligo, . . .	14	59
	Wexford, . . .	23	263*				
				Total, . . .		1,002	10,358

* Including 7 sheep affected with Scab detained at Wexford Port.

VI.—STATISTICS AS TO EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

TABLE 1.—Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1878 to 1893 inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.	
	OXEN, BULLS, AND COWS.			Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.									
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Breeding Purposes.	Other Cattle.																	
													Total.							
1878.	245,944	416,759	4,954	61,564	729,221	446,628	186,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1,842,767	4,454	67	6,918	10,956	17,941	18	302	1,865,482
1879.	247,597	320,244	6,845	66,384	641,370	506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1,744,404	4,307	45	9,569	14,312	23,926	31	277	1,772,945
1880.	232,905	417,203	2,812	68,471	721,391	502,806	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1,809,044	4,094	76	13,217	19,008	32,301	38	573	1,846,050
1881.	279,125	250,899	3,701	37,832	571,557	415,703	161,924	577,627	349,532	33,463	382,995	1,632,179	4,062	45	13,921	19,850	33,816	32	379	1,570,468
1882.	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	782,274	393,848	184,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	602,906	1,843,584	5,256	67	11,711	16,460	28,238	19	372	1,877,469
1883.	229,603	278,518	1,919	509,940	46,927	312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1,478,613	5,272	32	10,129	14,801	24,962	18	405	1,509,270
1884.	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1,705,806	5,440	74	10,722	16,290	27,086	19	607	1,738,958
1885.	243,348	342,938	1,884	583,170	52,300	430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,925	398,564	1,668,124	5,508	64	11,603	16,496	28,163	17	702	1,702,514
1886.	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320	42,069	493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1,872,387	6,171	43	12,497	16,239	28,779	25	823	1,908,685
1887.	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280	32,973	321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1,698,741	5,950	68	11,801	15,769	27,638	14	1,181	1,733,524
1888.	282,637	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,698	400,836	226,748	637,584	495,680	49,292	544,972	1,921,272	4,472	67	12,388	17,373	29,828	18	1,066	1,956,676
1889.	248,262	372,682	1,432	622,476	47,367	373,313	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1,767,081	5,968	80	13,647	18,097	31,824	10	1,244	1,796,127
1890.	216,339	360,768	1,152	578,249	53,449	387,220	249,761	636,981	543,417	59,745	603,162	1,871,841	7,798	105	14,625	19,422	34,152	17	1,296	1,915,104
1891.	240,183	323,075	3,985	567,243	630,802	569,698	323,477	893,175	459,596	43,988	503,584	2,027,561	8,291	125	14,055	19,216	33,896	19	1,049	2,070,316
1892.	266,538	305,397	6,278	568,213	624,503	713,916	368,549	1,082,465	457,977	42,974	500,951	2,207,919	7,465	113	14,377	18,191	32,681	6	863	2,245,934
1893.	316,344	318,545	8,473	45,307	688,669	705,299	402,661	1,107,960	405,242	53,329	456,571	2,253,200	6,206	151	18,356	16,883	30,390	17	461	2,290,274

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina,	62	.	24	.	86	69	34	103
Belfast,	13,063	59,463	185	245	72,956	9,295	20,600	29,895
Coleraine,	943	2,698	1	8	3,650	6,150	148	6,298
Cork,	3,971	40,550	2,146	30,314	76,981	80,800	92,303	173,103
Drogheda,	41,188	19,327	.	.	60,515	52,190	39,119	91,309
Dublin,	183,389	84,474	.	7,669	275,532	373,740	147,940	521,680
Dundalk,	7,278	7,271	28	22	14,599	13,144	14,631	27,775
Dundrum,	17	1,680	.	3	1,700	527	97	624
Greenore,	304	2,422	732	90	3,548	10,262	1,142	11,404
Larne,	6,440	25,356	1	51	31,848	2,223	186	2,409
Limerick,	114	3,108	3,760	75	7,057	1,242	456	1,698
Londonderry,	17,925	41,685	1,407	6,321	67,338	38,057	17,360	55,417
Newry,	9	9,026	.	18	9,053	4,869	9,526	14,395
Portrush,	192	722	3	1	848	1,618	40	1,658
Sligo,	3,473	1,665	42	46	5,226	14,147	8,131	22,278
Warrenpoint,	.	380	.	.	380	.	964	964
Waterford,	30,613	17,380	137	426	48,556	72,010	38,196	110,206
Westport,	205	6	.	2	213	1,861	2,291	4,152
Wexford,	7,228	1,332	7	16	8,583	23,095	9,497	32,592
Total,	316,344	318,545	8,473	45,307	688,669	705,299	402,661	1,107,960

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrossan,	1,085	16,545	21	.	17,651	147	443	590
Ayr,	1,553	8,119	1	22	9,695	163	39	202
Barrow,	2,820	11,807	1	5	14,633	262	346	598
Bristol,	15,791	15,022	.	5,379	36,192	47,800	22,488	70,288
Dover,	.	59	.	.	59	.	.	.
Falmouth,	127	.	.	.	127	.	.	.
Fleetwood,	4,592	9,840	.	134	14,566	3,049	4,001	7,050
Glasgow,	31,904	108,318	7,400	16,315	163,937	21,030	12,320	33,350
Greenock,	.	5	.	.	5	8	.	8
Holyhead,	35,896	16,726	732	91	53,445	143,078	39,783	182,861
Liverpool,	185,084	68,969	130	9,558	263,741	372,759	245,589	618,348
London,	.	2	.	1	3	.	.	.
Maryport,	.	155	.	.	155	.	.	.
Milford,	11,263	7,240	37	12,273	30,813	66,145	51,373	117,518
Morecambe,	10,579	16,665	.	8	27,252	26,482	8,233	34,715
Newhaven,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newport,	60	375	.	94	529	17,459	16,453	33,912
Plymouth,	1,238	4,414	150	847	6,649	8	.	8
Silloth,	7,516	4,363	.	225	12,104	3,368	1,072	4,440
Southampton,	622	538	.	315	1,475	821	4	825
Stranraer,	6,178	23,714	.	36	29,928	1,875	177	2,052
Whitehaven,	36	5,644	1	4	5,685	837	340	1,177
Workington,	.	25	.	.	25	18	.	18
Total,	316,344	318,545	8,473	45,307	688,669	705,299	402,661	1,107,960

the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORTS OF EMBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
22	.	22	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	212	Ballina.
16,397	20,871	37,268	988	40	2,784	4,959	7,783	6	50	148,946	Belfast.
273	6	279	3	.	63	47	110	.	6	10,346	Coleraine.
37,112	515	37,627	63	3	920	1,472	2,395	.	134	290,303	Cork.
26,552	471	27,023	49	1	175	128	304	.	.	179,200	Drogheda.
188,485	277	188,762	61	80	4,792	4,358	9,230	3	27	995,295	Dublin.
19,877	11,517	31,394	3,043	1	652	818	1,471	.	43	78,325	Dundalk.
47	11	58	44	.	2	1	3	.	2	2,431	Dundrum.
7,887	1,618	9,465	1,576	.	1,430	1,794	3,224	.	4	29,211	Greenore.
223	13,679	13,902	32	16	174	373	563	2	4	48,760	Larne.
3	.	3	21	1	12	34	47	.	2	8,828	Limerick.
13,444	1,970	15,414	7	1	594	1,000	1,595	1	31	139,803	Londonderry.
3,790	4	3,794	303	.	92	149	241	.	73	27,859	Newry.
93	230	323	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2,831	Portrush.
14,038	24	14,062	2	.	3	9	12	.	31	41,611	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1,345	Warrenpoint.
61,443	136	61,579	13	7	1,650	1,726	3,383	5	52	223,794	Waterford.
264	.	264	.	.	7	4	11	.	2	4,642	Westport.
15,342	.	15,342	1	.	6	8	14	.	.	56,532	Wexford.
405,242	51,329	456,571	6,206	151	18,356	16,883	35,390	17	461	2,290,274	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORTS OF DEBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
518	10,704	11,222	1,014	1	396	854	1,251	.	80	31,808	Ardrossan.
299	12,415	12,714	1	1	28	87	116	1	9	22,738	Ayr.
13,293	38	13,331	191	2	360	708	1,070	2	4	29,329	Barrow.
51,081	108	51,189	5	7	558	845	1,410	.	149	159,233	Bristol.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	60	Dover.
.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	.	.	133	Falmouth.
3,185	4,600	7,785	8	18	1,130	1,804	2,932	.	22	32,383	Fleetwood.
11,199	2,288	13,487	8	6	1,243	2,107	3,356	3	41	214,182	Glasgow.
.	3	3	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	19	Greenock.
125,988	1,736	127,724	1,615	69	4,482	4,609	9,160	.	6	374,811	Holyhead.
132,193	12,286	144,479	3,155	24	2,725	2,893	5,642	4	94	1,035,463	Liverpool.
.	.	.	3	2	15	20	37	1	1	45	London.
.	.	.	.	.	4	5	9	.	.	164	Maryport.
32,603	105	32,708	48	2	1,820	1,997	3,819	4	32	184,942	Milford.
31,059	103	31,162	6	1	92	127	220	.	11	93,366	Morecambe.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	Newhaven.
27	108	135	11	.	6	16	22	.	1	34,610	Newport.
89	100	189	4	.	13	35	48	.	1	6,899	Plymouth.
766	.	766	3	2	69	67	133	.	1	17,452	Silloth.
2,778	.	2,778	1	.	64	81	145	.	.	5,224	Southampton.
51	6,574	6,625	32	16	170	369	555	2	4	39,193	Stranraer.
113	161	274	101	.	176	253	429	.	5	7,671	Whitehaven.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	Workington.
405,242	51,329	456,571	6,206	151	18,356	16,883	35,390	17	461	2,290,274	Total.

TABLE 4.—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

ARDROSSAN.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast,	10,919	528	10,731	723	1,156	—	7	24,064
Dundalk,	382	—	318	—	9	—	—	709
Newry,	6,015	62	173	291	85	—	73	6,699
Warrenpoint,	385	—	—	—	1	—	—	386
Total,	17,651	590	11,222	1,014	1,251	—	80	31,808

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Belfast,	7,807	164	5,598	1	110	1	9	13,690
Larne,	1,888	38	7,116	—	6	—	—	9,048
Total,	9,695	202	12,714	1	116	1	9	22,738

BARROW.

Belfast	14,633	598	13,331	191	1,070	2	4	29,829
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BRISTOL.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Cork,	15,892	30,685	16,457	4	1,012	—	124	64,175
Dublin,	1,794	128	293	—	99	—	1	2,315
Waterford,	15,067	32,319	23,470	1	284	—	24	71,165
Wexford,	3,438	7,156	10,969	—	8	—	—	21,571
Total,	36,192	70,288	51,189	5	1,410	—	149	159,233

DOUGLAS.

Belfast,	165	—	—	18	55	—	2	241
Dublin,	19	91	—	—	1	—	—	111
Dundrum,	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
Total,	273	91	—	18	56	—	3	441

TABLE 4 (*continued*).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DOVER.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Waterford	59	—	—	—	1	—	—	60

FALMOUTH.

Dublin,	127	—	—	—	6	—	—	133
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FLEETWOOD.

Belfast,	14,067	2,922	6,976	6	2,939	—	22	27,932
Londonderry,	499	2,128	809	2	13	—	—	4,451
Total	14,566	7,050	7,785	8	2,952	—	22	32,383

GLASGOW.

Ballina,	86	103	22	—	1	—	—	212
Belfast,	18,720	2,271	135	2	1,011	1	3	22,143
Coleraine,	2,650	6,298	279	3	110	—	6	10,346
Cork,	14,322	795	949	—	100	—	2	16,168
Drogheda,	6,789	—	88	—	3	—	—	6,880
Dublin,	56,349	3,978	2,794	2	691	1	—	63,820
Larne,	24	74	153	—	2	—	—	253
Limerick,	7,057	1,698	3	—	47	—	2	8,807
Londonderry,	47,443	12,213	4,798	1	1,337	1	20	65,813
Portrush,	848	1,658	323	—	2	—	—	2,831
Sligo,	4,569	3,607	3,676	—	7	—	1	11,860
Waterford,	4,900	273	259	—	38	—	—	4,570
Westport,	80	382	8	—	7	—	2	479
Total,	163,937	33,350	13,487	8	3,356	3	41	214,182

GREENOCK.

Belfast,	5	8	3	—	3	—	—	19
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TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

HOLYHEAD.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin,	49,897	171,457	118,269	39	5,936	—	2	346,600
Greenore,	3,548	11,404	9,455	1,576	3,224	—	4	29,211
Total,	53,445	182,861	127,724	1,615	9,160	—	6	374,811

LIVERPOOL.

Belfast,	2,667	22,006	278	8	996	2	2	25,959
Cork,	20,957	32,237	3,670	1	228	—	2	57,095
Drogheda,	53,726	91,309	26,935	49	301	—	—	172,320
Dublin,	142,070	318,121	42,341	15	2,271	1	17	504,836
Dundalk,	14,217	27,775	31,076	3,043	1,462	—	43	77,616
Larne,	8	245	8	—	—	—	—	261
Limerick,	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	21
Londonderry,	5,333	28,917	2,944	—	62	—	—	37,256
Newry,	3,010	14,154	3,621	12	156	—	—	20,963
Sligo,	657	18,571	10,386	2	5	—	30	29,751
Warrenpoint,	45	964	—	—	—	—	—	1,009
Waterford,	15,773	34,743	18,591	3	151	1	—	69,262
Westport,	133	3,770	256	—	4	—	—	4,163
Wexford,	5,145	25,436	4,373	1	6	—	—	34,961
Total,	263,741	618,348	144,479	3,155	5,642	4	94	1,035,463

LONDON.

Belfast,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cork,	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	7
Dublin,	1	—	—	—	84	1	1	37
Total,	3	—	—	3	37	1	1	45

MARYPORT.

Belfast,	155	—	—	—	9	—	—	164
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MILFORD.

Cork,	17,847	74,690	13,519	41	950	—	4	107,051
Waterford,	12,966	42,828	19,189	7	2,869	4	28	77,891
Total,	30,813	117,518	32,708	48	3,819	4	32	184,942

TABLE 4 (continued).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped,

MORECAMBE.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin,	13,189	23,556	24,299	2	37	—	—	61,083
Londonderry,	14,063	11,159	6,863	4	183	—	11	32,283
Total,	27,252	34,715	31,162	6	220	—	11	93,866

NEWHAVEN.

Belfast,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
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NEWPORT.

Cork,	529	33,912	135	11	22	—	1	34,610
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PEEL.

Belfast,	129	2,021	—	—	20	—	1	2,171
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PLYMOUTH.

Belfast	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
Cork,	6,132	8	189	3	18	—	1	6,351
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Waterford,	517	—	—	1	8	—	—	526
Total,	6,649	8	189	4	48	—	1	6,899

RAMSEY.

Belfast,	187	—	2	—	—	—	—	189
Dundrum,	129	115	—	—	2	—	—	246
Total,	316	115	2	—	2	—	—	435

TABLE 4 (*continued*).—Return of the Number of Animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man, during the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

SILLOTH.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules. or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Dublin,	12,104	4,440	766	3	138	—	1	17,452

SOUTHAMPTON.

Belfast,	—	6	—	—	35	—	—	41
Cork,	1,800	776	2,708	—	62	—	—	4,846
Dublin,	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	17
Waterford,	174	43	70	1	32	—	—	320
Total,	1,475	825	2,778	1	145	—	—	5,224

STRANRAER.

Larne,	29,928	2,052	6,825	32	555	2	4	39,198
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WHITEHAVEN.

Belfast,	2,982	392	216	57	426	—	3	5,076
Dundrum,	1,675	606	58	44	3	—	2	2,368
Newry,	28	179	—	—	—	—	—	207
Total,	5,685	1,177	274	101	429	—	5	7,671

WORKINGTON.

Dundrum,	25	18	—	—	—	—	—	43
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TABLE 5.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during each of the years from 1878 to 1893, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.						Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.		Store Swine.	Total.	Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.							
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Calves.	Total.																	
1878.	.	441	407	7	855	828	1,681	11,406	7,449	18,855	248	66	314	20,850	5	23	826	1,742	2,591	7	8	23,461	1878.
1879.	.	802	579	73	1,454	971	2,425	14,854	1,764	16,618	105	42	147	19,190	11	18	537	1,372	1,927	10	7	21,145	1879.
1880.	.	1,291	562	1	1,854	485	2,339	17,017	4,433	21,450	12	230	242	24,031	31	13	742	1,525	2,281	17	8	26,368	1880.
1881.	.	280	309	1	590	34	624	23,977	6,755	30,732	1	373	374	31,730	4	17	797	1,620	2,434	2	5	34,175	1881.
1882.	.	1	302	.	303	40	343	23,062	3,892	27,851	2	37	39	28,236	30	23	761	1,882	2,666	12	7	30,951	1882.
1883.	.	7	25	.	32	3	35	1,966	2,846	4,812	.	8	8	4,855	5	21	588	1,358	1,967	6	7	6,840	1883.
1884.	.	176	254	.	430	18	448	22,803	4,697	27,500	2	28	30	27,978	29	17	652	1,466	2,135	7	8	30,157	1884.
1885.	.	1,293	552	1	1,846	114	1,960	25,913	1,716	27,629	29	79	108	29,697	34	37	946	1,510	2,493	7	11	32,242	1885.
1886.	.	478	625	.	1,103	129	1,232	16,968	4,896	21,854	3	131	134	23,220	24	27	1,014	1,431	2,472	15	3	25,734	1886.
1887.	.	152	438	.	590	39	629	15,077	18,961	34,038	10	149	159	34,826	32	56	1,369	1,846	3,271	40	9	38,178	1887.
1888.	.	17	180	.	197	24	221	21,071	19,051	40,122	2	151	153	40,496	32	42	982	1,456	2,480	15	6	43,029	1888.
1889.	.	11	405	.	416	52	468	18,994	20,787	39,791	7	154	161	40,420	9	48	1,186	1,762	2,996	9	9	43,443	1889.
1890.	.	.	452	.	452	758	1,210	14,925	19,262	34,287	2	137	139	35,636	9	54	1,150	2,009	3,213	20	26	38,904	1890.
1891.	.	1	268	4	273	83	356	9,916	6,169	15,485	15	143	158	15,999	41	102	1,526	2,509	4,137	5	35	20,219	1891.
1892.	.	.	106	.	106	6	112	3,627	3,384	7,011	1	29	30	7,152	11	88	1,472	2,175	3,785	7	16	10,922	1892.
1893.	.	.	326	2	328	31	359	7,296	3,112	10,408	10	149	159	10,926	47	131	1,570	2,170	3,871	.	3	14,847	1893.

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the Year

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrossan,	.	2	.	.	2	765	.	765
Ayr,	.	5	.	.	5	858	106	964
Bangor,	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Barrow,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Bristol,	.	45	.	4	49	52	.	52
Cardiff,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Douglas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Falmouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fleetwood,	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	2
Glasgow,	.	60	1	9	70	4,181	2,584	6,765
Greenock,	.	2	.	.	2	178	26	204
Holyhead,	.	60	1	3	64	110	14	124
Liverpool,	.	37	.	4	41	125	.	125
London,	.	19	.	5	24	.	.	.
Milford,	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1
Morecambe,	.	10	.	.	10	66	.	66
Plymouth,	.	9	.	4	13	.	.	.
Silloth,	.	2	.	.	2	73	.	73
Southampton,	.	34	.	2	36	3	.	3
Swansea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stranraer,	.	38	.	.	38	883	380	1,263
Whitehaven,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	326	2	31	359	7,296	3,112	10,408

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.								
Ballina,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	.	37	.	5	42	2,903	109	3,012
Coleraine,	.	.	.	.	.	737	.	737
Cork,	.	41	.	6	47	290	25	315
Drogheda,	.	4	.	.	4	50	148	198
Dublin,	.	147	.	7	154	973	94	1,067
Dundalk,	.	7	.	2	9	199	.	199
Dundrum,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore,	.	9	1	.	10	4	.	4
Larne,	.	39	.	2	41	36	454	1,390
Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	15	.	7	22	589	1,783	2,372
Newry,	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Portrush,	.	.	1	.	1	24	381	405
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	362	108	470
Waterford,	.	23	.	2	25	30	.	30
Westport,	.	.	.	.	.	198	10	208
Wexford,	.	3	.	.	3	1	.	1
Total,	.	326	2	31	359	7,296	3,112	10,408

ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jen- nets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORTS OF EMBARKATION.
Pst.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
.	2	2	.	13	95	137	245	.	.	1,014	Ardrossan.
.	.	.	.	1	4	13	18	.	.	987	Ayr.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Bangor.
.	.	.	3	3	10	24	37	.	.	41	Barrow.
.	6	6	.	10	79	98	187	.	.	294	Bristol.
.	.	.	.	.	13	26	39	.	.	39	Cardiff.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	2	Douglas.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	Falmouth.
.	3	3	1	20	123	174	317	.	.	324	Fleetwood.
.	19	19	11	8	165	354	527	.	.	7,392	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	.	3	9	12	.	.	218	Greenock.
.	45	45	11	31	698	745	1,474	.	3	1,720	Holyhead.
.	72	72	21	8	167	292	467	.	.	726	Liverpool.
.	.	.	.	.	10	8	18	.	.	42	London.
.	2	2	.	14	104	160	278	.	.	282	Milford.
.	.	.	.	.	9	16	25	.	.	101	Morecambe.
.	.	.	.	.	12	21	33	.	1	47	Plymouth.
.	.	.	.	1	31	30	62	.	.	137	Silloth.
.	.	.	.	2	7	16	24	.	.	63	Southampton.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	Swansea.
10	.	10	.	18	24	40	82	.	.	1,393	Stranraer.
.	.	.	.	2	13	7	22	.	.	22	Whitehaven.
10	149	159	47	131	1,570	2,170	3,871	.	3	14,847	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation.

											PORTS OF DEBARKATION.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	Ballina.
.	11	11	5	50	297	513	860	.	.	3,930	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	7	8	15	.	.	752	Coleraine.
.	22	22	.	3	92	184	279	.	.	663	Cork.
.	.	.	.	.	2	8	10	.	.	212	Drogheda.
.	58	58	24	33	817	892	1,742	.	2	3,047	Dublin.
.	2	2	1	.	16	30	46	.	.	257	Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dundrum.
.	13	13	.	4	66	91	161	.	.	188	Greenora.
10	.	10	.	18	25	44	87	.	.	1,528	Larne.
.	.	.	.	.	1	7	8	.	.	8	Limerick.
.	15	15	17	1	58	146	205	.	.	2,631	Londonderry
.	.	.	.	.	15	36	51	.	.	52	Newry
.	.	.	.	.	9	9	18	.	.	424	Portrush
.	18	18	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	491	Sligo.
.	8	8	.	16	148	195	359	.	1	423	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	Westport.
.	2	2	.	6	16	4	26	.	.	32	Wexford.
10	149	159	47	131	1,570	2,170	3,871	.	3	14,847	Total.

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878,	.	253	.	253	26	279	184	.	184
1879,	.	154	.	154	86	240	400	30	430
1880,	.	659	7	666	17	683	522	50	572
1881,	.	589	.	539	.	539	1,554	283	1,837
1882,	.	566	.	566	27	593	762	.	762
1883,	.	416	.	416	57	473	178	.	178
1884,	.	332	.	332	335	667	.	.	.
1885,	8	432	10	450	26	476	37	2	39
1886,	101	763	.	864	5	869	182	66	248
1887,	29	436	.	465	16	481	179	91	270
1888,	23	799	.	822	4	826	179	331	510
1889,	10	646	.	656	9	665	612	72	684
1890,	2	458	.	460	4	464	1,841	640	2,481
1891,	60	533	.	593	17	610	458	909	1,367
1892,	.	24	.	24	22	46	388	1,875	2,263
1893,	40	636	.	676	42	718	233	1,994	2,227

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast,	29	416	.	36	481	99	1,922	2,021
Dublin,	6	11	.	2	19	30	61	91
Dundrum,	5	209	.	4	218	104	11	115
Total,	40	636	.	42	718	233	1,994	2,227

TABLE 10.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORTS OF DEBARKATION.								
Douglas,	21	233	.	19	273	30	61	91
Peel,	14	115	.	.	129	99	1,922	2,021
Ramsay,	5	288	.	23	316	104	11	115
Total,	40	636	.	42	718	233	1,994	2,227

of Man, during each of the years from 1878 to 1893, inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	YEAR.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
1	11	12	475	.	.	1	3	4	.	1	480	1878.
.	.	.	670	3	.	3	2	5	.	.	678	1879.
.	.	.	1,255	1	.	6	8	14	.	.	1,270	1880
1	.	1	2,377	68	.	50	36	86	.	8	2,539	1881.
.	.	.	1,355	11	.	14	38	52	.	.	1,418	1882.
.	.	.	651	13	.	38	55	93	.	.	757	1883.
.	.	.	667	2	.	32	69	101	1	1	772	1884.
.	30	30	545	13	.	73	59	132	.	.	690	1885.
1	6	7	1,124	36	1	63	100	164	.	1	1,325	1886.
.	6	6	757	17	.	45	48	93	.	3	870	1887.
.	26	26	1,362	5	.	48	62	110	.	.	1,477	1888.
.	.	.	1,349	77	1	47	39	87	.	1	1,514	1889.
.	.	.	2,945	17	.	35	43	78	.	6	3,046	1890.
.	2	2	1,979	72	.	68	97	165	.	13	2,229	1891.
.	.	.	2,309	.	.	104	96	200	.	6	2,515	1892.
2	.	2	2,947	18	1	31	46	78	.	4	3,047	1893.

the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORTS OF EMBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
2	.	2	18	.	29	46	75	.	4	2,601	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	111	Dublin.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	385	Dundrum.
2	.	2	18	1	31	46	78	.	4	3,047	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Ports of Debarkation in the Isle of Man.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORTS OF DEBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal- lions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
.	.	.	18	.	20	36	56	.	3	441	Douglas.
.	.	.	.	.	10	10	20	.	1	2,171	Peel.
2	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	435	Ramsay.
2	.	2	18	1	31	46	78	.	4	3,047	Total.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,
1878 TO 1893.

FURTHER PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE
RELATING TO THE
LANDING IN GREAT BRITAIN FROM CANADA
OF
CATTLE AFFECTED WITH
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA;
WITH APPENDIX.
(IN CONTINUATION OF [C.—7123]).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1894.

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LANDING IN GREAT BRITAIN FROM
CANADA
OF
CATTLE AFFECTED WITH
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA;
WITH APPENDIX.

(IN CONTINUATION OF [C.—7123]).

No. 37.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

Downing-street, August 19, 1893.

(Immediate.)

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th instant, and to previous correspondence respecting the importation of cattle from Canada into the United Kingdom, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, a copy of a further letter with its enclosures from the High Commissioner for Canada on the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure 1 in No. 37.

Victoria Chambers, 17 Victoria Street,
London, S.W., August 16, 1893.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the restrictions which have been imposed upon the Canadian cattle trade, I now beg to send you copies of two communications I have received from Principal Williams, of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, who was requested by Mr. Hunting to examine specimens of the lung of the Canadian animal ex the "Lake Winnipeg," and of the English animal

from Hendon, the latter being regarded by the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture as a typical case of pleuro-pneumonia. You will notice that Professor Williams's opinion is that the Canadian lung differs altogether in its characteristics from the Hendon lung, and that the former is not contagious pleuro-pneumonia but broncho-pneumonia. I would also point out to you that Professor Williams has been assisted in his investigations by two other gentlemen who are connected with the college in question. The specimens examined by Professor Williams were taken from the pieces handed to Dr. Woodhead.

In view of the fact that the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture would not identify the two specimens of lungs which they subsequently handed to Mr. Hunting, and to which I referred in former letters, I authorised Mr. Hunting to submit the specimens to Dr. Klein, who is recognised as an eminent pathologist, and I now enclose the report of his examination. You will see that Dr. Klein identifies the piece of lung through which the string was placed as being distinctly different from the portion without the string, and that he recognises the former as like the typical pleuro-pneumonia lung. In this connection, it may be said that his descriptions of lung A as a case of pleuro-pneumonia, and of lung B as a Canadian lung, are in accord with the reports of Dr. Sims Woodhead and Professor Williams.

I believe, therefore, I am justified in regarding the results of the examination of the four experts whom I have consulted—Dr. Woodhead, Dr. Klein, Professor Williams, and Mr. Hunting—as proving conclusively that the Canadian animal, from the lungs of which specimens have been submitted to them, was not suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and I venture to think that in prohibiting the importation of animals from Canada, except for slaughter, upon insufficient and inconclusive evidence of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian animals, a grave injustice has been done to the interests of the Dominion.

In the "Times" report of Mr. Chaplin's speech in the House of Commons in the debate on the 3rd instant, he is reported to have said that "the disease was re-introduced into Scotland and extended to 70 or 80 centres, and the epidemic was got rid of at a cost of from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.*" I object strongly to this statement.

It is true the animals, or a portion of them, from the steamers "Monkseaton" and "Hurons" at the end of September and the beginning of October last were traced to their destinations in various parts of the country, and were slaughtered, but it is absolutely inaccurate and misleading to say or infer that these animals took any diseases with them. Both before and after that event thousands of cattle were distributed in Scotland and the United Kingdom from Canada, and no instance can be brought forward in which the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has been introduced into the United Kingdom, or spread by Canadian animals.

I hope that the Secretary of State will be able to arrange that the papers I am now sending him, for his information, will receive the same publicity as the other documents which are to be laid on the table of the House of Commons, and that Her Majesty's Government will see its way to again restore to Canada, at an early date, the free importation of cattle into the United Kingdom.

I am, &c.
(Signed) for Sir CHARLES TUPPER,
The Under Secretary of State, J. G. COLMER.
Colonial Office.

New Veterinary College, Edinburgh,
August 4, 1893.

DEAR SIR,
I HAVE now the pleasure of informing you that I have neared the end of my examinations of the pieces of lungs sent by you to meet the request of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada.

When the investigations are completed I intend to send in drawings and photographs, accompanied by a detailed account of each portion. I wish, however, to state that I should have been better pleased if the portions of lungs sent had been much larger, in order that I might have given a more extended description of the microscopic* as well as of the microscopic appearances. I have, however, no hesitation in pronouncing that the portion contained in the bottle marked "A" is from a case of old-standing pleuro-pneumonia; although, from its chronicity, the exudate presents characters not very frequently met with.

That portion of lung contained in bottle marked "B" I found to be from a case of recent broncho-pneumonia; some parts of it, in fact, being still normal, whilst in the contiguous bronchi and air-cells the epithelium was in an early stage of degradation and desquamation, as will be shown in the illustrations, whilst in the large and small blood-vessels there is no plugging, such as is found in pleuro-pneumonia. There appears to have been, as frequently happens in bronchitis, small localised areas of capillary inflammation, accompanied by exudation into a few isolated air-cells, but the exudate, however, is not of the same character as that found in pleuro-pneumonia.

Pending a more detailed description, I now give my opinion that "A" is from a case of long-standing pleuro-pneumonia, and that "B" is from a recent case of broncho-pneumonia.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) W. WILLIAMS.
W. Hunting, Esq., F.R.C.V.S.,
20, Fulham-road, London.

* This should apparently be "naked-eye."

On again comparing the micro specimens from the two lungs I found that the one marked A presented the following characters as compared with that marked B:—

A.

Air cells mostly blocked with fibrinous material (stained yellow in drawing) which shows rather less of the granular appearance and more of the fibrillar character than is usually seen in ordinary cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and there are also numerous leucocytes intermixed.

No doubt this fibrillar condition is due to the chronic character of the case.

The blood-vessels are also blocked with a fibrinous deposit containing the entangled blood corpuscles.

The muscular and fibrous coats do not seem materially altered.

The bronchi present, so far as their walls are concerned, an appearance differing little from normal, and many of them retain their epitheliums entire.

B.

Air cells free from fibrinous deposit, but partly blocked in some by masses of shed and proliferating epithelium. It will be noticed that this epithelium is not stained yellow; it seems to resist the influence of the picro-acid in the picrocarmine stain (*see* drawing). Some of the walls of the alveoli are left bare; the alteration in the epithelium is but slightly advanced in many of the alveoli, indicating the early stages of the bronchitis.

The blood-vessels are pervious with the endothelium entire, and muscular coat normal, with slight indication of swelling in the fibrous coat.

The bronchi show a commencing desquamation and proliferation of their epithelium with thickening of their fibrous walls, especially in the external and loose parts.

In addition to the above record of my examinations of the two specimens of lungs sent to me, and in which I have been greatly assisted by my son, W. O. Williams, professor of morbid anatomy and cattle pathology, and by Dr. James Hunter, professor of physiology at the New Veterinary College, I may state that there are conditions confounded with pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa. The most frequent form of lung-disease met with in this country being a broncho-pneumonia (often called septic-pneumonia by veterinarians who have much cattle practice) succeeding to parturition, more particularly when the foetal membranes are retained; the absorption of the decomposing products into the general circulation of the cow inducing a septicæmia, culminating in broncho-pneumonia, having somewhat similar but more acute microscopic appearances as the American or so called "cornstalk disease."

With regard to the influence of decomposing cornstalks, when used as food for cattle, in inducing this form of lung disease as

described by American veterinary surgeons, I am not very clear. It is possible that if cattle be fed on such decomposing food, lung lesions may be induced as is the case in the post-parturient broncho-pneumonia of this country, but whilst admitting the possibility of this causation of the disease, I am rather inclined to consider that it is more frequently induced by atmospheric conditions, and that many more cases will be, and have already been, detected during the colder months of the year.

It is very true that broncho-pneumonia, except from the above cause or from traumatic, parasitic, and from accidental entrance of food into the lungs, is rarely seen in our home cattle; but if the different climatic conditions to which American and Canadian are subjected as well as the confinement of the voyage between America and here, are taken into consideration, it must only be cause of wonder that the affection is not much more frequently met with.

Naked-eye appearances.

A.	B.
Pleurisy well marked. Increased (greatly) fibrous tissue in the interlobular spaces.	Pleurisy well marked. Greatly increased fibrous tissue around the bronchial tubes, also considerable amount in interlobular connective tissue.
The appearance of the true lung substance is as of a solid body.	The appearance of the true lung substance is of a spongy or porous body.
(Signed)	W. WILLIAMS, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.V.S., &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 37.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

DEAR MR. HUNTING,

August 10, 1893.

I HEREWITH beg to report on the microscopic examination of the two pieces of lung submitted. These two pieces of lung will be described as A, the one marked by a piece of string, and as B, the one not so marked.

Lung A.

The interlobar and interlobular septa are greatly thickened by the presence of coagulated lymph, chiefly fibrin, with comparatively few leucocytes, except where the tissue of the septa is in contact with the lung alveoli, here the number of leucocytes is considerable in some places.

81470.

B

The small and large bronchi are filled with leucocytes, granular debris, and probably fibrin, and from here the same material extends into and fills the alveoli and infundibula nearest to them, so that such parts look almost solid, the cavities of the alveoli and infundibula being almost completely blocked by that material. This is particularly noticed in the air-cells bordering on the thickened interlobular septa. But also the air-cells further away from the bronchi and from the septa contain leucocytes and granular matter, though this becomes less pronounced the further away from the bronchioles.

The peribronchial and perivascular connective tissue is infiltrated with leucocytes.

Lung B.

The interlobar and interlobular septa are enormously thickened, considerably more so than in lung A; at the same time, the coagulated fibrin present in them is much denser and firmer; there is, however, this remarkable difference between the septa of lung A and B; that in the latter occur small and large aggregations of leucocytes, and in connection with this a change of the infiltrated septa, which resembles what is spoken of as "organisation," that is a new formation of young connective tissue. In some of the septa these masses measure several millimetres in diameter; in others they are much smaller; some of these masses are contained in distended arteries. Owing to the enormous thickening of the septa, the adjoining lung tissue is compressed and obliterated, and the characteristic blocking-up of the alveoli and infundibula by leucocytes and fibrin next to the septa, as found in lung A, is absent in lung B.

The small and large bronchi contain in their lumen masses of leucocytes and fibrin, but the epithelium is fairly well preserved; there is no such blocking-up of the adjoining alveoli with the leucocytes and granular debris as is noticed in lung A, for in lung B the alveoli of the lobules and the infundibula are fairly uniformly infiltrated with fibrin threads, in their septa are a few leucocytes only. There is no appreciable peribronchial or perivascular infiltration with leucocytes. In many of the arteries thrombi are present.

From this it will be seen that the condition of the two lungs is distinctly different—in lung B the process is probably of longer duration, judging from indications of "organisation" in the septa and in the large vessels.

Comparing the two lungs A and B with the lung of typical pleuro-pneumonia, I am of opinion that lung A is more like typical pleuro-pneumonia than lung B. The condition of the septa, the foci of "organisation" in the septa and vessels, and the condition of the air-cells; fibrin threads filling the cavities, leucocytes in their walls, present in lung B, suggest this; in lung

A these conditions are absent. The blocking-up of the bronchi infundibula and the air-cells near them, and the septa with leucocytes and granular masses, make lung A like the typical pleuro-pneumonia lung.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) E. KLEIN.

No. 38.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

Downing-street, August 31, 1893.

SIR,

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 19th instant, and to previous correspondence respecting the importation of cattle from Canada into the United Kingdom, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Agriculture, a copy of a further letter from the High Commissioner for Canada on the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD FAIRFIELD.

The Secretary to the
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 38.

SIR,
Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street,
London, S.W., August 25, 1893.

I BEG to acknowledge Mr. Bramston's letter of the 19th instant, with a copy of a further communication from the Board of Agriculture, dated the 15th idem, on the subject of the importation of cattle from Canada into the United Kingdom.

The Canadian Government will learn with regret that the reports of Dr. Sims Woodhead and Mr. Hunting have not led the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture to alter or modify their opinion as to the nature of the malady with which the deceased animal was affected, although those reports are supported by other expert evidence pointing to very important pathological differences in the lung of the Canadian animal compared with a case of typical contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

In the letter from the Board of Agriculture, reference is again made to the declaration that the view of the veterinary officers of the Board is, as the Board understands, in accordance with the opinion of three out of the four veterinarians who, in addition to Mr. Hunting, were afforded an opportunity of seeing the diseased portion of the lungs. This matter was referred to in my letter of the 1st inst. Mr. Hunting affirms that only two of the experts mentioned have expressed to him any positive opinion that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and I ventured to inquire whether the expert (or experts) who apparently differed from the veterinary officers of the Board has made any written report, or if he could be requested to do so, in view of the extreme importance of the subject.

In the letter from the Board, the following statement appears:—

“The argument that the disease with which the animals recently landed were affected could not have been contagious pleuro-pneumonia because that malady is not known to exist in Canada is only valid to the extent to which efficient measures are taken to secure information on the point, and *viva voce* inquiry and the external examination of animals, without slaughter in a single case, are clearly insufficient for the purpose, if the nature and attributes of the disease are kept fully in mind.”

I may point out, as bearing upon the subject in question, that ever since the cases of suspicion on the “Monkseaton” and “Hurona,” in September last, when every animal on those vessels was traced to the farm from which it came (which course was also adopted in the case of the suspected animals from the “Lake Winnipeg”), the members of the veterinary profession in every part of the Dominion have had the matter prominently before their notice, but although nearly 12 months have elapsed not a single case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Canada has been brought to the notice of the Canadian Government or its veterinary officers.

It is admitted that although contagious pleuro-pneumonia may remain latent for a time, it is not a disease which can be indefinitely concealed. Its history indicates that it is impossible for it to exist in any country without showing itself in a prominent way, and no outbreaks have ever been known to occur in Canada. It is three years since the first cases of suspicion were reported by the Board of Agriculture, and in that period over 300,000 animals have been exported from Canada to the United Kingdom. During all that time, however, no cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia have been discovered in Canada, which appears to be conclusive evidence of the non-existence of the disease in that country, especially in view of Professor Brown's declaration referred to in my letter of the 1st instant, that “the history

“ of pleuro-pneumonia on the North American Continent proved
 “ beyond doubt that it is as contagious and as fatal as the pleuro-
 “ pneumonia of Europe.”

With regard to the statement that “ the frontier between the
 “ United States and Canada is a very long one, of such a character
 “ as to make its protection difficult, and that the possibility that
 “ the disease may have been irregularly introduced across it,
 “ undoubtedly exists,” I have only to repeat what I stated in my
 letter of the 1st instant, that the fact of the existing regula-
 tions having prevented the introduction of contagious pleuro-
 pneumonia, both from the United States and Great Britain into
 Canada, affords the best evidence of the effective character of
 the quarantine arrangements, and of the vigorous manner in
 which they are enforced.

The views of the Board with regard to the suggestion that
 two veterinary officers should be appointed to visit Canada to
 make inquiries on the spot, will at once be communicated to the
 Dominion Government; but, in the meantime, I have no hesi-
 tation in saying that every reasonable facility would be placed
 by the Government at the disposal of the officers, if appointed,
 and that they would be enabled to make the most exhaustive
 inquiry; and, further, that the Canadian Government would be
 glad to consider any suggestions which the Board might make,
 in order that the objects of such an investigation might be
 effectually carried out. It is disappointing to learn that the
 Board is averse in principle to the proposition. If the reports
 and investigations of the Veterinary Authorities in Canada are,
 as appears to be the case, not accepted as conclusive by the Board
 of Agriculture, and the Board will not send out officers at the
 expense of the Canadian Government, to make independent in-
 quiries, as has been suggested, the difficulty of the Government in
 proving to the satisfaction of the Board that contagious pleuro-
 pneumonia does not exist in the Dominion, and has never obtained
 a foothold in the country, will necessarily be much increased.

With reference to the quotation from my letter of June 7
 last, to Professor Brown, I do not think that any further in-
 formation can be supplied on that particular subject. What I
 had in my mind, in making the statement in question, were the
 cases from the “ Monkseaton ” or “ Hurona ” and that which
 was under the notice of the veterinary officers of the Board in
 1890, but in which the disease was not, in my judgment, of a
 contagious nature. I beg to request that the first paragraph of
 my letter of the 4th instant, of which the following is a quota-
 tion, may be read in this connection :—

“ I desire to call attention to the following remark made by
 the President of the Board in his speech in the House last
 night. ‘ It was admitted by the authorities that disease

existed in Canada and that the animals which had come over here had got a disease.' I do not know what admission is referred to by Mr. Gardner, but I should like to say that I have never said anything to give rise to the impression that any contagious disease, especially contagious pleuro-pneumonia, had ever been known to exist in Canada, either in the past or at present. There is no doubt that Canadian animals are subject to ordinary non-contagious disease of the lungs, as animals are in every country, but this is a very different thing to stating or inferring that anything of the nature of contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in the Dominion."

I have forwarded a copy of Mr. Bramston's letter and its enclosures, and a copy of this reply to the Canadian Government.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. G. COLMER.
(for Sir CHARLES TUPPER).

The Under Secretary
of State for the Colonies.

No. 39.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4 Whitehall Place, S.W.,
October 17, 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to state that Mr. Bramston's letter of the 19th August, and Mr. Fairfield's letter of the 31st August, with their respective enclosures, have been duly laid before the Board.

The Board take this opportunity of forwarding to the Secretary of State a copy of a further memorandum prepared by Professor Brown on the scientific aspects of the question, and they will also communicate to his Lordship any observations which that officer may desire to submit to them on the points raised in Principal Williams's letter of August 4, and Dr. Klein's letter of August 10. The presentation of the case in its scientific aspects will then be, as it seems to the Board, complete, and it does not appear to them that any useful purpose will be gained by further discussion in this direction. After careful consideration of the observations of the various scientific men whom the Canadian Government have consulted, the views of

the veterinary officers of this department remain unchanged, and, this being the case, it is impossible, as I have already stated, for the Board to act on any other assumption than that the animals in question were affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

With regard to the future, the Board cannot say anything further until they are in possession of the views of the Canadian Government on the various matters specified in their letter of July 21 last. In that letter the Board indicated, in detail, various measures which, in their opinion, the Canadian Government might with advantage take, with a view to afford more complete evidence with regard to the various matters which the Board are required by Statute to consider, before waiving the normal requirement of slaughter at the ports where live animals are landed in this country, and the Board hope before long to learn that the suggestions they ventured to make have commended themselves to the Canadian Government, and also to receive information on the matters mentioned in the letter in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

T. H. ELLIOTT,

The Under Secretary of State,

Secretary.

&c., &c., &c.,

Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 39.

OBSERVATIONS ON Mr. HUNTING'S Report of 10th June, 1893.

IN this report Mr. Hunting refers to specimens of the lungs of four Canadian bullocks, which he states he examined with the assent of the Veterinary Officers of the Board. These specimens he distinguishes as—

- A.—Lungs sent from Deptford.
- B.— Ditto - Liverpool.
- C.— Ditto - ditto.
- D.— Ditto - ditto, June.

Mr. Hunting assumes "that all the lungs were sent by the portal inspectors, because they presented some indications of disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia." I may remark that some of the specimens were said not to represent such indication, and as a rule the portal inspectors merely notified that they had sent specimens of lungs without committing themselves to any opinion as to the nature of the disease. The diagnosis was left to the Veterinary Officers of the Board at the chief office.

I am inclined to think that Mr. Hunting did not mark these specimens at the time they were taken, so as to identify them

and that, to judge from his remarks, he must have confused one of the Canadian lungs C, in which he says he detected no disease, with the specimen D, in which no disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia was detected by the portal inspector at Liverpool, or by the chief inspector and the assistant inspector of the Board. I assert most positively that specimens B and C ("Winnipeg" lungs) presented absolutely identical morbid appearances, the disease in them differing only in the situation and extent of the diseased area. In regard to the colour of the lobules the specimen A was more closely allied to pleuro-pneumonia as it occurs in this country than either of the others, and in all three the appearances were so far indicative of pleuro-pneumonia that had they been detected in the lungs of cattle in any part of Great Britain they would have led to the immediate slaughter of all the cattle in contact.

The lungs of one of the "Winnipeg" oxen exhibited the disease to a much greater extent than either of the others, the whole of one lobe and part of another being affected, and in consequence of this fact, I decided at the time when the examination took place at the Royal Veterinary College on May 31st, the High Commissioner for Canada and Mr. Hunting being present, to select that case as a typical one. Mr. Hunting asked and received my permission to take a specimen, as I understood, from that lung, and I did not know until I saw his reports that he had taken specimens from the other Canadian lungs and the Deptford lungs, and also from one of the Hendon cases. I should not have objected to this, but I should certainly have taken similar specimens myself, and have seen that Mr. Hunting's specimens were marked in such a manner as to prevent any mistake in their subsequent identification.

The lung of the animal from the "Lake Superior," referred to as D, was not in question at the time, as the animal was not landed till 3rd June.

This lung was not forwarded by the inspector at Liverpool as being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, but because his attention was called to it by a slaughterman as being another diseased Canadian lung. I did not see the specimen myself, but I do not hesitate to accept the report of the chief inspector and the assistant inspector of the Board that it was a case of tuberculosis, and not one of pleuro-pneumonia.

In commenting on the alteration of the colour of the lobules in the diseased Canadian lungs, Mr. Hunting suspends his description to quote from an article on the morbid anatomy of pleuro-pneumonia by Professor McFadyean, who points out that if the consolidation is of any considerable extent, the lobules surrounded by pale septa are not uniform in colour, but vary from buff or yellow to light red, deeper red, and dark red. Mr. Hunting compares this description with what he saw in the sections of Canadian lung, and points out that the variation of colour of the lobules was not present, there being instead a marked uniformity of colour. He does not, however, refer to a

very important point, viz. : the absence of the considerable extent of consolidation which Professor McFadyean mentions as an essential condition of the variation of colour, and Mr. Hunting must recollect numerous cases of English pleuro-pneumonia in which there have been areas of uniform colour of the lobules of larger extent than any which he has seen in the Canadian lungs.

In the last paragraph of his letter, Mr. Hunting comments on the absence of any old standing lesions in the lungs of the Canadian cattle, such as are commonly found in this country. I may remark in reply that the old standing lesions are not commonly found, but are quite exceptional, being met with in cattle which have recovered from the disease so far as recovery is possible, and it is not likely that such animals would be exported. To the best of my recollection no old standing lesions have been found among the many hundreds of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia which have been landed in this country from America for slaughter at the place of landing, nor among numerous cases coming from Germany, Holland, and Belgium.

The fact is, such animals are generally in an unhealthy condition ; and as Professor McEachran remarks of the "old weak oxen" which he stopped from being shipped on the "Lake Winnipeg" on May 31st, they are "not likely to carry well," and therefore would not be sent to our ports.

OBSERVATIONS ON DR. SIMS WOODHEAD'S Report.

Dr. Woodhead's report on the microscopic appearances of two specimens of Canadian lungs, and one specimen of lungs from an English cow is a very complete record of the morbid conditions which he observed in the specimens submitted to him. In regard to specimen 2, he remarks that it was a lung from a Canadian cow, said not to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and he adds that in regard to the naked-eye appearances the specimen has very much the appearance of No. 1, and that, in regard to the microscopic appearances, the specimen shows a very similar condition to that already described, but one evidently of somewhat longer duration, and accompanied by more marked though not more extensive changes.

For the reasons I have already stated, I am under the impression that this specimen was not a portion of the lung of the animal from the "Lake Superior," but one of the two from the "Lake Winnipeg." It is, however, comparatively unimportant from which of the Canadian animals the specimen was taken, since it is quite clear from Dr. Woodhead's description that the disease is the same in kind as that in specimen No. 1, but of somewhat longer duration.

In his summary, Dr. Woodhead remarks in reference to these cases that the catarrhal element is much more marked than in number 3, which undoubtedly represents all the characteristics of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

With this opinion I entirely agree, but I may observe that in pleuro-pneumonia in this country the catarrhal element is frequently very well marked, a circumstance which was pointed out many years ago by Dr. Gerald Yeo, who considered that the condition was due to the introduction of the infective matter into the bronchial tubes and the extension of the disease along the ramifications of those tubes. Indeed, in the concluding lines of the fourth paragraph of his summary, Dr. Woodhead remarks: "I have, however, found catarrhal changes similar, if not so well marked, in undoubted cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia." The phrase, "contagious catarrhal pneumonia," appears in the original, but Dr. Woodhead has since explained that it should have read as above quoted.

In regard to the frequent presence of well-marked catarrhal changes in the lungs of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, I may quote from an article on the Morbid Anatomy and Histology of Pleuro-pneumonia, by Dr. Woodhead, in *Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics*, Vol. I. Page 33.

"Although it is not, as yet, generally recognised by the veterinary profession, there can be little doubt that Dr. Yeo came much nearer the truth when he assigned to chronic bronchitis a most important role in the early stages of the disease. So far as I can make out from a most careful examination of a large number of specimens, capillary bronchitis, and catarrhal (lobular) pneumonia, are among the most constant conditions during all stages of the disease, and they certainly appear to antedate any other changes."

In the next paragraph Dr. Woodhead remarks: that "in all three specimens there is an exudation of fibrinous lymph both into the septa and into the air-vesicles. From the nature of the tissue of the interlobular septa of the cow we should always expect this to be a marked feature, whatever the nature of the inflammation and of the irritants setting it up; the connective tissue is so loose, the lymph channels are so large and anastomose, so freely throughout the lung with the lymphatics of the pleura and with the air-vesicles, that any irritant setting up an acute inflammation would cause an outflow from the vessels into these spaces."

I am not quite sure that I realise what Dr. Woodhead means by these remarks. Mr. Hunting lays great stress upon them as an explanation of the similarity of the changes induced by all inflammations affecting the lungs of cattle, and shows how it is that only slight differences can be expected, but, without attempting to interpret them, I am quite certain that Dr. Woodhead does not mean what Mr. Hunting attributes to him, for he is well aware that very marked differences result from inflammatory disease affecting the lungs of cattle, differences which are quite as evident to the naked eye as by the aid of the microscope.

In the last paragraph of his summary, Dr. Woodhead observes that "most of the features met with in all three cases are present

"in cases of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, but in the specimens Nos. 1 and 2, the well-marked collapse, the bronchitis in some of the bronchi, and the catarrhal proliferation of the cells of the air-vesicles, are not so characteristic of the ordinary contagious pneumonia, and appear to indicate that there is some difference, certainly of degree if not of kind, between the disease giving rise to the appearances in these two specimens and the third or undoubted cause of contagious pleuro-pneumonia." With reference to the bronchitis and the catarrhal proliferation of the cells of the air-vesicles in the Canadian lungs, I have shown in Dr. Woodhead's own words that they are constantly met with in contagious pleuro-pneumonia. On the subject of collapse of the air-vesicles I again quote from his article on pleuro-pneumonia. "One fact on which considerable stress may be laid at this point is that many of the air vesicles in which there are otherwise few changes are markedly collapsed." (Page 34.)

It is evident from the above quotations that Dr. Woodhead has failed to find any morbid conditions in contagious pleuro-pneumonia which he has not also detected in the Canadian lungs, and I do not hesitate to state that if I had never seen a specimen of the Canadian lung disease, and had only the evidence of Dr. Woodhead's report before me, I should unhesitatingly advise the Government not to relieve Canadian cattle, under the present circumstances, from the obligations of slaughter at the port of landing.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. HUNTING'S Letter of 29th July 1893.

Mr. Hunting states that the specimens examined by Dr. Sims Woodhead were as follows:—

1. From a Canadian ox, ex S.S. "Winnipeg."
2. From a Canadian ox, ex S.S. "Superior."
3. From an English ox affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia at Hendon.

In regard to specimen 2 I have already expressed my conviction that it was most probably a portion of the second "Winnipeg" lung. Mr. Hunting remarks that Dr. Woodhead's report indicates that the disease is a simple catarrhal inflammation. I can only say that after reading every sentence of Dr. Woodhead's report I have entirely failed to find any statement that bears any such interpretation; indeed it is quite unlikely that a distinguished comparative pathologist like Dr. Woodhead could have drawn such conclusions from his examination of the specimens. I assert emphatically that the disease is not simple catarrhal inflammation, which inflammation could not possibly have been mistaken for contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Hunting also quotes from Dr. Woodhead's report, the references as to the proliferation of the epithelial cells in the air vesicles of the Canadian lungs, and I have already pointed out that this catarrhal condition is commonly found in pleuro-

pneumonia, as Dr. Woodhead has stated in the report from which I have quoted.

In the last paragraph of Mr. Hunting's letter he remarks on the very guarded nature of Dr. Woodhead's report. To my mind, that report seems to be a very explicit statement of the whole of the evidence obtained by careful microscopic inspection of the specimens, written in more technical language than I used in my own report which was made for the information of the Board and as free from technicality as possible.

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. HUNTING'S Memorandum of 31st July 1893, commenting on the Board's Letter of 20th July 1893, and on Professor Brown's report of 3rd July 1893.

Mr. Hunting quotes the following passage from the Board's letter of the 20th July :—

“On the 29th of May portions of the diseased lungs of an animal which had been landed at Deptford, ex S.S. ‘Brazilian’ from Montreal, were forwarded to the Department by the Board's veterinary inspector, and it was found on examination that a small portion presented appearances identical with those of pleuro-pneumonia, although the chief lesions were due to broncho-pneumonia and tubercle.”

As to this, Mr. Hunting observes that at the examination of the lungs, at which he was present, nothing was said as to the appearances being identical with those of pleuro-pneumonia. I have already referred to that specimen as the one in which the indications of pleuro-pneumonia were more closely allied to the typical indications of pleuro-pneumonia as known in this country than those of either of the two specimens from the S.S. “Lake Winnipeg.”

Mr. Hunting further quotes from the Board's letter of the 20th July, as follows :—

“On the 31st May two sets of lungs were received from the veterinary officers of the Board at Liverpool, which had been taken from cattle landed from S.S. “Lake Winnipeg,” also from Montreal. In one instance, the diseased portion of the lungs was very limited in extent, and there were well-defined indications of broncho-pneumonia in addition to those which are characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia. In the second specimen two lobes of the right lung, one behind the heart, were consolidated, and there were distinct marks of pleurisy, and on section the typical signs of pleuro-pneumonia were apparent.”

Mr. Hunting remarks that, concerning the first lung mentioned, his impression was that it was put on one side as not showing any signs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. I can only repeat that Mr. Hunting's impression is wrong. In both the “Winnipeg” lungs there were distinct evidences of the disease. He also

objects to the statement that two lobes were consolidated. The fact is, however, that the whole of one lobe, and part of another, were consolidated. I cannot, of course, assert that Mr. Hunting observed these morbid appearances.

In paragraph 4 of his memorandum, Mr. Hunting refers to six sets of lungs sent from Deptford, Liverpool, and Newcastle, all of which were found, on examination in London, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia, and, therefore, were not included among those in which such appearances were exhibited. So far as I am aware, the inspectors who sent them did not state that they presented symptoms indicative of pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Hunting's remark in the next paragraph, that no cases have been sent up from Glasgow, is true. It is also true, in reference to the port of Bristol, and the circumstance seems to suggest that the disease in the lungs of the Canadian cattle was not due to ordinary causes, or otherwise the cases would certainly have been more numerous, instead of being confined to a few cattle, which were, in all probability, affected when they were shipped.

In paragraph 5 Mr. Hunting refers to the cases from the "Lake Superior." I have already dealt with this case, giving the reasons which lead me to believe that Mr. Hunting must, in taking away a number of unmarked specimens, have failed to identify them subsequently.

In paragraph 7 Mr. Hunting fails to see the significance of "my remark," that the animal, ex S.S. "Lake Winnipeg," was an aged ox which had been worked. The remark was not mine, but was quoted from the report of the inspector at Liverpool as referring to the class of animals which had lately been imported from the United States, and found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia on landing. The inference to be drawn seems to me to be perfectly obvious, but it is not the inference which Mr. Hunting draws.

In paragraph 8 Mr. Hunting quotes from my report, as follows :—

"On examining the lungs it was at once recognised that the diseased portions presented the ordinary characters of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, *i.e.*, enlargement, consolidation limited to a definite area, and thickening of the pleural membrane with a fibrous deposit on the surface. This state of the pleura is a common though not essential feature of pleuro-pneumonia.

"On making a section of the diseased portions of the lung, the cut surface exhibited the usual morbid appearances, the lobules over the whole extent of the diseased portion were congested, and were separated by light yellow bands.

"A quantity of viscid fluid of a straw-colour exuded from the cut surface."

On these statements Mr. Hunting observes, "While I admit the lungs presented conditions common to all inflammatory

diseases of lung, I must repeat that they differed in many respects from contagious pleuro-pneumonia."

To this I reply that enlargement, consolidation limited to a definite area, deposit on the pleura, marbling, and the exudation of a quantity of viscid fluid from the cut surface of the lung, are not common to all inflammatory diseases of that organ, but are among the recognised features of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

In paragraph 10, Mr. Hunting refers to the differences between my description of the morbid elements and those mentioned by Dr. Woodhead, quoting my statement that I find the cells varied only in size and number in different parts of the lung. If Mr. Hunting had recollected that leucocytes are very much smaller than epithelial cells which have a well-marked nucleus and a large zone of protoplasm, he probably would not have concluded that there was any great diversity between Dr. Woodhead's description and mine. I have already stated the reasons which made it requisite that my report should be less technical in character than that written by Dr. Woodhead.

In paragraph 11 Mr. Hunting quotes the following passage from my report :—

"The blood vessels were in certain parts of the sections plugged, and the bronchial tubes showed desquamation of the epithelium, and a considerable deposit of cells had occurred in many cases around the exterior of the tubes."

And he adds that these conditions are not incompatible with ordinary catarrhal pneumonia. This is perfectly true, but that they are also constantly found in contagious pleuro-pneumonia I have elsewhere shown.

In the concluding paragraph Mr. Hunting states he is convinced that catarrhal pneumonia, and not contagious lung disease, is the cause of the conditions apparent in the lungs of the Canadian cattle which have been under investigation. On the other hand I contend that the disease is not a catarrhal pneumonia but an affection indistinguishable as regards its lesions from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that such minor catarrhal changes as are present in the Canadian lungs are of common occurrence in cases of true contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Finally, I venture to suggest that the discussion which has taken place on the subject is rather calculated to divert attention from the main question, which is, the best method of protecting the stock of this country from the invasion of foreign disease.

For the attainment of this object, it is necessary that the inspectors at the ports should be allowed to determine the nature of disease by their unaided eyes, in the ordinary way of conducting a post-mortem examination. In fact, to state the case quite plainly, a disease which presents the ordinary indications of pleuro-pneumonia must be dealt with as that disease, without waiting to obtain proof of its contagious character, or evidence of its existence in the country whence the cattle were exported. Microscopic investigation is interesting to the scientist

and has a well-recognised value, but a practical man cannot be expected to suspend his diagnosis of a disease, whilst an expert conducts a microscopical examination. All the inspectors at our ports are men of great experience, and have for years performed their duties in a conscientious manner with results to the value of which stock-owners in Great Britain might, if they chose, testify.

That foreign exporting countries should wish to have a voice in a matter which affects their interest is very natural, but it is obviously impracticable that the exporting country should be allowed to determine on what evidence a disease is to be looked upon as contagious or infectious. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has existed in the British Isles for more than 50 years. During that time veterinarians all over the country have had extensive opportunity of recognising the morbid appearances of the disease, and when they meet with these indications there is no hesitation in determining the nature of the malady. If we were to permit, without restriction, the importation of animals the lungs of which presented appearances which, occurring in the lungs of an English animal, would be interpreted as indicative of pleuro-pneumonia, there must be an end to all legislation on the subject.

It cannot be expected that an inspector should regulate his diagnosis according to the nationality of the diseased animals, and decide that pleuro-pneumonia exists in one case, because the animal was bred in the United Kingdom, but does not exist in the other for the reason that the animal was imported from a country in which the disease is not known to exist.

On the question of the existence or non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, I have only to say that I am not aware that it has ever been asserted that it does exist there. The importation of pleuro-pneumonia from Canadian ports can be explained by the theory that the cattle may have been smuggled across the frontier, but on the other hand, I am bound to suggest that, so far as the accounts which have been sent to enable me to judge, there has been no inquiry, in the sense in which we employ the word, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the disease does or does not exist there. It is perfectly well known to English veterinarians that the diagnosis of pleuro-pneumonia is often extremely difficult in the living animal, and commonly altogether impossible without post-mortem examination; and I may further remark that stock-owners in an exporting country have great facilities for concealing disease by the obvious expedient of disposing of diseased animals in a summary manner, and sending those which have been exposed to infection to the nearest place of shipment.

10 September, 1893.

(Signed) G. T. BROWN.

No. 40.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

2 November, 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to transmit, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a telegram and letter received from Mr. S. G. Holmans, the Veterinary Inspector of the Board, stationed at the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, as also a copy of a Minute thereon by Professor Brown, the Director of the Veterinary Department.

I am to add that the discovery of this further case of pleuro-pneumonia in an animal brought from Canada appears to the Board to emphasise the desirability of further action by the Canadian Government in the directions indicated in the Board's letter of the 21st of July last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,

The Under Secretary of State,

Secretary.

&c., &c., &c.,

Colonial Office.

Enclosure 1 in No. 40.

Deptford, 30 October, 1893.

HAVE sent to the College lungs of ox, ex "Hurona," Montreal, 22nd, affected with what, in my opinion, is pleuro-pneumonia.

To Professor Brown, C.B.,

(Signed) HOLMANS.

Board of Agriculture,

4, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Enclosure 2 in No. 40.

Foreign Cattle Market,

SIR,

Deptford, October 31, 1893.

ADVERTING to my telegram of yesterday, stating that I had forwarded to the College the lungs of a Canadian bullock, affected with what, in my opinion, was pleuro-pneumonia, I beg to state that the animal was one of a consignment of 21 cattle marked D, and formed part of the cargo of 758 ex S.S. "Hurona," shipped at Montreal, on or about the 7th October, and landed here on the 22nd, and was, with the whole cargo, apparently healthy when landed. I discovered the diseased lung in one of my frequent visits to the slaughter-houses. Besides this diseased animal 10 others of the 21 mentioned had been already killed, leaving 10 alive which

have been since slaughtered and found to be perfectly healthy, as, I am informed by the slaughtermen, were the first 10, but the lungs of these had been removed previous to my visit. Five animals of the cargo were lost overboard on the voyage, and two had to be slaughtered on landing on account of injuries.

The whole of the cargo, with the exception of 20, have been now slaughtered, and these will be killed to-morrow. I have given instructions for the lungs of these to be kept until I see them, and will report further if there is anything amiss with them.

I should have stated that the shippers' name of the 21 cattle referred to, is C. Donohue, and they were consigned to Messrs. Pritchard and Moore, salesmen at the market.

I am, &c.

(Signed) S. G. HOLMANS.

Professor Brown, C.B., Director,
Veterinary Department,
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure 3 in No. 40.

I MADE a careful examination of the lungs from the S.S. "Hurona" (Montreal), and find the following appearances as described in my notes:—

"The whole of the lobes of the right lung were quite free from indications of pleuro-pneumonia. The inferior and anterior lobes of the left lung were also free, as was the middle lobe excepting at the lower part in which the pleura was thickened, and there was considerable interlobular deposit. The whole of the principal lobe of the left lung was swollen and portions of it consolidated as in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of this country. The interlobular deposit in these portions was very characteristic, as was the thickening of the pleura which was particularly well marked at the under surface of the left lung."

At the time of the examination of the Canadian lungs, I had before me a typical specimen of pleuro-pneumonia in the lungs of an ox, ex S.S. "British Empire," from Boston (*see* 24978), and it was perfectly easy to see that the morbid appearances in the two lungs were absolutely identical, and that both were perfect examples of the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Hunting has been given a specimen of the Canadian lung and the corresponding portion is in my possession.

I may add that I placed a small portion of the diseased Canadian lung in a dry bottle last evening, and in a few hours the bottle was three parts full of viscid straw-coloured fluid. This has occurred repeatedly when I have taken portions of pleuro-pneumonia lungs, but never in my experience in the case of lungs affected with any other disease.

1 November 1893.

(Signed) G. T. B.

No. 41.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

SIR, 15 November, 1893.

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to advert to my letter No. 24,334 of the 17th ultimo, and in pursuance of the intention therein expressed, I am to transmit, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a further memorandum by Professor Brown on letters by Professor Williams and Dr. Klein, dated respectively the 4th and 10th of August, 1893, with respect to portions of diseased lungs from English and Canadian cattle.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 41.

MEMORANDUM on Letters by PROFESSOR WILLIAMS and DR. KLEIN dated respectively the 4th and 10th August, 1893, with respect to portions of diseased lungs from English and Canadian Cattle.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM'S Letter of the 4th August, 1893.

IN a letter from the Colonial Office, dated 16th of August last, it is stated Professor Williams was requested to examine specimens of the lung of the Canadian animal ex the "Lake Winnipeg," and of the English animal from Hendon.

In reference to these specimens Professor Williams states that the Hendon lung is from a case of long standing pleuro-pneumonia, and the Canadian lung from a recent case of broncho-pneumonia.

In his description of the naked-eye appearances, he describes well-marked pleurisy in both specimens, and increased amount of fibrous tissue in the inter-lobular spaces, neither of which conditions is characteristic of recent broncho-pneumonia.

In his account of the microscopical appearances, it is stated that the air cells of the Canadian lung are free from fibrinous deposit, but partly blocked by masses of shed and proliferating epithelium.

Dr. Klein in his report on a portion of the same diseased lung, stated that the Alveoli (air cells) are fairly uniformly infiltrated with fibrin threads, and makes no mention of shed or proliferating epithelium.

Professor Williams further remarks that the blood vessels of the Canadian lung are pervious with the endothelium entire.

Dr. Klein remarks that in many of the arteries thrombi (plugs) are present.

Professor Williams states that the bronchi in the Canadian lung show a commencing desquamation and proliferation of the epithelium.

Dr. Klein remarks in reference to a specimen from the same lung, the small and the large bronchi contain in their lining masses of leucocytes and fibrin, but the epithelium is fairly well preserved.

Professor Williams arrives at the conclusion that the case in the American lung was one of recent broncho-pneumonia, without having before him the evidence which I had the opportunity of obtaining from a careful examination of the whole lungs in a fresh state. If he had seen that the disease was limited to one small lobe, and a very small portion of another, and had observed the characteristic indications of pleuro-pneumonia, *i.e.*, consolidation, marbling, and the exudation of a large quantity of yellow viscid serous fluid, when the diseased part was cut, he would probably have arrived at a different conclusion.

In the latter part of his report Professor Williams remarks that except from certain special causes broncho-pneumonia is rarely seen in our home cattle, but, he adds, that if the different climatic conditions to which American and Canadian cattle are subjected as well as the confinement of the voyage between America and here are taken into consideration, it must be a cause of wonder that the affection is not much more frequently met with. I agree with Professor Williams that what he suggests would be a legitimate cause of wonder, and if the disease in question were really broncho-pneumonia arising from climatic influences and hardships during transit, there can be no doubt we should have numerous cases instead of the few instances which have been met with.

DR. KLEIN'S Letter of the 10th August 1893.

Two specimens of diseased lung were submitted to Dr. Klein, one of which was from the case of pleuro-pneumonia in the ox, ex "Lake Winnipeg," and the other from the English animal from Hendon.

Dr. Klein distinguished the two portions as A. (English) and B. (Canadian).

After a very careful reading of Dr. Klein's report, and a critical comparison of each paragraph of the description of lung A. with corresponding paragraphs of the description of lung B., the impression left on my mind is that Dr. Klein has described pleuro-pneumonia as we meet with it in this country in both cases, but in different stages, the disease in one case

being more advanced than in the other. In both his specimens Dr. Klein remarks that the inter-lobar and inter-lobular septa are greatly thickened by the presence of coagulated fibrin, but in the Canadian lung he says the coagulated fibrin is much denser and firmer, and, he adds, there is this remarkable difference between the septa of lung A. and B., that in the latter occur small and large aggregations of leucocytes, and in connection with this a change of the infiltrated septa which resembles what is spoken of as organisation, that is, a new formation of young connective tissue. It would be impossible to describe more accurately the morbid changes which are found in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and it may be observed that Dr. Sims-Woodhead in the first paragraph of his Report on the microscopic appearances of the case of English pleuro-pneumonia (see page 101 of the published Command Paper [C. 7123]), uses the following words :—"The inter-lobular septa having become enormously thickened, this thickening being due to the formation of new connective tissue, a kind of organising granulation tissue."

Dr. Klein continues, in reference to the Canadian lung B. :—"Owing to the enormous thickening of the septa, the adjoining lung tissue is compressed and obliterated, and the characteristic blocking up of the alveoli and infundibula by leucocytes and fibrin next to the septa, as found in lung A., is absent in lung B." As a matter of course the alveoli and infundibula could not show a blocking up by leucocytes and fibrin if their cavities were obliterated by the enormously thickened septa. Again, Dr. Klein says, in reference to lung A. :—"The small and large bronchi are filled with leucocytes, granular *débris*, and probably fibrin, and from here the same material extends into and fills the alveoli and infundibula nearest to them."

In the Canadian lung B. Dr. Klein remarks, "The small and large bronchi contain masses of leucocytes and fibrin, and the alveoli and infundibula are uniformly infiltrated with fibrin threads, and in their septa a few leucocytes only; in many of the arteries thrombi are present." All these conditions are characteristic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and throughout the differences described between the two specimens are differences only of degree, the same elements being present in both cases.

Dr. Klein seems to realise this in the last paragraph of his report, when he says :—"Comparing the two lungs A. and B. with the lung of typical pleuro-pneumonia, I am of opinion that lung A. (English) is more like typical pleuro-pneumonia than lung B. (Canadian)." I have no doubt whatever that Dr. Klein is perfectly correct, *i.e.*, the Hendon lung which I selected as a most perfect specimen of pleuro-pneumonia of the advanced type corresponded precisely with the specimen, but the veterinary officers of this Department, from long experience, are in the habit of recognising several types of pleuro-pneumonia,

and there would be no difficulty in finding specimens of perfectly typical pleuro-pneumonia the description of which would correspond precisely with Dr. Klein's description of the Canadian lung.

(Signed) G. T. BROWN.

10 November 1893.

No. 42.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

SIR, Downing Street, 21 November 1893.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Agriculture, a copy of an unofficial letter on the subject, from the Secretary to the High Commissioner for Canada.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 42.

Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,

DEAR MR. MEADE,

15 November 1893.

WE are delaying an official reply to the letter from your Department of the 4th instant, relating to the suspected case of pleuro-pneumonia discovered a few days ago among the cargo ex the S.S. "Hurona," until Sir Charles Tupper returns early next week, as he may possibly bring some further information bearing on the subject.

In the meantime, however, I think it right to inform you that the suspected animal was one of a consignment of 21 animals on the ship in question. The whole consignment was bred at, and came from, Howe Island, a small island in the River St. Lawrence, about nine miles from Kingston. No disease has ever been known in the island, and the animals were never in contact with other animals until they were shipped.

All the 758 animals composing the cargo were apparently healthy when landed, and the one suspicious case was only discovered after slaughter.

Under these circumstances, and with all this evidence, it is difficult to believe that the disease can have been contagious pleuro-pneumonia, especially as it can only be contracted by

direct contact with animals already infected. Mr. Hunting is of the same opinion in regard to it as he expressed in the previous case.

It may be desirable that the Board of Agriculture should be informed of these facts in advance of our official communication.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) J. G. COLMER.

The Honourable R. H. Meade, C.B.

No. 43.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Downing Street, 9 December 1893.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Agriculture, copies of two letters from the High Commissioner for Canada on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary,
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure 1 in No. 43.

SIR,

Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street,
London, S.W., 29 November 1893.

I BEG to acknowledge Mr. Bramston's letter of the 26th ultimo, respecting the importation of cattle from Canada into the United Kingdom, with a copy of a letter from the Board of Agriculture dated the 17th idem, and a copy of a memorandum prepared by Professor Brown on the scientific aspects of the question, with special reference to the reports of Mr. Hunting and Dr. Sims Woodhead.

A copy of the correspondence has been forwarded to the Canadian Government for its consideration, but in the meantime I have submitted Professor Brown's memorandum to Mr. Hunting for any observations that gentleman might wish to make upon the subject, and I enclose herewith a copy of a communication I have received from him.

With regard to the specimens of lungs received by Mr. Hunting I may say that when I went to the Royal Veterinary College on 31st May, three or four sets of lungs were being examined, and I believe they included the set from the "Brazilian," the two sets from the "Lake Winnipeg," and

possibly the set from the "Storm King." I certainly understood that the first-named was not regarded as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same thing applied to one of the sets ex the "Lake Winnipeg," and to that from the "Storm King." Professor Brown told me that he intended to rely on the second "Lake Winnipeg" lung as mentioned in his memorandum.

I asked Mr. Hunting, in the presence of Professor Brown, to get a specimen of the lung of the "Lake Winnipeg" animal, and of the Hendon animal which was referred to in the course of conversation. A few days later Mr. Hunting reported that he had seen another set of lungs ex the "Lake Superior," and that he considered the appearances identical with the "Lake Winnipeg" lung, but that the Veterinary Officers of the Board of Agriculture had decided that the lungs showed no evidence of pleuro-pneumonia. I requested Mr. Hunting to obtain a portion of the lungs in view of their similarity, in his opinion, with the other case, in order that it might be examined under the microscope with the specimens previously obtained.

The greater part of Professor Brown's report relates to the scientific aspect of the question, and this I have left to Mr. Hunting to deal with. I quite agree, however, with the statement in Mr. Elliott's letter that no useful purpose is likely to be gained by further discussion of this part of the matter. In observations on reports and rejoinders thereon it is very easy to make prominent features regarded as comparatively unimportant on the one side, and to pass lightly over matters which on the other side are regarded as important, and such discussions may be prolonged indefinitely.

From a Canadian standpoint, however, I am bound to bring two things into prominence.

1. That both in the clinical examination and in the microscopical examination, important differences have been recognised in the appearances of the lungs of Canadian animals, as compared with contagious pleuro-pneumonia as known in the United Kingdom and other countries. An endeavour has been made to explain these variations away, and to account for them by representing the lungs as examples of "North-American" pleuro-pneumonia. I am not aware, and Mr. Hunting is apparently not aware, that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been recognised by the veterinary profession as presenting a different type in one country to what it does in another. As I understand the matter, no differences are apparent between the appearances of the lungs in English cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia and animals suffering from that disease in other countries in Europe or Australia.

2. Professor Brown has stated in one of his reports that the pleuro-pneumonia of the North American type is as contagious and as fatal as that of Europe. I venture to repeat that there has never been an outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and that the disease is unknown in that country except

to the veterinary profession. It is three years since the first alleged case was discovered in an importation at Dundee, and I maintain that if it had been contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or if the animals by the "Monkseaton" or "Hurona" in October last, or those by the "Lake Winnipeg" in May last, had been suffering from that disease outbreaks must have occurred in several parts of Canada, and that it would be impossible to conceal it. Veterinary surgeons, all over Canada, have been devoting special attention to the subject, and if any suspicious cases had been heard of, they would have been investigated. There could be no desire on the part of the Canadian Government to conceal pleuro-pneumonia, if it existed, as appears to be inferred in the memorandum, and I object most strongly to deductions of the kind. It would certainly, and obviously be much more to the advantage of the Government to stamp out any outbreak in its infancy than to allow it to extend and in that way to add enormously to the difficulty of eventually extirpating it, to say nothing of the terrible results an inactive policy would entail upon the agricultural community.

Professor Brown states in his memorandum that the scientific discussion is also rather calculated to divert attention from the main question. I must point out, however, that the main question, from the standpoint of the Board of Agriculture, is not the main question from the standpoint of the Canadian Government. The importation of live cattle from Canada has been restricted upon a definite statement that animals coming from that country had been found to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. This is denied by the Canadian Government, and considerable feeling has been aroused by the withdrawal of the privileges under which a large and important trade has been developed, upon evidence which, in the Dominion, is believed to be inaccurate and inconclusive.

The object of the efforts of the Canadian Government, and of the experts they have employed, has been to endeavour to establish the nature of the alleged disease, and the effect of the investigations and the general history of the matter is believed to prove that the disease was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but inflammation of the lungs, the cases being aggravated by the animals having previously suffered from attacks of the kind, and by the conditions under which they are conveyed across the Atlantic. On the other hand the efforts of the Board of Agriculture have been apparently directed to prove that the original diagnosis was correct, and to explain away the differences before alluded to, and admitted, in the appearance of the Canadian lungs, as compared with the accepted appearances of pleuro-pneumonia.

I am glad to notice that Professor Brown states "On the question of the existence or non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, I have only to say that I am not aware that it has ever been asserted that it does exist there." It has been asserted, however, very positively by the Board of Agriculture,

that animals from Canada on arriving in this country have been found to be suffering from the disease, and the landing of live cattle from Canada, except for slaughter, has been prohibited, although Professor Brown is not aware it has ever been asserted that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada.

While I do not think it possible that any smuggling of cattle has taken place from the United States, it is right I should say that the quarantine regulations of Canada have, in the present year, been strengthened, at the request of the Board of Agriculture, and very efficient measures taken to prevent their possible infraction. The animals on every ship on which suspicious cases have been found, have been traced to the places from which they came, and the districts examined by competent veterinary surgeons. I think, therefore, it cannot in justice be said that no endeavour has been made to investigate this important matter.

Reference has also been made to certain animals having been stopped at the ports of shipment by the inspectors, and an inference is drawn that more cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and possibly cases of older standing would have been discovered had this not taken place. I have referred to this matter in a previous paragraph; but I must regret that my letter of 4th August, dealing specially with this part of the subject, does not appear to have been taken into consideration. In that letter I explained fully why the shipment of certain animals had not been permitted, and showed that it was in the interest of common humanity, and not because they were suffering from contagious disease.

Professor Brown says:—"It is perfectly well known to English veterinarians that the diagnosis of pleuro-pneumonia is often extremely difficult in the living animal, and commonly altogether impossible without a post-mortem examination." If that is so it would be extremely difficult, as Mr. Hunting points out in his report, for the Canadian veterinary inspectors to prevent the shipment of animals infected with the disease even if they wished to do so, and as already pointed out in my opinion a perfectly satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming of the reasons why a few animals were kept back by the inspectors.

I explained in the letter I wrote to Mr. Meade from Canada on the 16th ultimo that during my visit to the Dominion I personally made careful inquiries in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories, with the result of assuring myself that not only is there no such disease as pleuro-pneumonia in the country, but that no healthier cattle than Canadian cattle can be found in the world. In my investigations in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, I had the advantage of the assistance of the Agents of the Government, and of the Commandant of the North-West Mounted Police. These gentlemen are acquainted with the farmers in their various districts and are continually visiting every part of the country in the course of their duties, they are invariably practical agriculturists, and would be sure to hear of any outbreak of disease if it occurred.

In conclusion I can only express regret, on behalf of the Canadian Government, that the Board finds it impossible, after a full investigation of the case, to act on any other assumption than that the animals which have given rise to the correspondence were affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. I can only hope, on further consideration of all the points involved in the matter, and of the additional information which has been forthcoming in the recent case ex the S.S. "Hurona," that the Board may be induced to restore, at an early date, the privilege of free importation, which Canada so long enjoyed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

16, Trafalgar Square, S.W.,

November 10, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE carefully read the Memorandum by Professor Brown criticising my Report of June 10th, the Report of Dr. Sims Woodhead, dated July 22nd, and my Memorandum of July 31st.

I regret to find that Professor Brown has doubts as to the identification of the lungs upon which I reported, and that he assumes I have neglected such reasonable precautions in marking them as to destroy the value of any conclusions drawn from their examination. I may say that I have never myself taken a section of any lung I have been permitted to see at the Royal Veterinary College. Each specimen has been cut from the lung, properly marked and wrapped up in my presence by the Curator of the Museum at the College, and, as I understand, with the full permission of Professor Brown. As further evidence of the absence of any mistake or confusion, I may remind Professor Brown that in reply to a letter from him I called at the Board of Agriculture offices, and in an interview with Chief Inspector Cope fixed the identity of the four specimens alluded to in my Report. The following is a copy of a memorandum handed to me by Mr. Cope:—

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|---|--------------|
| A. | May 30, Brazilian | - | - | - | 1 Deptford. |
| B. | " 31, Lake Winnipeg | - | - | - | 2 Liverpool. |
| C. | " " " " | - | - | - | " " |
| D. | June 5, Lake Superior | - | - | - | 1 Liverpool. |

It may perhaps assist in clearing up any misunderstanding if I repeat how I distinguished the lungs referred to, and add the name of the ship on which the animals arrived:—

- | | |
|----|---|
| A. | Lungs from Deptford ex S.S. "Brazilian" |
| B. | " " Liverpool " "Lake Winnipeg." |
| C. | " " " " " " |
| D. | " " " " "Lake Superior." |

Lung A I made little comment on, as it was described by Professor Brown during the examination made at the College in the presence of the High Commissioner as "Broncho-pneumonia and Tuberculosis."

Lung B was said by the officers of the Board to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. I gave my reasons for not accepting that conclusion, and was given a section of it for microscopic examination.

Lung C was on the table with lungs A and B. I asked "What morbid conditions are supposed to be present in it?" I was told that no exception was taken to that lung, and I therefore made no minute examination and asked for no section of it. I could not anticipate that some time afterwards it would be included in the list of diseased lungs which are the cause of Canada being a Scheduled country.

Lung D was examined on another occasion and presented such decidedly similar appearances to those seen in all the diseased lungs of Canadian cattle that I asked for and obtained a section of them, and delivered it to Dr. Sims Woodhead for comparison with Lung B, and with a section of undoubted pleuro-pneumonia obtained from the lung of a Hendon cow. Professor Brown now says that in this lung (ex S.S. "Lake Superior") "no disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia was detected by the Portal Inspector at Liverpool or by the Chief Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of the Board." This is an important admission as to the nature of Canadian lung disease, as I can most positively assert that the appearances of this lung were identical with all those I have seen taken from Canadian cattle and diagnosed by the Board of Agriculture as pleuro-pneumonia.

Dr. Sims Woodhead, in his report on the microscopical examination, fully corroborates this. He says, "This specimen has very much the appearance of No. 1 (Lung B)," and further on in his report, when comparing sections of Lungs B and D (Canadian) with sections of an undoubted case of English pleuro-pneumonia, he remarks:—"I am inclined to the opinion that in both cases the catarrhal element is much more marked than in No. 3" (true p.p.). The section given to Dr. Woodhead was a large one, and he still has a quantity of it; it agrees in naked-eye appearances and in microscopic lesions with all other specimens of Canadian lung disease, and yet the Veterinary Officers of the Board detect in it "no disease resembling pleuro-pneumonia." Professor Brown, in reference to this lung, says he believes "that Mr. Hunting must, in taking away a number of unmarked specimens have failed to identify them subsequently." On the day I received this specimen from the Curator at the College there were no other lungs to be seen, and I had no other specimen. This one I took direct to Dr. Woodhead's laboratory, where it was put in spirit and labelled. It is remarkable that in Professor Brown's memorandum there are no less than five different references to this lung from the animal ex S.S.

"Lake Superior." On each occasion he contents himself with the gratuitous assumption that I had failed to correctly identify it, and I cannot help thinking that he has no other explanation to give of a very damaging recognition by his officers that the lung "did not resemble pleuro-pneumonia," whilst Dr. Woodhead shows that it was identical with other specimens of so-called Canadian lung disease. This is accepted as correct by Professor Brown, who, in his observations on Dr. Woodhead's Report says, "It is quite clear from Dr. Woodhead's description that the disease (in the "Lake Superior" lung) is the same in kind as that in Specimen No. 1 (Canadian lung B), but of somewhat longer duration," and he bases upon this the extraordinary statement that "It is, however, comparatively unimportant from which of the Canadian animals the specimen was taken." I submit that in the face of his colleague's opinion as to the nature of the disease and his acceptance of Dr. Woodhead's evidence that it was the same as other Canadian disease, it is very far from "unimportant."

In reference to the distinctive uniform colour of the lung in all the Canadian cases and my comparison of this with the equally distinctive variation of colour found in all cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, Professor Brown says, the distinction depends only upon the extent of the diseased area, and that similar areas of uniform colour are found in the lungs of English cases of pleuro-pneumonia. This is not my experience, and I know no veterinary authority who has published any statement agreeing with Professor Brown. The area of lung affected in the cases B. and D. was extensive, but the lobules were of uniform colour. Quite recently a case of Canadian disease has been found in an ox, landed from the S.S. "Hurona" at Deptford. It is a typical case affecting nearly the whole of the left lung, and yet preserving its characteristic uniform colour. I shall await with interest the production by any veterinarian of an extensively diseased lung taken from an animal suffering from undoubted pleuro-pneumonia, which on section presents a uniform colour of the lobules. Until such a specimen is discovered or until the condition is acknowledged by veterinarians as a symptom of pleuro-pneumonia, I shall continue to believe that it is an important symptom distinguishing between the Canadian disease and pleuro-pneumonia.

In my report I drew attention to the absence of any old standing lesions in the lungs of Canadian cattle. I did so because in a chronic disease like pleuro-pneumonia we should always expect to find in cases discovered on post-mortem examination, lungs exhibiting various stages of the disease and occasionally old lesions showing partial recovery. It is remarkable that all the Canadian lungs, which have given evidence of disease, present similar changes, and that all the lesions are about the same age. If the disease were pleuro-pneumonia we should certainly find some old cases. Professor Brown sees this difficulty and attempts to meet it by suggesting that all the old

cases are carefully picked out by the Canadian authorities before the oxen are shipped. "The fact is," says the Professor, "such animals are generally in an unhealthy condition and, therefore, would not be sent to our ports." I cannot admit that the Canadian Veterinary Authorities possess any such phenomenally acute powers of diagnosis. It is too common in all parts of the world to find, in slaughtering suspected herds, old standing lesions of pleuro-pneumonia, which gave no external sign of their existence. Here and there perhaps a case might be suspected, but when we remember that every animal sent from Canada is examined after death, and that the number of these animals is counted by thousands, it is impossible to believe that if pleuro-pneumonia existed amongst them we should not detect some cases of old standing lesion. The truth of these remarks is only too well-known to Professor Brown, who can adopt them when they seem to support the necessities of his argument, or put them aside when they furnish evidence against his theory. In the concluding paragraph of his paper it is stated "It is perfectly well-known to English veterinarians that the diagnosis of pleuro-pneumonia is often extremely difficult in the living animal, and commonly altogether impossible without post-mortem examination." It is this well-known fact which leads me to believe that Canadian Inspectors cannot possibly pick out from the living animals the old standing cases, and which assures me that we should here detect such cases on post-mortem examination if the disease of lungs found in Canadian stock were contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

I shall not attempt any detailed reply to Professor Brown's comments on Dr. Woodhead's report. It is easy for either side to pick out special points in the description of the morbid changes, and, by the proportionate value put upon them, endeavour to make them appear as supporting his view. The main fact of importance is that Dr. Woodhead differentiates by microscopic examination between the Canadian disease and true pleuro-pneumonia, that these differences are always present, and that they support the distinctions recognised by clinical examination.

Professor Brown claims for the Board of Agriculture the sole right of determining the nature of any disease affecting stock imported into Great Britain. Nobody will for one moment deny this right, but it does not relieve the veterinary officers of the Board from the necessity of showing that they are right in their diagnosis. If the Canadian disease is contagious pleuro-pneumonia it requires no argument to support the most absolute stoppage of all importations from that country. If on the other hand the Canadian disease is a harmless non-contagious affection the interference with the trade in an essential article of food supply is quite insupportable. On the third supposition that the Canadian disease is of a doubtful nature, or as Professor Brown prefers to put it "An affection indistinguishable as regards its lesions from contagious pleuro-pneumonia," I venture

to suggest no trouble is too great to arrive at a positive conclusion. Professor Brown cannot sustain his position that the two diseases are "indistinguishable," and I cannot admit the correctness of his description when he speaks of the Canadian disease as presenting "the *ordinary* characters of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and the *usual* morbid appearances." If this were so, there would be no necessity for Professor Brown to issue a long memorandum explaining the meaning of a number of characteristic differences; it would be impossible for Dr. Sims Woodhead, Dr. Klein, Professor Williams and M. Nocard to say that specimens of the two diseases, "Canadian" and "Pleuro-pneumonia," were separate and distinguishable; and it would be quite unnecessary to adopt an hypothesis that the differences or peculiarities were due to some geographical conditions and constituted a special "type" or variety of contagious lung disease. It is impossible to reconcile statements in one place that the Canadian disease presents the "ordinary" and "usual" characters of pleuro-pneumonia with statements in another place attempting to explain away the differences between the two diseases.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. HUNTING.

Enclosure 2 in No. 43.

Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.,
November 29, 1893.

SIR, I BEG to acknowledge Mr. Bramston's letter of the 4th instant, with a copy of a letter and its enclosures from the Board of Agriculture, respecting the arrival of a cargo of cattle from Montreal at Deptford, by the S.S. "Hurona," in which one animal is alleged to have been infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

The vessel carried 758 cattle and included seven consignments. The suspected animal formed one of a lot of 21 shipped by C. Donohue to the order of Messrs. Pritchard and Moore, and was marked with a D.

The "Hurona" left Montreal on or about the 7th ultimo, arrived at Deptford on the 22nd ultimo, and the animal which has given rise to the correspondence was slaughtered on the 30th ultimo.

Immediately I was informed of the matter I requested Mr. W. Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., who has acted for the Canadian Government in previous cases, to attend at the Royal Veterinary College, and I attach a copy of his report. You will observe that he does not consider the case to be one of pleuro-pneumonia.

Subsequently, I submitted to him Mr. Holman's letter of October 31st, and Professor Brown's minute of November 1st, and I also annex a copy of his observations.

The Veterinary Adviser to the Board of Agriculture described

the lungs as a perfect example of the North American type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Hunting maintains that the disease is not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and is indisposed to accept the theory that there could be any difference in typical pleuro-pneumonia in North America and the same disease in England and other countries of Europe and in Australia. He regards the clinical appearances of the Canadian lungs differing, as they do admittedly, from those of typical pleuro-pneumonia, as indicating inflammation of the lungs of a non-contagious nature. The information received from Canada in the present case and in previous ones as well as the investigations of various pathological experts, whose reports have already been transmitted to your Department, all point to important differences between the lungs of the Canadian animals submitted to them and those of an English animal affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and appear to me to strongly confirm the view of Mr. Hunting. I may add that M. Nocard, the eminent French Veterinary Pathologist, who recently reported on a piece of the lung of the "Lake Winnipeg" animal slaughtered in May last, states, after comparing it with a piece of the lung of the Hendon animal affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, that he found "the conditions very dissimilar."

Prior to the receipt of the letter now under acknowledgment, I advised the Canadian Government of the suspicions that had arisen, and requested that the animal might be traced to the place from which it came, a course rendered comparatively easy by the information supplied as to its identity. I am now informed that it came from Howe Island, a small island in the River St. Lawrence, about nine miles from Kingston. It appears that the animal and the other 20 of the consignment had been on the Island since May and June last, and the Minister of Agriculture of Canada telegraphs that the herd had not been since that time in contact with any other animals until shipment, and that contagious disease has never been known on the Island, or for the matter of that in any other part of Canada. It is stated also that the 21 animals in question were the only cattle on the Island.

The cargo of the S.S. "Hurona" came from all parts of Canada, and none of the other 757, including the 20 shipped with the suspected animal from Howe Island, showed signs of any disease whatever. They were all apparently healthy when landed, and the suspicious case was only noted on the examination of the lungs after slaughter.

I am inclined to think that the Secretary of State will agree with me that the facts I have mentioned as to the history of the animal make it difficult to believe that the case can be one of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as alleged by the Board of Agriculture.

I venture again to point out that although the suspicion against Canada dates from 1899, since which time over 250,000 animals have been landed in the United Kingdom from Canada,

no outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has occurred in any part of the Dominion. Further, although, at least 250,000 of these animals have been distributed all over England and Scotland, there has been a rapid diminution of pleuro-pneumonia in the United Kingdom in recent years; and, in no single instance, has any outbreak been traced to infection from a Canadian animal. Stronger testimony as to the freedom of Canadian cattle from disease cannot be given; and it must be admitted that such evidence could not possibly be forthcoming if any of the half-a-dozen cases discovered at two or three British ports in that period, had really been contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Again, since May last, from 70,000 to 80,000 animals have been shipped. Only one case of alleged contagious disease has been reported, and the evidence procured on its investigation is such as to indicate that the affection from which the animal was suffering could not be contagious; and, in the nature of things certainly not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, having regard to the conditions under which that disease is alone conveyed.

Before concluding this letter I must again point out that contagious pleuro-pneumonia could not be concealed in Canada if it existed. It is well known, and is the experience of every country in which the disease has appeared, that contagious pleuro-pneumonia (like other contagious diseases affecting human beings and animals) is much more fatal, and spreads with greater rapidity on its first introduction than at any other period; and these recognised facts confirm my contention. The absence of any old standing cases is also strong evidence in support of this view.

I hope and believe that the facts I have placed before you will induce the Secretary of State to continue to use his influence with Her Majesty's Government to have restored to Canada, at an early date, the privilege of free importation, the restriction of which has resulted in serious loss to the farmers and shippers of Canada.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

16, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.

SIR,

November 1, 1893.

I ATTENDED to-day at the Royal Veterinary College and examined, in company with an officer of the Board of Agriculture, a pair of lungs said to have been removed from a Canadian ox imported on the S.S. "Hurona."

I found similar pathological changes to those seen in the lungs of the "Lake Winnipeg" case and the details I then gave are applicable now, with the exception that in the recent case

the pleura was more markedly thickened and the exudation into the lymph channels more fluid.

I do not consider the case one of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM HUNTING.

16, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea,
November 6, 1893.

SIR, I HAVE read the letter from Mr. S. G. Holmans concerning the lungs of a Canadian bullock ex S.S. "Hurons," and also the Minute thereon by Professor Brown.

With the Professor's description of the seat and extent of disease I agree—we differ only as to its nature. Professor Brown describes it as a "perfect example of the North-American type of pleuro-pneumonia." This is equivalent to saying that the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia assume in North America some variation, which is recognised in no other part of the world. I have yet to learn that there are any variations in the type of the lesions in the contagious lung disease of cattle whether found in North America, Australia, Europe, or Asia.

The lung disease which has occasionally been found in Canadian cattle presents always the same appearances. The lung from the ox ex S.S. "Hurons" are exactly as others I have seen, and their admitted difference from the lungs of British cattle affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia is to my mind more rationally explained as evidence of a distinct and separate disease than by a theory of some peculiarity of type.

When the post-mortem lesions of two diseases are dissimilar the surest method of determining their nature is by observation of their history, spread, and prevalence.

Everyone knows how pleuro-pneumonia spreads, and how rarely a solitary case of disease is found amongst a group of animals closely packed together for three weeks. In Mr. Holman's letter it is stated that this bullock was put on the "Hurons" on October 7th. It was killed about October 28th, and yet no sign of disease is found amongst the other 757 animals, although all are killed and their lungs examined.

This piece of evidence supplied by the Veterinary Inspector I consider of more value, as elucidating the nature of the disease, than any fact which has yet been forthcoming; it is quite incompatible with the theory, that the disease is contagious pleuro-pneumonia, altered in some unexplained manner by having prevailed in North America.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM HUNTING.

No. 44.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Downing Street,

December 14, 1893.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Agriculture, with reference to the letter from your Department of the 15th ultimo, a copy of the letter noted in the subjoined schedule, on the subject of the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom.

I am, &c.

The Secretary,
Board of Agriculture.

(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

Date.	From	To
7th December, 1893	High Commissioner for Canada.	Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No 44.

Victoria Chambers,

17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

December 7, 1893.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bramston's letter of the 21st ultimo, respecting the importation of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, and enclosing, for my information, a copy of a letter and its enclosure from the Board of Agriculture on the subject.

I submitted the matter to Mr. Hunting, the Veterinary Adviser to this Department, for any observations he might wish to make on Professor Brown's Memorandum; and I transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a communication I have received from him in reference thereto.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

16, Trafalgar-square, S.W.
December 2, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE carefully read Professor Bown's Memorandum on the letters from Professor Williams and Dr. Klein, dated respectively the 4th and 10th of August 1893.

I do not think it necessary to submit the Memorandum to these gentlemen for any defence of the conclusions they drew from their microscopical examinations. I would, however, point out that the specimens given to Professor Williams were not identical with those given to Dr. Klein, and that therefore no good purpose can be served by comparing disconnected sentences taken from the two reports.

The specimens sent to Professor Williams were sections, received by me at the Royal Veterinary College, of the lung of a Canadian ox, ex S.S. "Lake Winnipeg" and of a Hendon ox slaughtered when suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. They were labelled as such, and Professor Williams was asked to report on their pathological condition. He recognised one as a distinct case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia; the other as broncho-pneumonia, similar in all respects to the disease observed by him in other imported animals.

The specimens sent to Dr. Klein were two portions of lung which had been in spirit some time and were selected by Professor Brown as being so much alike as to defy distinction. They were not labelled, and only distinguishable by a piece of string being attached to one of them. According to the veterinary advisers of the Board of Agriculture, they were specimens of one disease and distinction was challenged. One portion was said to be English pleuro-pneumonia, the other Canadian. Dr. Klein on account of his eminence as a pathologist, and his impartiality, was asked to undertake the examination. He did so, and recognised one specimen as pleuro-pneumonia, the other as a different disease. When Professor Brown afterwards supplied the identification of the two sections, Dr. Klein was found to have correctly discriminated, a feat he could not have performed had both sections been pathologically identical.

Professor Brown selects a number of quotations from Dr. Klein's report, and says :--"All these conditions are characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia and throughout the differences described between the specimens are differences only of degree, the same elements being present in both cases." The same "elements" are doubtless present in each disease, but the pathological difference is in their position and proportion. Professor Brown, I feel sure, does not wish it to be understood that in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, there is some new element or tissue present in the diseased area which is not found in other pneumonias. There is of course no special factor in the diseased lungs of cattle which enables any pathologist to distinguish under the microscope a contagious from a non-contagious inflammation. That the Canadian pneumonia has many analogies with English pleuro-pneumonia is true; it could not be otherwise. Inflammatory changes in the

lungs of oxen must be very similar, and all descriptions of their microscopical appearances must note changes of a like nature, but varying in proportion and relative position. These variations apparently present a significance to Professor Brown, different from that suggested to Professor Williams and Dr. Klein.

In the final paragraph of the memorandum it is stated that there would be no difficulty in finding specimens of typical English pleuro-pneumonia which would correspond precisely with the Canadian disease. I venture to think that the production of a few such specimens would be of more value in the settlement of this controversy than any amount of expert opinion. But it would also destroy the hypothesis that the peculiar appearances of the Canadian disease are due to a special type which pleuro-pneumonia is alleged by Professor Brown to assume in the North American Continent.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM HUNTING.

No. 45.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Downing-street, January 3, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Agriculture, a copy of a letter from the High Commissioner for Canada, forwarding a letter from the Provincial Veterinarian of Manitoba, denying the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in that Province.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 45.

SIR,

Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria-street, London,
December 30, 1893.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the importation of live cattle into Great Britain from Canada, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Report made by Mr. S. J. Thompson, the Provincial Veterinarian of Manitoba, which testifies to the freedom of that Province from contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

I would only remark that this piece of evidence is rendered especially interesting by the fact that one of the animals alleged to have been suffering from pleuro-pneumonia last Spring came from Pilot Mound, which is situated in Manitoba.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg,
December 1, 1893.

SIR,

IN reply to yours of the 13th instant, I would say I have been travelling over the Province of Manitoba almost continually the past year, attending to my duties as Provincial Veterinarian, whose duty it is to inspect and report on all suspected cases of contagious diseases among domesticated animals, and I can assure you that I have not found a case showing the slightest symptoms of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and I am fully convinced we have never had a case of it in Manitoba, as I have lived here for 13 years, and have had good opportunities of being acquainted with the diseases of the animals in that time.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) S. J. THOMPSON,
Provincial Veterinarian.

To Commissioner Dom.
Lands, Winnipeg.

No. 46.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.,
January 29, 1894.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, that the period is now approaching when the Board may expect to receive inquiries as to the conditions under which the importation of cattle from Canada is to be carried on during the coming season, and they would be glad to be placed as early as possible in possession of the views of the Canadian Government with regard to the matters set out in the Board's letter of the 21st of July last (No. 32 of the printed correspondence, C. 7123).

In that letter, the Board asked to be supplied with copies of

the Statutes now in force in the Dominion, relating to the contagious disease of animals, and also for detailed information as to the machinery by which the requirements of those Statutes are carried into effect, especially with regard to the submission of diseased lungs to Veterinary Officers well acquainted with the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia.

The Board at the same time suggested that the Canadian Government should consider whether an additional measure of security would not be obtained by the total prohibition of the importation of live cattle into the Dominion except for breeding, exhibition, or other exceptional purposes, and also whether any further means could be devised for the prevention of any breach of the laws and regulations at the frontier.

With respect to the collection of further evidence as to the sanitary condition of animals in the Dominion, the Board indicated various means by which further and very valuable information might be secured. They suggested that the animals rejected for shipment to this country should be slaughtered, and their lungs examined by veterinary surgeons familiar with the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia, and also that arrangements should be made similar to those adopted in this country for securing the notification, by veterinary surgeons, of suspicious cases, so that slaughter and examination might be ordered by the proper officers.

With regard to the character of the disease detected in the seven, now eight, cases which have been the subject of correspondence since November, 1892, the Board asked the Canadian Government to communicate to them any information in their possession as to that disease, which unquestionably presents appearances closely analagous to contagious pleuro-pneumonia, even in the view of those who affirm that it is not to be so described, a fact which must have caused it to be the subject of careful study by the Veterinary Officers of the Dominion Government. In his letter of the 29th of July last, addressed to the Officer administering the Government of Canada, Lord Ripon stated that he had no doubt that the Canadian Ministers would give their most careful consideration to the suggestions the Board offered as to the course which should be pursued with a view of removing the grave doubts which have arisen as to the freedom of Canadian cattle from pleuro-pneumonia, but the Board have not as yet been made acquainted with the conclusions at which the Canadian Government arrived, nor have they received the information with which they asked to be provided. In this connection it is to be observed that since the Board's letter of the 21st of July last was written, the suspicion which attaches to the sanitary condition of Canadian cattle has been deepened by the detection of disease in the animal landed in this country from Montreal by the "Hurona" on the 22nd of October last; and, as stated in the Board's letter of the 2nd of November last, this further occurrence appears to them to emphasise the desirability of further action by the Canadian Government in the directions indicated.

The Board also consider that the further consideration of the general question would be assisted if they were furnished with a copy of the Report made by M. Nocard, to which reference is made by Sir Charles Tupper in his letter of the 29th of November last, and the Board would also inquire whether there would be any objection to their being supplied with copies of any Reports which have been made on the scientific aspect of the question by the Veterinary Officers of the Canadian Government.

The Board would also ask whether any information can be communicated to them with regard to the Reports which have recently appeared in the public press as to the inquiry which it is said the Canadian Government have decided to institute as to the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in Canada. If such an inquiry has been resolved upon, it appears to the Board that it might with advantage be made the means of securing further evidence as to the existence or non-existence of pleuropneumonia in the Dominion, and the Board would inquire whether the Canadian Government have considered the propriety of thus supplementing the inquiry said to be proposed.

In conclusion, the Board may observe that they remain very desirous of finding themselves in a position to restore the privilege of free entry to Canadian cattle, and it is with the hope that this result may be secured that they have asked for the information and have made the suggestions above referred to. As they have already stated, it is impossible for the Board to set aside as inaccurate a diagnosis made in no fewer than eight cases, especially in view of the fact that the Veterinary Officers of the Department are in entire agreement, and that their verdict is known to, and endorsed by, veterinary experts of eminence who have had opportunities for forming an opinion respecting it. The questions for determination at the present time are, therefore—firstly, whether the disease exists in the Dominion; and, secondly, whether the arrangements for preventing its introduction can with advantage be supplemented. The latter question has already been to some extent dealt with by the Canadian Government by the extension of the Quarantine Regulations, although those regulations even now do not supply the same measure of security as is obtained under the law in force in this country. The former question—viz., whether the disease exists at the present time in the Dominion or not—the Board regret that they must regard as an open one, until they are in possession of the results obtained by the adoption of measures such as the Board have indicated—measures to which they would themselves have resorted if the circumstances of the cases were reversed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

No. 47.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

4, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

January 29, 1894.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Secretary of State, a copy of a Minute, dated the 30th ultimo, prepared by Professor Brown, C.B., on the scientific aspect of the case, as presented in the papers forwarded by the Secretary of State with Mr. Bramston's letter of the 9th ultimo, and Sir R. H. Meade's letter of the 14th ultimo.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 47.

IN his letters of the 1st and 6th of November Mr. Hunting comments on the case of pleuro-pneumonia landed from the "Hurona," and remarks that I have described it as a perfect example of the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia, adding that he has yet to learn that there are any variations in the type of the lesions in the contagious lung disease of cattle, whether found in North America, Australia, Europe or Asia. My statement, as he knows, referred to North America or Europe. Like him, I have yet to learn about the other countries, and I can only hope to acquire the knowledge as I have acquired it in regard to the American type, *i.e.*, by the careful examination of hundreds of specimens in the course of the last 14 or 15 years.

Mr. Hunting considers that the absence of any other cases among the cargo of 758 cattle is the most valuable evidence of the nature of the disease. So do I. Indeed I have repeatedly pointed out that the occurrence of isolated cases of lung-disease in large cargoes, all the animals of which have been exposed to the same hardships and climatic changes is almost a positive proof that the disease is not ordinary inflammation due to common causes, but is an affection depending on a specific cause. Mr. Hunting, however, considers that the fact of the disease not extending to other cattle of the cargo in the period between October 7th and October 28th is incompatible with the theory of contagion. If Mr. Hunting had had much experience with pleuro-pneumonia he would know that at least double that time might be expected to elapse before any further cases of the affection would occur.

In the whole of my long experience I have only met with one case in which an animal that had been exposed to infection was found to have a well-defined patch of pleuro-pneumonia about

three inches square in one lobe of the lungs when slaughtered about 17 days afterwards. On the other hand, there have been numerous instances even during the last few years of outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in which the first animal slaughtered exhibited the disease in an advanced form, but on post-mortem examination of the rest of the herd no other causes were detected although all the cows had been in the same shed for months. Of course, in making this statement I quite understand that I am open to the retort that the disease could not have been pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Hunting's letter of the 10th of November deals generally with my last memorandum. He begins by referring to the means he adopted to identify the portions of lungs which had from time to time been handed to him, and gives a copy of a memorandum which he says was handed to him by Mr. Cope with the dates of landing of certain cattle marked A, B, C, D. Mr. Cope informs me that he only gave Mr. Hunting the dates of the landing of cattle from certain vessels. He never at any time saw the specimens which Mr. Hunting marked A, B, C, D, and could not assist him to identify them.

Once more Mr. Hunting lays great stress on the peculiarity which was pointed out to him and to the High Commissioner, at the Veterinary College, *i.e.*, general uniformity of colour of the lobes of the diseased lung in Canadian cattle, and he asserts that in his experience it is not the case that similar areas of uniform colour are found in cases of British pleuro-pneumonia. I can only suggest that if his experience had been as extensive as that which has necessarily fallen to the share of the Veterinary Officers of the Board he would be able to refer to a large number of such cases. Mr. Hunting adds that he knows of no veterinary authority who has published any statements agreeing with mine. So far as I am aware, there are extremely few veterinary authorities who have published anything on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia. I made the statements on my own responsibility as the result of constant observation for the last quarter of a century. Again Mr. Hunting refers to the absence of old-standing cases the detection of which he says might be expected, as every animal sent from Canada is examined after death. Mr. Hunting is entirely mistaken. Canadian cattle were all submitted to post-mortem examination for a few weeks in the summer, and then the special order was revoked and they were treated as other cattle which are landed at foreign animals' wharves. No post-mortem examination is made unless the Veterinary Inspector happens to observe something which excites his suspicion, or his attention is called to a diseased organ by one of the butchers.

In my last memorandum I explained why old-standing cases of pleuro-pneumonia have not been detected in animals brought to this country from Europe or America, and I have nothing to add to what I have already stated.

Mr. Hunting next alludes somewhat inconsequently to the hardships inflicted on the Canadian cattle trade, and to other

matters which I submit are quite outside his province, and into which I do not propose to follow him. In the last sentence of his letter, Mr. Hunting says, in reference to my previous memorandum: "It is impossible to reconcile statements in one place that the Canadian disease presents the usual and ordinary characters of pleuro-pneumonia with statements in another place attempting to explain away the differences between the two diseases." To explain away the differences is, I should say, impossible, and I certainly have not attempted it. I pointed them out in my first report, but I have never at any time questioned their existence. The reconciliation of the fact of the differences which I have observed with the assertion which I make, that the ordinary and usual appearances of pleuro-pneumonia are also present, is perfectly easy, and I will endeavour, not for the first time, to make it clear to Mr. Hunting.

The ordinary and usual appearances of pleuro-pneumonia are —

1. Limitation of the disease to a lobe, or part of a lobe, by a well-defined line of demarcation from the healthy lung.
2. Swelling or enlargement of the diseased parts.
3. Consolidation or hepatization of the swollen parts.
4. Distinct marbling seen on cutting into the diseased part. The lobules being more or less altered in colour, and surrounded by bands of fibrous lymph.
5. The exudation of an excessive quantity of yellow viscid fluid from the cut surface.

All these conditions are found in the diseased Canadian lungs.

The differences relate to the density and colour of the lobules which vary considerably, to the character and density of the interlobular bands, and to the size and shape of the lymph spaces and degree of density of the exudate which they contain. When these differences, which are seen in association with the ordinary and usual appearances of pleuro-pneumonia, are constant, I accept them as defining a type of the disease, not as evidence of a different disease, and certainly not as evidence that it is non-contagious. Mr. Hunting may not adopt this view, but I trust he will not find any further difficulty in understanding my meaning.

A further letter from Mr. Hunting, dated December 2nd, deals with my memorandum on the reports of Dr. Klein and Professor Williams on specimens of lungs of Canadian and English cattle, and Mr. Hunting complains that my comparison of disconnected sentences from the reports could serve no good purpose, as the specimens were not identical. The specimens sent to Professor Williams, he says, were taken from the Hendon cow and the Winnipeg ox, so were those sent to Dr. Klein.

The specimens sent to Dr. Klein, he says, "were selected by Professor Brown as being so much alike as to defy detection. They were not labelled, and only distinguishable by a piece of string attached to one of them. According to the veterinary advisers of the Board of Agriculture they were specimens of one disease, and detection was challenged." All this is a purely imaginary account, and I cannot avoid recognising the absurdity of having to discuss such trivial matters, but as the statements are utterly incorrect, I am bound to say so, and state the facts.

The specimens were selected by Professor McFadyean for the purpose of being sent to Canada, and I only saw them for a few minutes in marked bottles ready for Mr. Hunting. They were taken, in accordance with my instructions, from the Hendon lung and the lung of the Lake Winnipeg ox, and, as I had previously pointed out the variations of morbid appearances in the lungs to the High Commissioner and Mr. Hunting, I at least could not have challenged distinction. My colleagues, who are, I suppose, included in the term veterinary advisers, never saw the specimens at all.

Mr. Hunting goes on to describe how Dr. Klein performed the feat of distinguishing between the two, and remarks that when I furnished the identification it was found that he had decided correctly. I doubt if Dr. Klein would wish the term feat to be applied to what must have been to him the very simple business of describing the difference in the microscopic characters of the specimens submitted to him.

In my comments on Dr. Klein's reports, I have shown by comparisons of his description of the two specimens that they are so closely related that they might easily be taken to apply to two specimens of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Klein speaks of leucocytes and fibrous deposit on both specimens, but he makes no mention of the catarrhal elements which received so much consideration in other reports, and the oft repeated terms broncho-pneumonia or catarrhal-pneumonia are not to be found in Dr. Klein's account of either of the specimens.

In the letter from the High Commissioner, of November 29th, the points which have already been advanced repeatedly are recapitulated. I may, however, refer to some important remarks which occur in the course of the letter, in order to state as plainly as I can the position of the Officers of the Board in reference to the landing of foreign animals, a position which seems to have been entirely ignored in the discussion.

The High Commissioner, at the end of the fourth page of his letter, says, "I must point out, however, that the main question, from the standpoint of the Board of Agriculture, is not the main question from the standpoint of the Canadian Government," and in the next paragraph he observes, "the object of the efforts of the Canadian Government, and of the experts they have employed, has been to establish the nature of the alleged disease, and the result of the investigation and the general

"history of the matter is believed to prove that the disease was
 "not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but inflammation of the
 "lungs, the cases being aggravated by the animals having
 "previously suffered from attacks of the kind by the conditions
 "under which they are conveyed across the Atlantic."

I must affirm that these efforts have signally failed. There have not been any indications of the animals having previously suffered from attacks of the kind in any specimens which I have seen, and I do not remember any such statement having been made in the reports of the experts, nor has any one of them ventured to assert, what certainly could not be proved, that the disease is not contagious.

"The efforts of the Board of Agriculture," the High Commissioner further says, "have been apparently directed to prove that the original diagnosis was correct, and to explain away the differences before alluded to."

On this I may remark that the standpoint of the Veterinary Department has always been very different from that of the exporting countries.

From the first, and in reference to every disease, cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, swine-fever, and even the common sheep-scab, we have been assured over and over again that our diagnosis was wrong, and that a grave error had been committed.

The last case does not differ from the first. The allegation now is that a grave error has been committed, and an important trade has been interfered with on insufficient evidence.

In reply to these contentions, I submit that no change of practice has taken place during the 28 years of the existence of the Veterinary Department. It has always been recognised that the sole duty of the inspectors of the Department who are stationed at the ports where foreign animals may be landed is to protect the herds and flocks of this kingdom against the invasion of foreign disease, and to the strict performance of this duty every other consideration must be sacrificed.

Veterinary inspectors at the ports are directed by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and Orders to prevent the inland transit of foreign animals unless they can certify that they are free from indications of contagious and infectious disease, and the Veterinary Advisers of the Board are equally bound by the law.

In the case of the Canadian lung disease the inspectors of the ports and the advisers of the Board could not fail to recognise the ordinary appearances of pleuro-pneumonia, the appearances, that is to say, which they would accept as sufficient in an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurring in this country.

I have already remarked that none of the experts whose reports have been submitted have said that the Canadian lung disease is not contagious. M. Nocard is stated in the last paragraph of Mr. Hunting's letter of November 10th to have reported on the disease for the Canadian Government. This report has not been communicated to the Board, but a report of an investigation of

the lung disease which was discovered in some cattle imported into France from the United States has been published, and I have specimens of the diseased lungs which M. Nocard gave to Mr. Cope on the occasion of a recent visit to Paris, and there is no doubt that the morbid appearances are identical with those of the Canadian lungs, and with those also of other specimens which I have of diseased lungs of United States cattle. In fact, the disease is what I have termed the North American type of pleuropneumonia, and this is what M. Nocard says of the disease in the last paragraph of a long report, which is headed:—

An Infectious Broncho-Pneumonia of American Oxen : Corn-stalk Diseases.

“An attentive observation of the facts and an experimental study of the conditions of contagion impose the conviction that the disease has only very feeble contagious properties.” He adds: “If one considers besides that the American cattle imported into France are destined exclusively for the butcher, it seems scarcely probable that the disease in question could propagate itself in France.”

The Veterinary Advisers of the Board of Agriculture have given in effect the advice to the English, which Professor Nocard gave to the French, Government. So long as the cattle in question are destined exclusively for the butcher, we entertain no apprehension of the spreading of the disease. But I venture to assert that, under all the circumstances, it was impossible for the inspectors to certify that Canadian cattle were free from indications of contagious or infectious disease, on which condition only could they be allowed to pass out of the landing-place and cease to be deemed foreign cattle.

(Signed) G. T. BROWN.

December 30, 1893.

No. 48.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Downing-street, 15th March, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the alleged existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia amongst Canadian cattle, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you to be laid before the Board of Agriculture copy of a despatch and its enclosures from the Governor General on the subject.

The continued immunity of Canada from any outbreak of this disease, although it is now three years and a half since the cattle ex "City of Lincoln" from Canada were pronounced by the Board's experts to have shown signs of pleuro-pneumonia, and

18 months since the case occurred on account of which Canada was Scheduled, appears to strongly favour the view of the Canadian Government that the animals in question could not have been suffering from any disease of a contagious character.

Lord Ripon, in these circumstances, is of opinion that the time is now come when the question should be reconsidered with a view to re-opening the Trade.

The Secretary to
the Board of Agriculture.

I am &c.,
(signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Enclosure in No. 48.

Copy No. 40.

Canada, Government House,
Ottawa,
15th February, 1894.

MY LORD,

MY Government have had under consideration your Lordship's despatches, with their enclosures, noted in the margin, on the subject of the alleged existence of the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Canada, in relation to the Scheduling of Canada by the Board of Agriculture in November 1892, and the continuing of the same, and I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council embodying a report of the Minister of Agriculture on the subject.

No. 177,
12 July 1893.
No. 206,
29 July 1893.
No. 297,
26 Oct. 1893.
No. 309,
4 Nov. 1893.
No. 325,
21 Nov. 1893.

2. None of the observations made by the Minister of Agriculture as set forth in this Minute are otherwise than interesting and important. There are, however, one or two special points to which I would venture to invite your Lordship's particular attention.

3. Referring to "the laws relating to the importation and exportation of animals into and from Canada," definition (a), the Minister points out that it would be a mistake to assume that facilities exist for passing cattle from the Western States of America into Manitoba and the North West Territories. This statement is of importance, because it is evident that the Board of Agriculture have laid stress upon what they consider an opening for the importation (without the knowledge of the Canadian authorities) of infected cattle from the United States over the extensive frontier existing towards the West.

4. With regard to "(b) The Laws relating to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of diseases therein," your Lordship will observe that the statement of the Board of Agriculture as to their impression of cases of pleuro-pneumonia having come before the Canadian authorities during the last few years, is declared by the Minister of Agriculture in Canada to be without foundation.

5. In connection with "(c) The general sanitary condition of "animals in Canada" it is a fact well worthy of consideration that the Minister insists on the magnitude of the interest involved, and the consequent necessity for the use of every possible precaution on the part of the Canadian Government to prevent the spread of disease in this country, strongly urging at the same time the priority of this interest, as compared with the question of the export market.

6. As illustrative of this contention I may remark that the Canadian Government has expended a vast amount of money and care upon the development of the Dairy Industry, and evidently with good effect, the cheese exports from Canada, which were, in 1890, of the value of 9,372,212 dollars, having risen to 13,407,470 dollars, in 1893; and it is interesting and satisfactory to note that all but a small portion of this trade was with Great Britain.

I have &c.

(signed) ABERDEEN.

The Most Honourable
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.

CERTIFIED COPY of a REPORT of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, on the 6th February 1894.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the following despatches, hereto attached in detail to from the Marquess of Ripon, on the subject of the alleged existence of the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Canada, in relation to the Scheduling of Canada by the Board of Agriculture in November 1892, and the continuing of the same.

Despatches from the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 12th July 1893 (P.C. No. 2020 H.) transmitting a copy of the Order of the Board of Agriculture of the 6th July 1893, revoking "The Canadian Cattle (slaughter and examination) Order" of 17th April 1893, and "The "Canadian Cattle (slaughter and examination) Order Amendment" of 2nd June 1893.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 29th July 1893 (P.C. 2064 H. transmitting letters from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of the 20th and 21st July 1893, stating reasons for rescinding "The Canadian "Cattle (slaughter and examination) Order" of 17th April 1893, and making certain suggestions as to the course to be pursued by the Canadian Government with the view of removing doubts as to freedom of Canada from pleuro-pneumonia.

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 26th of October 1893 (P.C. 2191 H.) transmitting letter from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of 17th October covering memo. of Professor Brown on the scientific aspects of the question.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 4th November 1893 (P.C. 2201 H.) transmitting letter of 2nd November, and enclosures from Secretary of Board of Agriculture *re* suspected animal *ex* "Hurona."

Despatch from Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 21st November 1893 (P.C. 2216 H.) transmitting letter from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of 15th November covering further memo. of Professor Brown.

The Minister of Agriculture, to whom the subject was referred, submits the following observations:—

The case of the Board of Agriculture against the free admission of Canadian cattle is contained in a letter of the Secretary of the Board, dated July 20th last, in which it is stated that the special examinations under the Order of April 17th last were applied to 67 cargoes, comprising 30,561 head of cattle. The conclusions reached are summarised as follows in the terms of the letter referred to:—

"On the 29th May, portions of the diseased lungs of an animal which had been landed at Deptford *ex* ss. 'Brazilian,' from Montreal, were forwarded to the Department by the Board's veterinary inspector, and it was found on examination that a small portion presented appearances identical with those of pleuro-pneumonia, although the chief lesions were due to broncho-pneumonia and tubercle.

"On the 31st May two sets of lungs were received from the veterinary officers of the Board at Liverpool, which had been taken from cattle landed from ss. 'Lake Winnipeg,' also from Montreal. In one instance the diseased portion of the lung was very limited in extent, and there were well-defined indications of broncho-pneumonia in addition to those which are characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia. In the second specimen two lobes of the right lung, one behind the heart, were consolidated, and there were distinct marks of pleurisy, and on section the typical signs of pleuro-pneumonia were apparent.

"On the same day a set of lungs was sent from Deptford, taken from an animal which had arrived in the 'Storm King' from Montreal. On examination, tubercular deposits, combined with pleurisy and pneumonia, were found to be present, but the lesions were not those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

"On the 3rd June, a set of lungs was forwarded from Liverpool, taken from an animal which had been landed *ex* ss. 'Lake Superior' from Montreal. There was no evidence of pleuro-pneumonia in the lung, but it appeared that interstitial pneumonia, associated with tuberculosis, had existed

"On the 13th June the lungs of an animal landed at Newcastle

"on ss. 'European' were forwarded for examination. In this case there was no evidence of pleuro-pneumonia, but interstitial pneumonia, combined with pneumonia, was present.

"On the 22nd and 23rd June portions of the lungs of three animals *ex ss.* 'Avalona,' landed at Newcastle, were forwarded by one of the inspectors at that port. In these specimens, tubercular deposit was present, together with a thickening of the interlobular tissue, but the evidence was not sufficient to justify the conclusion that pleuro-pneumonia existed."

The case of the Board thus practically rests on the conditions found with respect to three animals landed from the "Brazilian" and "Lake Winnipeg" as set forth.

Sir Charles Tupper, to whom an intimation of the circumstances stated had been conveyed, was present, accompanied by Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., as professional assistant, at an examination of the lungs of those animals by the Imperial departmental veterinary officers on the 31st May last, the finding at such examination being as stated in the summary above recited.

At the examination there were also present: Professor M'Fadyean, Dean of the Royal Veterinary College; Professor Axe, Professor M'Queen, and S. G. Raymond, the Veterinary Inspector of the Corporation of the City of London.

It is stated in the letter of the Board that, in view of the extremely important bearing of the "Brazilian" case and the two "Lake Winnipeg" cases on the question of restoring the privilege of the free entry of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, sections of the lungs were ordered to be prepared of the second "Lake Winnipeg" animal for examination under the microscope, in order that it might be seen whether by that means any further information could be obtained which would be of assistance in the diagnosis; and it is further stated that the results of such microscopic examination confirmed the opinions expressed by the veterinary officers of the Board after the naked-eye inspection above referred to.

A report by Professor Brown, C.B., Director of the Veterinary Branch of the Board, is furnished as an enclosure in the letter of July 20th, a portion of this correspondence. This report recites the reasons why, in his opinion, the case in question should be held to be one of "contagious pleuro-pneumonia, identical in morbid anatomy with pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the United States, and differing only in unimportant characters from the European type of the disease."

In this report of Professor Brown respecting the special character of pleuro-pneumonia in animals stated to have landed in England from the United States since 1878, the type being alleged to be identical with the "Lake Winnipeg" case, the following passage occurs:—

"No satisfactory explanation of the deviation referred to has been offered, but the history of pleuro-pneumonia
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“on the North American continent proves beyond doubt
 “that it is as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia
 “of Europe.”

The Minister observes that the substance of this statement was also made respecting the variations from the type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as it occurs in England, in relation to the appearances presented by the lungs of the animals landed from the “Hurona” and “Monkseaton” in October 1892. It is found that the statement of Professor Brown proves too much for the thesis which he desires to sustain. If the special type of the disease in question is “as contagious and fatal” as pleuro-pneumonia in England, and if such existed in Canada, it would be known by the fact of its spreading among animals and causing many deaths. It would be something which could not be concealed, and which could not remain unknown. But there has been no spreading of any such contagious disease in Canada nor deaths of animals arising therefrom. Not a single case has been discovered; and in so far as it is possible to prove a negative, the Minister submits that the report of the investigations of the veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture, aided by numerous veterinary surgeons—carried out in November last, in all those parts of the Dominion from which the animals shipped by the “Hurona” and “Monkseaton” were traced, the findings of which were sent forward in an appendix to an approved Minute of Council by your Excellency’s predecessor (Earl Derby) to the Colonial Office on January 30th 1893, established such proof. No trace of any contagious disease was found in any of the localities throughout the Dominion whence the animals in question came; and it is impossible that such a position could exist if there had been present in any of those localities a type of disease “as contagious and fatal” as pleuro-pneumonia is known to be in Europe and elsewhere where it has existed.

The Minister states that he ordered further veterinary investigations in relation to the “Brazilian” and “Lake Winnipeg” cases, the subject of this correspondence, so soon as they were reported; and also in respect to a later case from the “Hurona” in October last, to which further particular reference will be hereinafter made. The result of the investigations which were conducted under the direction of Professor McEachran are contained in an appendix, marked A.* The whole of these investigations established precisely the same position as those made in the autumn of 1892, in relation to the animals shipped by the “Monkseaton” and “Hurona.”

The Minister finds, from a careful examination of the reports of the veterinary officers of the Board, that they seriously conflict in important particulars in the definitions which go to establish the type of disease with the reports of the veterinary surgeons, who also made examinations at the request of the High Commissioner of Canada.

* See page 92.

The Minister does not find that the examinations of the lungs of the animals in questions, as reported in this correspondence, have at all satisfactorily established the fact of existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or another special type of that disease, differing in characteristics from the well-known and accepted type; and this conclusion is accentuated by the findings of Professor McEachran and Adami in a later examination which was made in Canada of portions of the lungs of the suspected animal from the "Hurona" in October last, to which further reference will be hereinafter made.

The Marquess of Ripon, in his despatch of July 19th forming part of this correspondence in relation to the pathological investigations in question, remarks :—

"I understand that three of the four experts who were pre-
 "sent at the examination of the lungs of the animal landed
 "from the 'Lake Winnipeg' concurred in the opinion of the
 "experts of the Board of Agriculture as to the diagnosis of
 "the disease."

It appears that it would have been more satisfactory, in view of the persistent and important conflict of professional opinion which is manifested in this correspondence, if the several written opinions of the four experts referred to (above-named) had been furnished, and especially in view of the fact that they were not unanimous.

In a letter to the High Commissioner for Canada, forming part of this correspondence (August 1), the following passage occurs :
 "It is stated in reference to the specimens of lungs supplied to
 "Mr. Hunting, that subsequently specimens of the lungs of the
 "second 'Lake Winnipeg' animals, together with a portion of
 "the lungs of a diseased animal, slaughtered in connection with a
 "recent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Hendon, were given
 "him for transmission to Canada for examination there. I
 "desire to remark, in relation to this statement, that two pieces
 "of lung were handed to Mr. Hunting in a bottle, but that the
 "veterinary officers of the Board were not apparently disposed to
 "specify which belonged to the Canadian and which to the
 "Hendon animal. In these circumstances I did not feel justified
 "in transmitting the specimens to Ottawa, as I could not
 "understand for what reason the information I desired was
 "withheld."

The Minister further observes, in relation to this incident, that it is a matter of regret that ample facilities were not afforded to have portions of the lungs of these animals examined by a professional expert in Canada, and he is at a loss to conceive any reason why the specimens taken from the Canadian animal were not simply furnished to the High Commissioner for transmission.

The further case of an animal landed at Deptford from the steamship "Hurona" in October last, led to a correspondence in many particulars identical with that in relation to the "Brazilian"

and "Lake Winnipeg" animals, and also those from the "Monkseaton" and "Hurona" in the autumn of 1892. This case presents features of such nature as, in the Minister's opinion, to call for particular consideration. The animal in question, reported to have been affected by contagious pleuro-pneumonia of the North American type, was one of 738 cattle carried by the "Hurona" from Montreal to Deptford, and one, as it subsequently appeared, of a number of 21 shipped from Howe Island in the River St. Lawrence near Kingston. This animal, with the 20 others shipped with it, had been on that island since May or June last, as was ascertained by the inquiry of Professor McEachran, and remained there until it was sent forward by the "Hurona" on the 7th October last from Montreal.

The lungs of the animals slaughtered were examined by the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture at the Royal Veterinary College, at which examination Mr. Hunting, at the request of Sir Charles Tupper, was present.

Professor Brown, the chief of the veterinary staff of the Board of Agriculture, pronounced, after examination of this lung, that it was a "typical specimen of pleuro-pneumonia of the same kind" as found in the lungs of an animal from Boston, landed by "the s.s. 'British Empire.'" Professor Brown also said, "It was easy to see that the morbid appearance of the lung was absolutely identical, and that both were perfect examples of the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia."

Mr. Hunting, in his report, said, in substance, that he agreed with Professor Brown's description of the disease, but differed from him as to its nature. He said that Professor Brown's statement was "equivalent to saying that the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia assume in North America some variation which is recognised in no other part of the world." He denied that there was any variation in the type of the lesion in the contagious lung-disease of cattle whether found in North America, Australia, Europe, or Asia, and added, "when the post-mortem lesions of two diseases are dissimilar, the surest method of determining their nature is by observation of their history, spread, and prevalence." "Pleuro-pneumonia spreads." Yet in the "Hurona's" cargo not a solitary case of this disease is found among a group of animals (numbering 757) closely "packed together for three weeks."

An investigation was made by Professor McEachran, acting under instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, relating to conditions at Howe Island, near Kingston, in the St. Lawrence, from which the 21 animals, of which that in question was one, came. A report of the investigation is appended hereto, marked B.* No trace of the disease in question nor of any contagious disease was found.

A portion of the lungs of the animal in question was obtained and communicated to Professor McEachran and Professor Adami (Professor of Pathology in McGill University, Montreal, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, England) for report.

* See page 95.

The reports of Professor McEachran and Adami of their examination of a portion of the lungs of the last-mentioned "Hurona" animal are furnished herewith in an Appendix, marked C.* These reports throw important light on those points, respecting which there is very serious conflict of professional opinion, as appears from this correspondence.

The pathological descriptive definitions of Professor Brown are fully admitted by Professor McEachran, while he arrives at an opposite conclusion in relation to the meaning of admitted points of difference. The inferred conclusion of Professor Brown is inconsistent with, and discredited by the well-known and undoubted facts respecting the behaviour of the disease in question in relation to the health of animals in Canada, while that of Professor McEachran is fully sustained by them. The clear report of Professor Adami, to which particular attention is called, is corroborative of the same conclusion.

This view is sustained by an examination of lungs of animals from Canada in former years in England. Professor McEachran points out that in January 1891 he was invited by Professor Brown to meet him at the Royal Veterinary College in London to examine two sets of lungs, one of an English case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the other in a case of what Professor Brown then called "Canadian lung," and respecting which Professor McEachran states:—

"Canadian lung it certainly is not. The examination was confined to a naked-eye comparison of the two sets of lungs by which the difference in the gross changes produced by the two diseases were apparent, not only to both of us, but also to several other professional gentlemen who were present, as they are to-day in preserved sections in my possession."

Professor McEachran further points out that "transit pneumonia" would be a more appropriate name by which to define the disease in question than "Canadian lung," seeing that it is not known in Canada, and that it is only sometimes found in individual animals carried long distances by railways or on board steamships, and also seeing that it has never been known to spread in the places where it has been discovered, and when the conditions were in the highest degree favourable to spreading if the disease had been contagious. The history of all the circumstances connected with the case of the ox from Pilot Mound, Manitoba, strongly corroborates this conclusion.

A letter appears (July 21 1893) in this correspondence of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture to the Under Secretary of State of the Colonial Office, containing definition of steps which the Board state they consider should be adopted in Canada as necessary conditions before the removal of the present restrictions in the United Kingdom to the entry of animals from Canada.

The Board observes that the matters to which they are bound by Statute to have regard in determining whether reasonable

* See page 96.

security exists against the importation of diseased animals are :—

- “(a.) The laws relating to the importation and exportation of animals into and from Canada.
- “(b.) The laws relating to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of diseases therein.
- “(c.) The general sanitary condition of animals in Canada.”

With regard to definition (a), the Board remark that they are already in possession of general information as to the legal position, but they think it convenient that the Canadian Government should formally transmit copies of the Statutes now in force in the Dominion bearing on the matters in question, and also detailed information as to the methods by which the requirements of the Statutes are carried into effect.

The Minister, in accordance with this request, submits to your Excellency, for official transmission, a copy of the “Animal Contagious Diseases Act,” chap. 69, Revised Statutes of Canada, marked D,* under which all Dominion administration relating to the health of animals in Canada and the cattle quarantines is carried out.

This administration is made in conformity with regulations established by Orders in Council, passed in accordance with the provisions of the Act, chap. 7, of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada.

A *précis* of the whole of the Orders passed since 1880 is submitted for transmission marked E.†

In the old settled provinces of the Dominion east of Manitoba cattle quarantines are established at Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; and Levis, P.Q., having relation to importations by the Atlantic seaboard.

In British Columbia there is a cattle quarantine at Victoria and one at Kootenay.

And on the United States frontier there are cattle quarantines at Point Edward, at the foot of Lake Huron, in Ontario; at Emerson, Gretna, Manitou, and Deloraine, in Manitoba; and on the international frontier, between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, there are five cattle quarantines at points which are the travelled trails. They are defined in an appendix herewith, marked F.‡

Neat cattle are prohibited from entering the old provinces at any point east of the frontier between Manitoba and Ontario, except for breeding purposes only, and no animals except for breeding purposes are brought in at any of the seaboard ports of the Dominion. All cattle are subject to a quarantine of 90 days.

Neat cattle are prohibited from crossing the frontier between the United States and the old provinces mentioned, except at Point Edward for breeding purposes only, subject to the quarantine detention stated.

* See page 103.

† See page 110.

‡ See page 114.

All animals brought into the quarantines for detention are strictly isolated from the animals of the country, and each separate importation is isolated by itself while in quarantine.

Swine, except for breeding purposes, are prohibited from crossing the United States frontier for importation into Canada except at Point Edward, where such animals are detained for a quarantine of 21 days.

Sheep are subject to a quarantine of 15 days on the Atlantic seaboard, and are allowed to cross the United States frontier if found healthy on inspection; if not so found, entry is prohibited.

In Manitoba, the North West Territories, and British Columbia, owing to the special conditions of those great areas and the needs of settlers, neat cattle for stock purposes are allowed to enter at the quarantine stations mentioned, subject to a quarantine of 90 days.

Horses, sheep and swine in the North West follow the same regulations as in the East.

The several cattle quarantines of the Dominion on the two seaboards and the United States frontier are administered by duly-qualified veterinary surgeons, acting as quarantine inspectors under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, with two superior officers, one Professor McEachran, of McGill University, the chief inspector for the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and also acting in such capacity for Manitoba, the North West Territories, and British Columbia; the other, Professor Andrew Smith, of the Veterinary College, Toronto, chief inspector for the province of Ontario.

The Board further state that it would be most desirable "that the Dominion Government should be able to describe the existing arrangements to secure the submission of diseased lungs to veterinary officers well acquainted with the character of pleuro-pneumonia in all cases in which any doubt exists."

The practice of departmental administration for many years has been, in relation to any reports of diseases among animals in Canada, to cause all necessary enquiries to be made, by veterinary officers of the department, and in all cases where the suspicion of disease has been found sufficiently serious, slaughter and pathological examination have been ordered. The most important of the diseases found have been tuberculosis and forms of anthrax; and a local, but not as yet satisfactorily defined disease in the province of Nova Scotia, called, in the absence of a pathological defining name being found, "Pictou cattle disease." Full particulars in relation to it are contained in an Appendix herewith, marked G,* and also a *précis* of all cases of disease reported to the Department of Agriculture since the institution of the cattle quarantines in 1880, marked H.†

No case has yet been found presenting any of the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, or even admitting of any doubt in relation to it.

The only record of this disease in any part of Canada, is in the case of the animals brought from Scotland and admitted within

* See page 115.

† See page 115.

the precincts of the Levis Quarantine in 1886, when it was confined within the fence of the quarantine and there extirpated (*see Report Appendix I.*)*

The Board suggest that it might be worth while for the "Dominion Government to consider whether an additional measure of security would not be obtained by the total prohibition of the importation of live cattle into the Dominion except for breeding purposes or other exceptional purposes."

The desire of the Board as thus expressed, is the actual practice of the Administration in Canada, and it has been uniformly such since 1880, the "exceptional purposes" being the admission of cattle for stock purposes in the special conditions of the great and sparsely-peopled prairie regions of the North West, to meet the requirements of settlers, as hereinbefore defined. But East of Manitoba, in the old Settled Provinces, no exceptions have been made, and the entry of pedigree cattle for breeding purposes only is allowed.

The Board ask "whether any further means can be devised for the prevention of any breach of the law and regulations along the extensive frontier which requires to be watched."

The very indefinite nature of this question makes it difficult to answer. But it yet suggests the existence of breaches of the law and regulations, that is to say smuggling, "which requires to be watched" in the absence of any facts alleged.

The suggestion of this question can only be met by defining the practice, and to do this it is necessary to treat separately the conditions of the old Settled Provinces and those of the prairie regions of Manitoba and the North-West.

At the important points at which cattle enter, there are regular quarantine stations in charge of veterinary officers, and the regular communications by railway, water, or common road, in the old Provinces, between the United States and the Dominion, at which there are no regular quarantine stations, are in the care of customs officers, who are also charged with the duty of carrying out the quarantine regulations. There is no question as to the faithfulness with which the duty is performed.

No facilities exist for the bringing in of cattle except by the regular communications.

In the prairie regions of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, it would not be possible to drive in cattle except by the regular trails, and these are watched in such way as to render smuggling difficult if not impossible. The veterinary quarantine officers at the quarantine stations are assisted by the mounted police, a very efficient semi-military force, and by the customs officers.

There is no reason to believe that the practice of smuggling cattle into Canada from the United States exists or that it would be carried on without detection. There is no menace to the health of Canadian animals from the cause. And as respects the conditions of the North-West, as was pointed out in a previous report, it would simply be impossible to drive an animal affected with lung disease over hundreds of miles of prairie.

* See page 139.

Danger from that source does not therefore exist in the North-West. No contagious disease has ever been known to exist in the West on the Pacific seaboard, and no animals could be brought through the Rocky Mountains and carried across the plains, for export from the Atlantic ports, even if there were supplies to draw from, which there are not.

The Board suggest that much might be done by the Canadian Government with regard to the collection of further evidence respecting the sanitary condition of animals in the Dominion. They state:—

“The disease (contagious pleuro-pneumonia) is well-known to be most difficult of detection in the living animals owing to the lengthened period of incubation and the slaughter of suspected animals and subsequent examination of the lungs by experts acquainted with the special characteristics of the disease afford by far the most reliable test of its existence in a particular locality.”

And further in the existing circumstances, they are of opinion that:—

“The Canadian Government would have obtained valuable evidence, if arrangements had been made for the slaughter and examination of the lungs of all the animals rejected by the officers of the Dominion Government during the present season as unfit for shipment, and if, as has been stated, some of these animals came from the same district as other animals shipped by the ‘Lake Winnipeg,’ the results would have been very material to the question at issue.”

A report by Professor McEachran, giving particulars on the subject of the very few animals rejected, and the reasons why they were so rejected, as being unfit for shipment, is appended hereto, marked J.* It appears there was not in a single case any reason why slaughter for suspicion of contagious pleuro-pneumonia could have been justified, or in which such action would not have been ridiculous.

The Board further suggest that:—

“The herds to which the diseased animals are reported to have been traced should have been slaughtered out in the same manner as would undoubtedly have been the case if the diseased animal had been home bred, and it had been traced back to herds in this country.”

It will be seen from the report of Professor McEachran above referred to, that any attempt to slaughter out the herds from which the animals were taken, which were rejected at the embarkation inspections at Montreal, in search of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia would have simply been an action without reason. If any animals had been found respecting which any reasonable suspicion of the disease in question attached, they would indubitably have been slaughtered, and the herds from which they came traced out, but in the absence of any existence,† or even of the suspicion of the disease, it would be out of reason to go about slaughtering among herds to find it.

The Board further suggest:—

* See page 149. † This should apparently be “evidence.”

"That the districts to which the diseased animals and any suspicious cases hereafter detected may be traced, should be placed under regulations applicable to comparatively extensive areas, requiring a report to be made to a veterinary officer of cattle dying within the district, and providing in all cases of doubt for an examination of the lungs;" and also that:—

"A retaining fee might be given to veterinary surgeons in such districts, in order to insure the notification by them of suspicious cases in which slaughter and examination might be ordered by the proper officer. The latter course has been taken in this country, and it has been a great assistance to them in the discovery of centres of the disease."

This suggestion assumes the fact of existence of a centre or centres of disease, while in reality not one is known or suspected. As a matter of fact, the practice of the Department of Agriculture, having in view the existing circumstances of the Dominion, substantially meets the suggestion in the paragraphs quoted. In the autumn of 1892, as a consequence of alleged disease from contagious pleuro-pneumonia in three animals from the "Monkseaton" and the "Hurona," an active search was made. All the animals contained in the two cargoes were traced in all parts of the Dominion whence they came, and numerous local veterinary surgeons were employed and paid for this work. The same practice was followed during the present year in the case of all the animals the subject of the correspondence. The result of the finding in all the searches was uniform. Not a single case of the alleged disease, or suspicion of one, or any trace of such having ever existed, was discovered.

The Minister remarks that the Board of Agriculture have had under the observation of their own veterinary officers the lungs of 13,557 Canadian animals exported since the placing of the Dominion in the Schedule in the autumn of 1892, and slaughtered during the current year under the supervision of their own officers, with the result of not finding any valid reason for suspicion except in the cases of the animals the subject of this correspondence. No spreading was found among those 13,567 animals, which might have been expected if some of them had been affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. No old encysted cases have been reported, as would have been probable, if the disease in question had prevailed in Canada.

The number of neat cattle exported from Canada to Great Britain from 1880, the date of the commencement of the present quarantine system in the Dominion, to November 1892, the date of the Schedule, was 909,828. All these animals have mingled freely with the herds of the United Kingdom, many of them having been "Stockers" fattened on farms in the United Kingdom, during the period of 14 years, and yet it has never been pretended that any trace of the disease in question has arisen from contact with them, except in the single, and not by any means satisfactorily proven, case of alleged contact with one animal from the "Monkseaton" in Scotland, in the fall of 1892.

The Minister submits that such a condition in the face of such

facts would have been impossible if the destructive and contagious disease in question, had existed in Canada.

The following passage appears in the letter of the Board of Agriculture :—

“ The Board are given to understand, on the highest authority, “ that cases in which morbid appearances are identical with “ those present in the lungs of the ‘Brazilian’ and ‘Lake “ ‘Winnipeg’ cattle have, in fact, come before the Canadian “ authorities at intervals in the last few years, and if that be the “ case, and if confirmation is forthcoming of the existence in “ Canada of a specific type of pleuro-pneumonia identical in “ morbid anatomy with pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the “ United States, and differing only in unimportant characters “ from the European type of the disease, it is obvious that “ the discussion of the matter must proceed on altogether “ different lines than would be the case if no such disease can be “ traced.”

The distinct and specific allegation in this letter of the Board they are “given to understand on the highest authority” that cases of cattle diseases have at intervals come before the Canadian Authorities, having morbid appearances identical with those present in the lungs of animals of the “Brazilian” and “Lake Winnipeg,” is of such a nature, and so closely insinuates a charge of concealment, that in the opinion of the Minister it justifies a request that the Canadian Government should be furnished with such authority.

The Minister meets this allegation with a simple declaration that it is entirely devoid of any foundation in truth. The term “Canadian Authorities” is understood to mean the Department of Agriculture and its staff, charged with the administration of all matters pertaining to animal diseases, and animal quarantines, within the Dominion.

The Minister calls attention to the consideration that the interests connected with the health of animals in Canada is of very great magnitude, and that the protection of Canadian herds from the inroads of contagious disease is out of all comparison greater than any question of market attaching to any export of fattened or surplus animal stock. It was found by the Census in 1891 that the total number of neat cattle in Canada of all kinds was 4,120,584, the total value of which, with the products therefrom, reached to the figure of \$135,500,000. The interest, therefore, in protecting Canadian herds is first, and it has been the first in determining the administration of the Department of Agriculture in all matters connected with the health of animals in the Dominion.

The Minister submits, on a consideration of the information contained in this voluminous correspondence referred to him from his Report, that :—

- (a.) The conflict of professional opinion between the Veterinary Advisers of the Board of Agriculture and those called to assist the High Commissioner for Canada is irreconcilable.

- (b.) It is not shown that there is any distinct type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia possessing characteristics different from those which are well-known and accepted as the signs of that disease in the United Kingdom, in the Continent of Europe, in Australasia, and in the United States, where it has been found and diagnosed.
- (c.) The conclusion of the Veterinary Advisers of the Board relating to the contagiousness of the diseases they found are not sustained by the undoubted facts in respect to the animals the subject of this correspondence.
- (d.) The absence of finding a single case, or even any serious suspicion, of the disease in question, in the Dominion of Canada, is sufficient reason for declaring the fact of its non-existence.
- (e.) All the known and undoubted facts in relation to the animals, the subject of this correspondence, as well in respect to the conditions in those parts of the Dominion whence they were taken, as those incident to long railway and steamship transit, with close herding, fully account for, and agree with, the definitions in the reports of examinations of Professors McEachran and Adami, and establish the fact of the non-contagiousness of the disease with which they were found to be affected.
- (f.) And all the reports of veterinary officers of the Board and the veterinarians consulted by the High Commissioner, together with the known facts connected with all the cases of disease the subject of this correspondence, are consistent with the definition, non-contagious "Transit pneumonia."

The Minister for all these reasons, based on the statements of facts set forth in the above Reports, submits that there exists no cause for continuing the Dominion of Canada in the Schedule in the United Kingdom, of countries whence free importation is prohibited.

The Committee advise that your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this Minute to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

(signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 49.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.,
20th March, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE submitted to the Board of Agriculture Mr. Bramston's letter of the 15th instant, transmitting copy of a despatch and its enclosures from the Governor General of Canada, respecting the alleged existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle, and I am to state, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, that the Board will at once give very careful consideration to the despatch and its enclosures.

In the meantime, the Board would be glad to receive as early as possible any observations which the Canadian Government may desire to make with regard to the Board's letter of the 29th January last, in which, *inter alia*, the Board asked to be furnished with a copy of the Report made by M. Nocard, to which reference was made by Sir Charles Tupper in his letter of the 29th November last, and suggested that, if it were the case that an enquiry was to be instituted as to the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in Canada, that enquiry might be made the means of securing further evidence as to the existence or non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

No. 50.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(Immediate.)

SIR,

Downing-street, 20th March, 1894.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 15th of March respecting the alleged pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Agriculture, a copy of a letter and its enclosures from the High Commissioner urging the restoration of the privilege of free entry to Canadian cattle.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 50.

SIR, Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria-street,
London, S.W., March 16th, 1894.

I BEG to acknowledge Mr. Fairfield's letter of the 2nd ultimo, transmitting for my information copies of two communications from the Board of Agriculture, respecting the importation of Canadian cattle, one of which enclosed a Minute dated the 30th December last, prepared by Professor Brown, C.B., on the scientific aspect of the case, as presented in the papers forwarded by the Secretary of State, with Mr. Bramston's letter of the 9th December 1893, and Sir R. Meade's letter of the 16th idem. The other dealt with the general aspects of the matter as set out in the Board's letter of 21st July last (No. 32 of the printed correspondence, C. 7123).

With regard to the former communication, I submitted Professor Brown's Minute to Mr. Hunting, the veterinary adviser to this Department, and transmit herewith a copy of the observations he has made to me on the subject.

In a previous letter I stated that "the object of the efforts of the Canadian Government and of the experts they have employed has been to establish the nature of the alleged disease, and the result of the investigations, and the general history of the matter is believed to prove that the disease was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but inflammation of the lungs, the cases being aggravated by the animals having previously suffered from attacks of the kind, and by the conditions under which they are conveyed across the Atlantic."

Professor Brown is good enough to affirm that these efforts have signally failed. This is, of course, a matter of opinion, but I venture to think the information placed before the Board of Agriculture by the Canadian Government is as valuable, as impartial, and as convincing, as that which has been submitted by the Board of Agriculture on behalf of its own veterinary advisers; and that it tends to support the contention I have all along maintained, that the disease from which the Canadian animals were alleged to be suffering was certainly not contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Apart, however, from any general expression of opinion, I desire to again call attention to the fact that the first alleged case of pleuro-pneumonia from Canada dated as far back as 1890, and that the most recent cases ranged from September 1892 to October 1893. To my mind, it does not admit of any argument that if any of these animals had been affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the disease must previously have been contracted in Canada, and would assuredly have made its appearance there in alarming proportions long ago, especially bearing in mind that Professor Brown has stated that although the disease in the Canadian animals differs in characteristics from the typical pleuro-pneumonia of the United Kingdom, the North American

type, as he terms it, is as contagious and as fatal as that of Europe.

Every day that has passed has, in my judgment, strengthened this view of the case; and the same remark applies to the fact that the herds from which the suspected animals came were not slaughtered out. If the herds had been affected with pleuropneumonia the disease must, as already stated, have shown itself before this, and Professor Brown will not, I think, go so far as to say that the disease is one which can be concealed.

There is no objection whatever to M. Nocard's Report being placed before the Board of Agriculture, and I enclose it herewith. Professor Brown assumes that M. Nocard's Report practically supports his own opinion, that the disease from which the Canadian animals have been suffering is the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia. Professor Brown is apparently not aware that Mr. Hunting submitted to M. Nocard a piece of the Hendon lung, as well as a piece of the Canadian lung, and M. Nocard says, "they are certainly very dissimilar." If Professor Brown chooses to regard M. Nocard's Report as a practical endorsement of his own, he is welcome to do so, but I cannot imagine that it will be generally so regarded. In my opinion M. Nocard confirms the views expressed by the veterinary experts employed by the Canadian Government, that the two diseases are not the same.

I need not enter at length into the letter from Mr. Elliott, dated 29th January last, as the Secretary of State no doubt has before him by this time the Report of the Privy Council of Canada, dated the 6th ultimo, on the subject. It contains the information desired by the Board of Agriculture, and in my judgment affords additional proof that pleuro-pneumonia is not known, and never has been known in Canada. Mr. Elliott states, however, that "as they have already stated, it is impossible for the Board to set aside as inaccurate a diagnosis made in no fewer than eight cases, especially in view of the fact that the veterinary officers of the Department are in entire agreement, and that their verdict is known to, and endorsed by, veterinary experts of eminence who have had opportunities for forming an opinion respecting it."

I think that this statement requires a little qualification. I may be wrong, but I am under the impression that three of the four veterinary experts of eminence who are referred to in previous correspondence as having had an opportunity of forming an opinion of the matter, are or were engaged at the Royal Veterinary College. In this connection I may mention that Professor Brown was not only chief veterinary adviser of the Board of Agriculture, but is the adviser of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, whose views against the importation of Canadian animals are very well known, and that he is also the Principal of the Royal Veterinary College. I communicated with some of the Professors of that institution (believing it to be an independent establishment) in their professional capacity, in

the first instance, to enquire whether in their opinion Mr. Hunting's description of the naked-eye appearances of the lung was a correct one. None of those who replied to my letter were prepared to express an opinion one way or the other upon the subject. I may remark also that although one of the four experts is stated not to have concurred in the opinion of the experts of the Board of Agriculture as to the diagnosis of the disease, my request for a copy of the dissenting report has not been acceded to.

In conclusion, I can only express the hope that the Board will no longer regard as an open one the question whether pleuro-pneumonia exists at the present time in the Dominion or not; and that the information which has been placed before them will lead them to restore, with the opening of the coming season, the privilege of free entry to Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,

February 17th, 1894.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Minute, dated December 30th, 1893, prepared by Professor Brown. In it he comments on a letter of mine referring to a case of pneumonia found in a bullock landed from the S.S. "Hurona"; he also criticises a letter I wrote on November 10th, dealing with a former Memorandum of his, on the general question of the nature of the disease occasionally found in Canadian cattle on arrival in this country.

The cargo of the "Hurona" included 758 cattle; amongst them was a lot of 21 animals purchased on an island in the St. Lawrence and removed to Montreal for shipment. It was an ox from this lot which was found on being slaughtered to be suffering from an affection of one lung. In my previous letter, I expressed the opinion that the absence of any disease amongst the rest of the cargo was evidence of the non-contagious nature of the lesion in the lung. Professor Brown disagrees with this, and is of opinion that the fact points the other way, and is indicative of the disease being of a contagious nature.

Pleuro-pneumonia spreads amongst closely confined masses of animals, just as do other contagious diseases limited of course by its infectivity and by its period of incubation. The period which elapses between the time of infection and the appearance of symptoms is variable, but from three to six weeks is a fair average. "From two or three weeks to as many months" is the time stated in the last edition of Williams' "Veterinary Medicine." This period applies to development of symptoms in the living animal, and everyone knows that the lesions in the lung precede, often by a long time, the external appearance of disease. Considering the 21 days' contact which obtained after

sailing from Montreal, to say nothing of the four months during which contact existed on the farm in Howe Island before shipment; considering that quite an average time for incubation existed, and yet that not one of 757 other cattle were affected, I must repeat that the facts suggest that the lung disease was not of a contagious nature.

Professor Brown says: "At least double that time might be expected to elapse before any further cases of the affection would occur." If he had said "many further cases," I should have admitted the possibility. In his next paragraph he acknowledges to have seen one case in which "a well-defined patch of pleuro-pneumonia was found in an animal about 17 days" after it had been exposed to infection, and I doubt not the experience of the Board of Agriculture includes many cases where the period of incubation did not exceed three weeks. Professor Brown mentions a very well-known fact, viz.:—"There have been numerous instances, even during the last few years, of outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in which the first animal slaughtered exhibited the disease in an advanced form, but on post-mortem examination of the rest of the herd no other cases were detected, although all the cows had been in the same shed for months." This statement has no bearing on the case from the "Hurona." The "advanced forms" of the disease are frequently encapsuled in the lung, and for months may be incapable of transmitting infection. The disease in the lung of the ox from the "Hurona" was not "advanced;" it was very extensive and just such as, if contagious, would have been readily transmitted.

Unless some special facts, either peculiar to the disease or to the surrounding circumstances, can be adduced, I think it will be admitted by all pathologists that a solitary case of pneumonia among 758 animals which have been in contact for a time exceeding the minimum period of incubation of the contagious form of pneumonia is *prima facie* evidence that the disease is not contagious.

Professor Brown argues "that the occurrence of isolated cases of lung-disease in large cargoes all the animals of which have been exposed to the same hardships and climatic changes, is almost a positive prove that the disease is not ordinary inflammation." He entirely overlooks the different constitutional peculiarities of the individual animals and begs the whole question by assuming that all have been exposed to the same conditions. His argument would of course apply equally to cargoes of horses and cattle, yet it is quite common to find amongst imported lots of horses "isolated cases of lung disease."

In my letter of 10th November I refuted a charge of carelessness as to the identity of the specimens of lung given to me by Professor Brown's assistant at the Veterinary College, and I referred to a memorandum received from Mr. Cope as collateral proof that no confusion had occurred. Professor Brown apparently still recognises the difficulty of explaining, without a theory of wrong identity, some inconsistencies in his arguments on the

result of the microscopical examination made by Professors Klein and Woodhead, and he again attempts to support his position by explaining away Mr. Cope's action and by throwing doubts upon my having kept the specimens distinct and separate. The facts are, immediately after my first report reached him he wrote for some explanation as to the identity of four lungs described by me as A, B, C, D. In reply I called at the Board of Agriculture, and in Professor Brown's absence was seen by Mr. Cope. To him I explained where each lung came from, and which were respectively described as A, B, C, and D. I left him, with the assurance that all was clear and definite. Professor Brown now says that Mr. Cope "never at any time saw the specimens which "Mr. Hunting marked A, B, C, D, and could not assist him to "identify them." It would be as much to the purpose to declare that Mr. Cope never saw the oxen from which the lungs were taken or the ships from which they were landed. His only part in the matter was to listen to an explanation, and if it was not satisfactory, to say so. It was satisfactory, as the Memorandum helps to show.

There are other statements in Professor Brown's minute to which I take exception, but as I desire to avoid all mere dialectical exercises, I pass on to the essential matter.

The question between the Board of Agriculture and the Canadian Government with which I am concerned is simply the nature of the disease under consideration. The veterinary officers of the Board assert it to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia; the experts on the other side, of whom I am one, assert that it is not. Professor Brown now for the first time states clearly what, in his opinion, are the "ordinary and usual appearances of "pleuro-pneumonia." They are:—

- (1.) Limitation of the disease to a lobe or part of a lobe by a well-defined line of demarcation from the healthy lung.
- (2.) Swelling or enlargement of the diseased part.
- (3.) Consolidation or hepatisation of the swollen parts.
- (4.) Distinct marbling seen in cutting into the diseased part. The lobules being more or less altered in colour and surrounded by bands of fibrous lymph.
- (5.) The exudation of an excessive quantity of yellow viscid fluid from the cut surface.

I accept this as a fair description of an average case of pleuro-pneumonia, but I deny that "all these conditions are found in "the diseased lungs of Canadian cattle." The conditions are not the same, and Professor Brown admits the differences. I accept his enumeration of them; they are:—

- (1.) The density and colour of the lobules.
- (2.) The character and density of the interlobular bands.
- (3.) The size and shape of the lymph spaces.
- (4.) The degree of density of the exudate.

An important element in estimating the significance of these differences is that they are constant. This constant difference in the lesions of Canadian disease from the lesions of pleuro-pneumonia admits of only two explanations: (a) that they are distinct diseases; (b) that the lesions of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle are different from those seen in British beasts. If the differences were not constant a third supposition might be advanced—viz., that the Canadian disease was only an early stage of pleuro-pneumonia; but this cannot for a moment be entertained, as the lesions are the same in every case irrespective of the extent of lung implicated.

Of the two possible explanations, Professor Brown accepts the latter, and attempts to fix his theory by naming the disease the American type of pleuro-pneumonia. There is absolutely no evidence to support this hypothesis, further than the fact that the inflammation of lung found in contagious pleuro-pneumonia has some general characteristics common to the inflammation of lung found in the disease affecting Canadian oxen, and, I may add, in the pneumonia of other animals where the cause is distinct and where no suspicion of contagious pleuro-pneumonia can arise.

The other explanation—that the Canadian disease is separate and distinct from the pleuro-pneumonia referred to in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act—is supported by the fact that constant differences are found on post-mortem examination, easily recognisable by clinical observation and confirmed by microscopic examination.

Professor Brown in this minute seems to have at last recognised the untenability of his position, and to have taken the first step towards changing his ground.

Up to this time it has always been insisted that the Canadian disease is ordinary and usual pleuro-pneumonia. Now it is asserted that “there is no doubt that the morbid appearances “are identical” with specimens of lung discovered by M. Nocard in some American cattle imported into France. This disease M. Nocard distinctly differentiated from pleuro-pneumonia, and called it broncho-pneumonia. It is recognised in America as “corn-stalk disease,” and is not confounded with pleuro-pneumonia, which is also recognised in the United States.

I am not prepared to allow that the disease found in a few Canadian cattle landed here is corn-stalk disease. I only argue that it is not pleuro-pneumonia, and I must leave Professor Brown to explain his admission that the lesions are “identical” with those of a disease stated by M. Nocard not to be pleuro-pneumonia.

Professor Brown asserts that “it was impossible for inspectors “to certify that Canadian cattle were free from indications of “contagious or infectious disease, on which condition only could “they be allowed to pass out of the landing-places.” The words correctly state the provision of the Act, but the definition of the word “disease” is specially provided for, and the only disease at all like the Canadian is pleuro-pneumonia. Even supposing that

M. Nocard is right in believing corn-stalk disease to be "feebly contagious," and that Professor Brown is right in asserting Canadian pneumonia to be identical with it, there is no mention of such a disease in the Act of Parliament under which Canadian store stock is denied admission. The whole question turns upon the identity of the disease. It is acknowledged to present constant differences from ordinary pleuro-pneumonia; no clinical sign of any contagious nature has yet been indicated; pathologists of the highest standing declare the two diseases are quite distinguishable; a careful search throughout Canada has not been successful in discovering a single outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or even a solitary specimen of a suspicious nature. Such evidence may not be considered as of sufficient weight to overbalance the decision of the Veterinary Advisers of the Board of Agriculture, but at least it merits some further notice than a mere reiteration of professional opinion.

In my last Report I related how two specimens of lung were given to me by order of Professor Brown. They were sections which had been preserved in spirit, and were distinguished only by a piece of string attached to them. We were asked to say what the specimens were, and for that purpose they were sent to Dr. Klein, who reported that one was pleuro-pneumonia and the other was something else. Professor Brown characterises my account as imaginative and incorrect, but, fortunately, gives his own version of the facts. I am quite content that his facts and my description should be compared.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM HUNTING.

To the High Commissioner for Canada.

(Translation.)

Alfort Veterinary College,
6th September, 1893.

DEAR SIR,

As I promised Mr. Dollar, as soon as I returned from my holidays I made an examination of the two fragments of lung which you sent me. They are certainly very dissimilar.

No. 1 exactly reproduces the type usual in France of acute pleuro-pneumonia. The very abundant exudate which distends the inter-lobular lymphatic spaces, and the alveoli themselves, is very rich in fibrin, very poor in leucocytes. I did not succeed, however I tried, in finding either in the vessels in the exudate of the inter-lobular spaces of the alveoli or of the small bronchi any micro-organism whatever. The different methods of Löffler, Kuhne, and Wrigert were all incapable of staining a single microbe in this section of lung.

No. 2, on the contrary, much resembles the specimens which I collected in 1890-91 from American oxen brought to the market of Villette. The exudate, less abundant, is much richer in leucocytes. I also found a number of microbes of diverse kinds and much more numerous in those parts of the section which

bordered on the surface of the specimen. Any conclusion from this is forbidden us, because in all probability the portion of lung must have been placed in alcohol at a time when putrefaction had set in and invasion of various microbes taken place.

I should be much obliged if you would tell me if my supposition is correct, and also forward me a portion of diseased lung taken under better conditions, if you still possess any of it. You see that, in spite of my desire to answer the questions you have put before me, it is impossible to draw any clear and precise conclusions from the examination made with the defective specimen.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. NOCARD.

No. 51.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
(Immediate.)

SIR,

Downing-street, 21st March, 1894.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant respecting the alleged existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of the Board, that a copy of the Report of M. Nocard will be found among the enclosures in the letter from this Department of the 20th instant.

Lord Ripon has no information as to the press-report that an enquiry was to be instituted as to the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in Canada, and no allusion is made to any intention to institute such an enquiry in the voluminous enclosures in the letter from this Department of the 15th instant, which give information as to all the diseases among Canadian cattle.

His Lordship will, however, ask the High Commissioner whether he is able to state if the report in question is well founded.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to
the Board of Agriculture.

No. 52.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Downing-street, 2nd April, 1894.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 21st ult., I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Agriculture, copies of correspondence with the High Commissioner for Canada respecting the suggestion in your letter, No. 27,792, of the 20th instant, as to the enquiry into tuberculosis in Canada.

Lord Ripon understands from the High Commissioner that no special enquiry is being held as to tuberculosis, but that experiments are being made as to the treatment of that disease, and cases investigated strictly as they occur.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to
the Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 52.

SIR, Downing-street, 21st March 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you a copy of a further letter from the Board of Agriculture respecting the alleged existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle.

A copy of your letter containing M. Nocard's Report has been furnished to the Board of Agriculture, and I am to enquire whether you have any information as to the intention of the Dominion Government to institute an enquiry as to the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in Canada.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria-street,
London, 28th March, 1894.

SIR, London, 28th March, 1894.
I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bramston's letter of the 21st instant, with its enclosure respecting the Canadian cattle trade.

The only point that remains to be answered in the letter from the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture of the 20th instant is as to the proposal that, if it were the case that an enquiry was to be instituted as to the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in Canada, that enquiry might be made the means of securing further evidence as to the existence or non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada.

The enquiries which the Canadian Government have been making into the question of tuberculosis is evidence of their determination to leave nothing undone which will secure the healthiness of the flocks and herds of the Dominion. Exhaustive enquiries have already been made in every part of the country in regard to pleuro-pneumonia, the results of which are now before the Board of Agriculture. These furnish the most conclusive evidence it seems possible to obtain in proof of the non-existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and there does not

therefore appear to me to be any ground for further postponing the restoration of the free admission of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, to which every country shown to be free from pleuro-pneumonia is entitled.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

No. 53.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall-place,
London, S.W., 16th April, 1894.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State, that they have given very full consideration to Mr. Bramston's letters of the 15th, 20th, and 21st ultimo, and the 2nd instant, and to the various documents enclosed therewith, as to the conditions attaching to the admission of Canadian cattle into Great Britain.

As the Marquess of Ripon is aware, the question which it is necessary for the Board to determine is, whether with respect to Canada the circumstances are such as "to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals." If the Board are satisfied that such reasonable security exists, then they are bound to allow animals brought from Canada to be landed without being subject to slaughter. If, on the other hand, the Board are not so satisfied, then the provisions set forth in the Fifth Schedule to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878 apply, and animals imported from Canada cannot be allowed to be moved alive out of the wharf at which they are landed.

It will be convenient to summarise the leading facts upon which the decision of the Board must rest.

In October and November, 1892, four animals which had been landed in this country from the vessels "Monkseaton" and "Hurons" were found upon slaughter to have been affected with a lung disease of a serious character. This disease was reported by the Veterinary Inspector of the District as being contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, a view which was confirmed by the Veterinary Officers of the Department. Upon the slaughter of a home-bred animal which had been in contact with one of the diseased Canadian beasts lesions were found in a small part of one lung, which also were pronounced to be those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the early stage.

In consequence of those discoveries the privilege of unrestricted importation was necessarily withdrawn, but arrangements were made, on the resumption of the trade after the winter season,

for a detailed examination of the lungs of the animals brought for slaughter at the ports. Towards the end of May, 1893, three animals were landed, one from the S.S. "Brazilian," and two from the S.S. "Lake Winnipeg," and, on examination, the lungs were found to present appearances similar in character to those existing in the case of the four animals landed in October, 1892. These three animals were declared by the veterinary officers of this Department to have been also affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

In October, 1893, a further case of the same character, making eight in all, was reported, the lungs of an animal landed from the "Hurona" and slaughtered at the Deptford Wharf presenting marked indications of disease which the veterinary officers of this Department declared to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

If the opinion pronounced by the veterinary officers of this Department were unchallenged, it is obvious that with these facts before them the Board would have no alternative but to conclude that owing either to the insufficiency of the frontier arrangements or to the presence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion the reasonable security required by the Statute is not afforded at the present time.

It is urged, however, that there has been a serious error in the diagnosis of the disease in all the cases above referred to, and that the lung disorder with which the eight animals were affected was not of a contagious character.

The evidence produced in support of this view is of a two-fold description.

In the first place, copies of reports by certain British and Canadian pathologists and veterinarians have been supplied to the Board, which in the opinion of the Canadian Government go to show that the eight diseased animals were not affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia; and, in the second place, it is urged that, apart from the purely scientific aspect of the matter, all the surrounding circumstances of the case, especially the absence of any information concerning the existence of the disease in Canada itself, notwithstanding the inquiries the Dominion Government have instituted, the publicity which has been given to the matter, and the time which has elapsed, prove that the disease in question was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or, indeed, of a contagious character at all.

With regard to the pathological reports above referred to, the Board note that no very material difference of opinion exists as to the naked-eye and microscopical appearances presented. There is a general agreement as to the existence of certain differences between the lesions present in the lungs in question and those ordinarily found in cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the United Kingdom, but the Board do not understand that either Dr. Sims Woodhead, Dr. Klein, or M. Nocard, states that these differences take the Canadian cases out of the category of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and it is in the reports made by Mr. Hunting,

Principal Williams, and the two Canadian experts, that the case of the Canadian Government in its distinctive pathological aspect is presented.

The veterinary officers of this Department have fully considered these reports, but their views remain unaltered. It is unnecessary for the Board to again observe that the knowledge and experience of those officers concerning the nature and characteristics of contagious pleuro-pneumonia are very extensive, and although, for reasons which the Board have already explained, they have not formally sought advice from experts other than those directly responsible to them, it is nevertheless the case that the verdict of the professional officers of the Department is known to and endorsed by veterinary experts of eminence. Prominent amongst these is now Professor James B. Simonds, whose experience of pleuro-pneumonia, both in this country and on the Continent, dates from the first introduction of the disease into the United Kingdom. In a letter addressed to Professor Brown, dated the 5th instant, Professor Simonds states, with reference to the "Hurona" case of October 1892, that it is "my firm belief" that the pathological lesions which existed in the lungs, were not "the result of a recent outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia, but of a far advanced stage of the disease." The Board also attach great importance to the fact that the veterinary inspectors at the ports of Liverpool and London (Messrs. Smart and Holmans), and the veterinary inspector of the City of London (Mr. Rayment), have expressed to the veterinary officers of this Department their concurrence in the diagnosis of the disease.

Apart from the purely pathological aspect of the matter, however, the Canadian Government refer to the attendant circumstances as affording ground for believing that an error in diagnosis has been made, and the Board have no desire to minimise the importance of the arguments adduced under this head, or to deny that they point to the fact that even if it should unfortunately be the case that some centres of contagious pleuro-pneumonia exist in Canada, unknown and unsuspected, the disease cannot as yet have taken anything like a serious hold upon the cattle of the Dominion. The Canadian Government point out, and, as the Board think, with great force, that notwithstanding the period of time which has elapsed, the publicity which has been given to the matter, and the special investigations which have been made, no case of pleuro-pneumonia has been brought to the notice of the Canadian Authorities. In this connection, reference is also made to the very small number of animals in which disease has been detected in proportion to the animals exported, a point the importance of which is also beyond question.

These are circumstances which the Canadian Government are clearly entitled to press upon the attention of the Board, but it is to be observed that they are by no means necessarily inconsistent with the view that animals affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia have been imported into this country from Canada.

The disease spreads but very slowly, especially in open and sparsely populated country, as distinguished from urban localities; the susceptibility of animals to infection is nothing like so great as in many other diseases of a contagious character; it exists in a latent form for a lengthened period; it cannot easily be detected or distinguished in the living animal from other forms of lung disorder; and it is communicable only by contact between living animals and through the medium of the respiratory organs alone.

These characteristics of contagious pleuro-pneumonia would be fully sufficient to account for the fact that, notwithstanding the detection of the disease in a few animals landed here, it is not known to exist in the Dominion, and they negative the proposition of Sir Charles Tupper that if any of the eight animals had been affected therewith, it "would assuredly have made its appearance there in alarming proportions long ago." The fact that contagious pleuro-pneumonia may be present in a country, to a small extent, without the knowledge of the authorities, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of those authorities to obtain information on the subject, is proved by the experience of the Board themselves; and the long period of incubation, and the relatively low measure of infectivity, render the small number of cases detected in the cargoes imported a matter of no surprise.

The fact that the slaughter of contact-animals has formed no part of the investigations made by the Canadian Government with regard to the existence of disease deprives those investigations of much of their value. Whatever may be the opinion of the Dominion Government as to the diagnosis of the veterinary officers of this Department, it is surely going too far to say that the slaughter of the herds from which the diseased animals were taken, or of animals with which they had been in contact, would have been an action "out of reason" or "ridiculous." The difficulty of detecting contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and of distinguishing it from other lung disorders, save upon post-mortem examination of the lungs, renders the slaughter of contact animals a matter of necessity if the disease is to be discovered and the spreading arrested, and the Board greatly regret that the investigations made by the Canadian authorities should have been deprived of so much of their value by their failure to obtain evidence by this means.

While, therefore, the Board have been anxious to give the most careful consideration to the arguments of the Canadian Government as presented in the papers now under consideration, the conclusion at which they have arrived is, in the first place, that neither the pathological nor the other arguments adduced by the Canadian Government are sufficient to show that the disease with which the animals were affected was not pleuro-pneumonia; and, in the second place, that although there is reason to hope that the disease has not obtained any hold upon cattle in Canada, it would be premature as yet for the Board to

say that reasonable security exists against the introduction of further diseased animals from the Dominion.

It would, however, be a matter of the greatest regret to the Board that the existing restrictions should be indefinitely prolonged for reasons which not only do not commend themselves to the Dominion Authorities, but which are based upon facts regarding which the experts consulted by the two Governments are directly at issue, and the Board will spare no pains to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs at no distant date.

With this object in view the Board propose to make arrangements, under improved conditions, if possible, for a further special examination of the lungs of the animals imported from Canada for slaughter at the ports, so soon as the trade has fairly recommenced. This examination, extending over a reasonable period, would afford a certain amount of additional evidence as to the present sanitary condition of Canadian animals; and if, as the Board trust will be the case, no further cases of disease are discovered, and no other adverse circumstances arise, they would propose at its conclusion to issue an Order dispensing with the requirement of slaughter at the port, and at the same time imposing certain temporary regulations regarding the movement of the animals after landing, so as to obtain that additional measure of security which would in the opinion of the Board be requisite if the confidence of agriculturists in the safety of the trade in Canadian cattle is to be restored.

The Board are at the same time bound to contemplate the possibility of the detection, either in the course of the special examination of lungs or subsequently, of other cases of disease identical with those which have recently occurred, and if this possibility should unfortunately be realised they would wish, both in the interests of this country and of the Dominion, to take such steps as would command the confidence and approval of those interested in the matter. The Board could not, of course, abrogate the functions which attach to themselves and their veterinary officers, but the absence of any information on the part of the veterinary officers of the Canadian Government as to the character and attributes of the lung-disease discovered in the eight Canadian animals above referred to, and the fact that certain small differences between what have been described as the European and North American types of contagious pleuro-pneumonia undoubtedly exist, alike suggest that a careful investigation and comparison of the views of those scientific men who have given attention to the subject could not fail to be of advantage to the two countries. The precise form which such an investigation and comparison should take will require careful consideration, and the Board hope that circumstances may render it unnecessary, but the Board trust that if the contingency should occur the Canadian Government will be disposed to assist them and their officers to make the inquiry as complete and exhaustive as possible.

The Board believe that they have now dealt with all the salient features of the question at issue. The responsibility attaching to the Board under the Statute is very great, and although the Board are unable as yet to give effect to their own wishes and to allow unrestricted trade to be resumed, the Canadian Government will not be surprised that the Board feel it their duty in the present position of British agriculture to exercise the greatest caution before coming to the conclusion that the existing precautions can be relaxed with reasonable security against the introduction of diseased animals. Such caution is necessary, not only in the interests of agriculturists, but of all interested in the trade, and however anxious the Dominion Government may be to secure the withdrawal of the present restrictions, the Board trust that they will agree with them in the opinion that it is better that the restrictions should remain in force for a short time longer, rather than that any risk should be run of a fresh dislocation of trade after a short interval.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office.

No. 54.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR, Downing-street, 26th April, 1894.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Agriculture, that he has had under his consideration your letter No. 28,143 of the 16th instant, as to the admission of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom.

His Lordship regrets that the evidence which he has laid before the Board at different times on behalf of the Dominion Government is not such as to satisfy them that such reasonable security exists against the importation of diseased animals from Canada as would justify the Board in allowing Canadian cattle to be landed without being subject to slaughter at the port of landing.

The decision of the Board to maintain for a further period the restriction imposed in November 1892, rests on the discovery of the Veterinary Officers of the Board of lesions in the lungs of four animals out of a total of 100,000 landed since that date, which they maintain are due to these four animals having suffered from contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

This opinion of the Board's Officers has been vigorously canvassed by the Dominion Government on two grounds; first, the

admitted fact that these lesions present constant and uniform differences from those found in the lungs of animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia in this case and other European countries, in Asia and Australia, and secondly the absence of any proof that the disease, from which the Canadian animals unquestionably suffered, is contagious.

The experts of the Board have, of course, unequalled opportunities of observing and distinguishing the post-mortem appearances of this disease, and if it were not that these admitted differences exist, his Lordship would have no hesitation in accepting their diagnosis, but the fact that such differences are acknowledged appears to his Lordship to raise a strong presumption against the views of these officers especially when they are not supported by any evidence of the actual communication of disease by one animal to another.

It is maintained by Professor Brown and the other veterinary officers of the Board that these differences do not constitute a new disease, but simply a type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia which has been found by them, since 1878, in cattle coming from the United States, and to which they have given the name of the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia.

In this connection it is stated in your letter under reply that "the Board do not understand that either Dr. Sims Woodhead, Dr. Klein, or M. Nocard state that these differences take the Canadian cases out of the category of contagious pleuro-pneumonia." His Lordship is aware that the two English pathologists have, while pointing out the differences in question, not stated categorically that the disease found in the lungs submitted to them was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but with regard to the opinion of M. Nocard I am to observe that that gentleman in the Report which he made to the High Commissioner on the 6th of September last has identified the lesions in the Canadian lungs with those which he found in the lungs of some cattle imported into France from the Western States of America, and this identity is confirmed by Professor Brown in his memorandum of the 30th of December last. In that memorandum Professor Brown quotes a brief extract from the detailed Report of M. Nocard on the investigation of these American cases which he made for the French Government. Lord Ripon has just been favoured by the kindness of the Board with an opportunity of perusing this Report which is printed at p. 312 *et seq.* of the "Journal of Comparative Pathology," and he desires me to call the attention of this Board to some extracts from it in addition to those quoted by Professor Brown.

The Report as printed in the journal in question is headed, "An infectious broncho-pneumonia of American oxen: cornstalk disease," and after stating on p. 313 that the disease had been mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia, M. Nocard says, "A more attentive examination enables one to observe some notable differences between these lesions and those of pleuro-pneumonia"; and in the following paragraph, "the lesion proceeds from the

"bronchus, and not from the perilobular tissue. In pleuro-pneumonia the contrary is the case: there when the lesion is very recent, one often finds lobules whose tissue is dense and blackish at the periphery while the centre is still red, flaccid, and permeable."

Again, on page 314, the Report says "there is another important differential symptom; pressure causes the escape from the bronchi of a notable quantity of thick, viscous whitish yellow muco-pus, very similar to that which one observes in certain forms of verminous broncho pneumonia * * * on the other hand, this muco-pus of the bronchi encloses in abundance a short ovoid motile bacterium, which seems to exist there to the exclusion of every other microbe * * * This character alone warrants the assertion that the lesion in question is not of the nature of pleuro pneumonia * * *."

On page 315, M. Nocard sums up: "It will be seen that the affection in question has no resemblance to anything that has been described in France. It seems very probable that it is a disease special to American oxen; it cannot be absolutely rare there, for since the month of November 1890 we have observed it, always identically the same, on two occasions in February and in June last; the affected animals belong to lots also drawn from the States of Indiana or Illinois. But is this disease, unknown in France, known to American veterinarians?"

M. Nocard then proceeds to say that he believes it to be the same as the disease known in the Western States of America as "cornstalk disease," founding his belief on a brief account of that disease by Mr. Billing in his "Report on the Work of the Laboratory of Nebraska for the Year 1888," and concludes with the following passage, part of which is quoted in Professor Brown's memorandum referred to: "An attentive observation of the facts, and the experimental study of the condition of contagion, impose the conviction that the disease has only very feeble contagious properties. *In the three very important lots in which the disease showed itself, notwithstanding the considerable number of animals, and the long duration and intimacy of the contact, the disease did not spread, and the cases remained isolated.* If one considers, besides, that the American cattle imported into France are destined exclusively for the butcher, it seems scarcely probable that the disease in question could propagate itself in France."

The sentence underlined,* which appears to Lord Ripon to have an important bearing on the question of the alleged contagious character of this disease, is not quoted by Professor Brown in his memorandum of the 30th of December, and his Lordship presumes that in view of the positive statements as to the nature of the disease which are quoted above from M. Nocard's Report, the text of that paper was not before the Board when your letter under reference was written, and that it must be admitted that that pathologist has distinctly declared that the disease found in the Canadian lungs is not a mere type of pleuro-pneumonia, but an entirely different disease.

* (In Italics.)

Lord Ripon does not presume to discuss the nature and value of the admitted pathological differences between the lesions in the Canadian animals and those found in the lungs of animals affected with undoubted pleuro-pneumonia, but he observes [that] in an article by Professor McFadyean, Dean of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in the volume of the "Pathological Journal" already referred to, before proceeding to discuss a case of pleuro-pneumonia found in an animal from the United States, landed at Deptford in 1891, [the writer] lays it down in the words quoted by Mr. Hunting in his Report of June 10th, 1893, that "an essential feature in the marbling of contagious pleuro-pneumonia is the variety of colour presented by the groundwork or pulmonary parenchyma," and that he makes no mention of any constant characteristic differences, or of any differences at all, between pleuro-pneumonia as found in United States cattle and in cattle in this country. M. Nocard, in his Report already quoted, makes no mention of any such difference of type, though he is apparently familiar both with pleuro-pneumonia in American as well as in French cattle. Indeed, Mr. Hunting, in his memorandum of the 10th of November asserts, with regard to the absence of any variety of colour, that "he knows no veterinary authority who has published any statement agreeing with Professor Brown," and points out, in reply to the latter's criticism, that there must be a considerable extent of consolidation before this variety of colour, that there was a considerable area of consolidation in the lung of the animal ex "Hurona," now stated by Professor Simonds to have been a far advanced stage of the disease, and yet the colour was uniform.

The Canadian Government are well aware that contagious pleuro is found in the United States, and Lord Ripon does not understand that the veterinary officers of the Board maintain that pleuro-pneumonia of the ordinary type is not met with amongst cattle from the United States, but only that the variation from the ordinary type, to which they have given the name of the "North American type," has been frequently found by them in American cattle imported into this country since 1878, and that Professor Brown in his memorandum of 3rd July last, in referring to the history of pleuro-pneumonia on the North American Continent as proving "that it is as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe," referred to the disease generally, and not to the particular type which is said to be peculiar to North America. His Lordship presumes that the Board has no information as to the relative virulence of the types of the disease, and I am to observe that it appears from Professor McEachran's Report of the 11th of December last that the disease found in the lungs of Canadian cattle, and also in the cattle of the United States, has been differentiated by the United States veterinarians from contagious pleuro-pneumonia and declared to be a non-contagious disease found in cattle which have undergone a long journey by railway or on the ocean, and has received the name of "Transit Pneumonia."

The doubt which these circumstances raised as to the correctness of the view that the disease found in the lungs of Canadian cattle is contagious pleuro-pneumonia is strengthened by the nagument from the attendant circumstances which has been urged or behalf of the Dominion Government.

With regard to this, it is pointed out by the Board that "The disease spreads but very slowly, especially in open and sparsely-populated country, as distinguished from urban localities. The susceptibility of animals to infection is nothing like so great as in many other diseases of a contagious character; it exists in a latent form for a lengthened period; it cannot easily be detected or distinguished in the living animal from other forms of lung disorder; and it is communicable only by contact between living animals, and through the medium of the respiratory organs alone." Against this statement must be set the positive assurances given by the Canadian Government that the disease has never been found in Canada, and I am to observe that during the long winter in Canada, though the various herds are isolated from each other, the cattle of each herd are crowded together, often in half-underground ill-ventilated places where it seems impossible that a contagious disease existing in a single animal should not spread.

The first case, moreover, of alleged pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle was found so long ago as the autumn of 1890, but there has been no outbreak of the disease in Canada yet, and since that date more than 300,000 cattle have been imported from Canada, and only eight cases have been found of a suspicious nature, although, as already mentioned, they are during the long winter closely crowded together; and, again, during the period of the journey to this country in conditions most favourable to the development of lung disease.

The cases found, moreover, have all been in the spring or autumn shipments, when the conditions of the journey are most likely to give rise to sporadic lung-disease, and the post-mortem examination points to the disease having originated during the railway or ocean journey.

The only instance of a possible earlier origin appears to be that of the "Hurons" case in October last, but the fact that no trace of disease was found in any of the 20 animals with which it had been associated from the beginning of June to the end of October, points strongly to the disease in that case also having been of a sporadic nature.

Nothing, moreover, has been advanced to show that the disease in question has been actually communicated by one animal to another, and in the face of the admitted differences in the lesions from those of pleuro-pneumonia, the presence of causes specially tending to develop sporadic lung-disease and the strong negative evidence produced by the Canadian Government, Lord Ripon has great difficulty in accepting the view that it is merely a type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that it is not a disease due to the hardships and exposure of the journey to this country.

He regrets, therefore, that the Board have not felt themselves in a position to accept the recommendation in the letter from this Department of the 15th ultimo, that the restriction should be removed on the re-opening of the trade for the approaching season.

At the same time he acknowledges the evident anxiety of the Board to meet his wishes as far as possible, and admits that the failure of the Canadian Government to slaughter out the herds from which the infected animals came, justifies to some extent the caution with which the Board feel it necessary to proceed in the matter.

As he understands that the importation of store-cattle does not usually begin till July or August, he hopes that the period of special examination which the Board propose to fix will not be extended beyond the middle of June, so as to allow time for making arrangements for that trade, after the expiry of the period if no further suspicious cases should be found.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that if the view maintained by the Dominion Government is correct, such cases may not improbably occur during the early part of the season, and as the question of the nature of the disease cannot be advanced by further post-mortem examination, he proposes to suggest to the Dominion Government that all cattle destined for this country should be carefully marked so that they can easily be traced to the place of origin, and that in the event of any suspicious case being found, the herd from which it came should be slaughtered out with a view to settle definitely whether the disease was of a contagious character or not.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

APPENDIX.

APPENDICES to Certified Copy of Report of Committee of Privy Council of Canada approved by the Governor-General on the 6th February 1894, and printed as Enclosure in No. 48. *See* page 55.

APPENDIX "A."

REPORTS of DR. McFADDEN and PROFESSOR McEACHRAN
on CATTLE from PILOT MOUND.

Inspector D. H. McFADDEN, V.S. and F.R.C.V.S.

Animals Quarantine Station,
Department of Agriculture,J. LOWE, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.
Emerson, Man., June 8, 1893.

DEAR SIR,

ON receipt of your telegram of the 2nd instant, I at once proceeded to Pilot Mound, where I interviewed Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides, the shippers of cattle by ss. "Lake Winnipeg" from Montreal on the 21st May ultimo.

Included in this shipment were no less than 30 head of oxen bought from 15 different farmers living in all directions within a radius of 25 miles from Pilot Mound. I made exhaustive inquiries, and carefully examined as many of the cattle as I came across all through this section of country, with the result that I failed to trace disease of any kind.

Some of these cattle were brought from Ontario 11 or 12 years ago, but most of them are the first fruits of the cattle-raising industry in this section, inaugurated when horses were very dear and the farmer made oxen out of his steers; and now, after working them for a number of years, they fed them for the fat cattle market.

For cattle-raising, this country is the finest in the world, and that it is absolutely free from contagious disease is not to be wondered at when the fact is, the farmers hereabouts realise as much out of their cattle as they do out of their wheat; they are keenly alive to their interests in this direction, and therefore cattle disease has never yet got a footing. As to this particular shipment, I now enclose affidavits from Messrs. Gordon, Ironsides, and Baird, and can, if necessary, procure affidavits from each of the farmers who sold cattle to Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides. To give you an idea of what this section is producing in the way of cattle, I may mention the following which I saw weighed on this trip:—

1 steer aged 2 years 9 months	- -	1,560 pounds.
1 " " 3 " 9 "	- -	2,072 "
1 cow " 8 "	- - - -	1,750 "
1 heifer " 2 " 8 months	- -	1,340 "

In conclusion, I must give it as my opinion and certain conviction that contagious disease does not exist here and did not exist in the shipment referred to, and that reports or rumours to the contrary are libels on our cattle and our province.

I am, &c.,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

(Copy.)

I, JAMES T. GORDON (of the firm of Gordon and Ironsides, cattle shippers) of Pilot Mound, in the county of Rock Lake, in the province of Manitoba, hereby solemnly declare that I have been a resident of Pilot Mound for the last seven years and engaged in the cattle trade, and that during that time have not discovered any disease existing amongst the cattle which I have bought in this locality or anywhere else in the province,

and fully believe that no healthier class of cattle can be obtained anywhere. That in connection with R. Ironsides, Esq., of Manitou, that we shipped from Pilot Mound and Manitou on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1893, two hundred and fifty head of cattle of the finest and healthiest quality of cattle which we ever shipped out of this province, that I accompanied said shipment of cattle to the city of Winnipeg, and when they left there for Montreal they were in first-class condition.

Appendix "A."

Declared before me, at Pilot Mound, this }
fifth day of June, A.D. 1893,
N. McDougall,
A Commissioner in B.R. }

J. B. GORDON.

(Copy.)

I, JAMES B. BAIRD, of the firm of Baird Bros., of the village of Pilot Mound, in the county of Rock Lake, in the province of Manitoba, hereby solemnly declare that I have been a resident of Pilot Mound for the last seven years, and during the last three years have been purchasing butcher's cattle, and during that time have not known of any disease existing amongst the cattle of this country, and fully believe no healthier class of cattle can be obtained in this western country.

Declared before me, at Pilot Mound, in the }
county of Rock Lake, this fifth day of
June, A.D. 1893.
N. McDougall,
A Commissioner in B.R., &c. }

JAS. B. BAIRD.

(Copy.)

I, ROBERT IRONSIDES (of the firm of Gordon & Ironsides, cattle shippers), of the village of Manitou, in the county of Dufferin, in the province of Manitoba, hereby solemnly declare that I have been a resident of Manitou for upwards of seven years and have been engaged in the cattle trade, and during that time have not known of any disease to exist amongst the cattle which I have bought, and fully believe that no healthier class of cattle can possibly be obtained; and that in connection with J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, we did, on the fourth day of May, A.D. 1893, ship from Pilot Mound and Manitou two hundred and fifty head of cattle of first quality and healthy condition, in fact the best we ever shipped out of the province.

Sworn before me, at Manitou, in the county }
of Dufferin, this sixth day of June,
A.D. 1893.
JAS. STIRTON,
A Commissioner in B.R., &c. }

R. IRONSIDES.

(Professor D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.)

Montreal, September 29, 1893.

ON the 26th August I left Winnipeg for Manitou, where I met a number of cattlemen and farmers, from whom I could learn of no disease or suspicion of disease.

I drove from Manitou to Pilot Mound, and visited Mr. James Morrow, reeve of the county, who knows of no disease in the district.

He arranged to meet me at Pilot Mound and to render me any assistance in his power, which he did two days afterwards, when he made the following statement:—

Appendix "A."

"I am reeve for the municipality of Louise, of which Pilot Mound is the centre. We have a bye-law in which provision is made for compensation for animals which might be killed for disease, under the authority of the 'Animals Contagious Diseases Act.' I have been in the council for eight years, and have never known of such a disease as contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other contagious disease of cattle. Had such disease existed I must have known of it. During my connection with the council we have never paid one cent. nor have we been called on to pay a cent. for such disease. I am certain that no contagious disease exists or has existed during my 14 years' residence in the district."

Mr. G. T. Watson, cattle dealer, made the following statement:—

"I travel all over the district buying cattle, and if any disease existed I would certainly know of it. I unhesitatingly state that I do not know of the existence of any contagious disease in cattle in this district, nor has contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed in this district for seven years, which is the length of time I have been here."

Mr. Peter Strang, Baldur, says:—

"I am reeve of the municipality of Argyle, and as such, under the 'Animals Contagious Diseases Act,' I would be notified of any disease existing in the municipality. I do not know of any disease nor have I known of any disease since I came to the province of Manitoba, except three years ago, when a few sudden deaths occurred from anthrax."

Mr. Strang's farm is twenty miles from Pilot Mound. I visited most of his neighbours and farms on the way.

Mr. W. E. Cecil Montague, a neighbour of Mr. Strang, from whose farm the ox suspected of contagious pleuro-pneumonia was sold to Messrs. Ironsides and Gordon, made the following statement:—

"I had eight head which I raised myself. I had the ox in question four years last March; he was always fat, was never known to be ill, was an extra good work ox, much better than his mate. I never knew him to have any form of pneumonia nor to be ill a day in his life."

"I have been here ten years, and never lost a horse or cow beast since I came. I have never heard of any lung or other disease in this district except an occasional case of 'black leg.'"

I examined all his cattle, and healthier cattle do not exist; they are well bred grade Shorthorns, nearly all bred by himself, and not a single importation for years.

I visited a number of farms in various directions.

On the farm of George Mutch there were being pastured 170 head, belonging to fifteen different owners. Had disease existed in this district this would have been a very likely place to find it. I found, nevertheless, every hoof in perfect health.

I had also an opportunity of inspecting about 100 head of butcher's cattle which had been bought recently in the district from farmers, were collected at farm of Messrs. Baird Bros., and were now driven in to be shipped.

If disease existed in the district we would expect to find it in such a collection, but every animal I found in perfect health.

The Messrs. Baird Bros. stated as follows:—

"We are engaged in buying cattle the whole year round, and our buyers travel all over the district and beyond it, and if any disease or suspicion of disease existed, we would be certain to know of it one way or another. We can positively affirm that we know of no disease, nor have we known of any disease in southern Manitoba for over ten years. A few years ago some deaths occurred from 'black leg.' The cattle you inspected this morning may be taken as samples from all over the district, and as you saw a healthier lot of cattle cannot be found anywhere."

I have, therefore, much pleasure in confirming, by personal inspection of the district, previous reports, and in being able to declare positively that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist and has never existed in the Pilot Mound District, nor in any part of Manitoba. The health of stock generally in that province is excellent, and I am pleased to report that by more attention to breeding the quality of the stock is improving very much.

Appendix "A."

I am, &c.,
(Signed) D. MCEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable the Minister
of Agriculture, Ottawa.

APPENDIX "B."

Appendix "B."

REPORT of EXAMINATION of HOWE ISLAND WHENCE ANIMAL SHIPPED by "HURONA" in OCTOBER, 1893, CAME.

(By Professor MCEACHRAN.)

YET another mistake in diagnosis has been made by the official veterinarians at London, this time the animal has been traced to Howe Island, one of "the Thousand Islands," in the St. Lawrence River, eight miles below Kingston, Ont. The ss. "Hurona" sailed from Montreal on the 7th October last, with the following cattle on board, after complying with the quarantine and shipping regulations, viz. :—

Gordon & Ironsides	-	-	429	All Alberta ranch cattle.
Judge, Priddot & Price	-	-	160	From Moosomin and Moose Mountain.
C. McLauchlin	-	-	19	Ontario.
P. Paulin	-	-	21	ditto.
C. Donahue	-	-	21	ditto.
J. Kenney	-	-	54	ditto.
D. Murby	-	-	59	ditto.

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The suspected animal was marked D, and was one of a lot of 21 shipped by Mr. Donahue, Kingston. I went personally to Kingston on the 4th November, and was driven by Mr. Donahue to his farm on Howe Island. He had bought the steers on Toronto market, 16 on the 19th May and six on the 16th June, which were placed on the farm within twenty-four hours of purchase. They were shipped on the 5th October to Montreal, one too small for shipment was sold in Montreal; the 21 steers were inspected on the 6th, and shipped in perfect health on the 7th. The farm is well fenced with wire, put up only last year, good gates and perfect isolation.

They were the only cattle on the farm, and could have no means of contact with other cattle till they reached the stockyards at Montreal.

Disease of a contagious nature has never been known on the island or district. Being nearly four months on the farm, isolated completely, a sufficient period for the development of the disease had it been latent when purchased. The cattle all thrived well and were fat when shipped, and, I have no hesitation in saying, perfectly free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia or any other disease of a contagious nature.

Having spent three months and a half in Alberta and the North-west Territories whence most of the cattle of this shipment came, I know that no disease exists there, and repeated inspections and the intimate communications existing with all parts of the province of Ontario enable me to assert most positively that no such disease exists there. Therefore the ox or steer on which suspicion now rests certainly was free from contagious

M 4

Appendix "B." pleuro-pneumonia or any other disease when shipped. Another blunder has therefore been committed, and an unjust aspersion has been cast on the reputation of our healthy Canadian cattle.

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

Appendix "C."

APPENDIX "C."

REPORTS of PROFESSORS McEACHRAN and ADAMI on MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION in alleged CASES of PLEURO- PNEUMONIA.

Professor D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector.
Professor J. G. ADAMI, M.D., Pathologist.

Montreal, December 11, 1893.

(REPORTS of the EXAMINATIONS of PORTIONS of LUNGS and MICROSCOPIC SLIDES forwarded from the Office of the High Commissioner at London, said to be Portions of Diseased Lungs of Canadian Cattle, ex ss. "Lake Winnipeg," and ss. "Hurona," pronounced by the Imperial Veterinary Staff of the Board of Agriculture to be affected with Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.)

Professor McEACHRAN's Report.

SIR,
ON the 25th November ultimo, I received in your department a small box containing the following:—

I. A bottle labelled "Portion of lung from Canadian ox, ex ss. 'Hurona,' - W.H."

II. A bottle labelled "Laboratory, R.C.P., London, and R.C.S., England English Pleuro, 5-6 '93."

III. A bottle, similarly labelled, and on it written—"Canadian Cow, ex ss. 'Lake Winnipeg,' 31-5-'93."

IV. A cardboard box containing three microscopic slides labelled "R.C.P. and R.C.S., England"—sent apparently by Dr. Woodhead. Marked as follow:—

(I.) English contagious pleuro-pneumonia diagnosed, 5-6-'93.

(II.) Canadian cow, No. 1, Mr. Hunting received, 31-5-'93.

(III.) Canadian cow, diagnosed not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, received, 5-6-'93.

(V.) A small wooden box, marked—"Klein," containing two microscopic preparations, marked—lung A., string; lung B., plain.

Considering the importance of our being afforded an opportunity of examining the lungs or portions of the lungs of Canadian cattle suspected of being affected by a contagious disease, viz., contagious pleuro-pneumonia, under at least fair if not favourable conditions, it is much to be regretted that more care was not exercised by whoever procured and packed the specimens.

In my letter to the Deputy Minister, of 1st November, I asked him to cable Mr. Colmer, Secretary to the High Commissioner, to "have several pounds of the suspected lung properly put up, and sent to us for examination by Professor Adami and myself." Instead of this being done, bottle I. contained a portion of lung, 4 inches long, 1 inch wide, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; the cork of which was tightened by paper,

was not sealed, fitted loosely, and as a consequence, the spirit had leaked out or evaporated. Fortunately, however, the morsel was in a sufficient state of preservation to answer the purpose of examination both necroscopic and microscopic, as far as such a specimen could be used for the purpose.

Appendix "C."

The naked eye examination of the portions of lungs said to be from Canadian animals showed clearly :—

- I. (a.) The pleuro but slightly, though distinctly thickened.
- (b.) The section presents a uniform pale pink colour of the lung tissue.
- (c.) There is a total absence of hemorrhagic spots or necrosis so characteristic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

(d.) The interlobular lymph deposits which are well marked, are firm and can easily be picked out of the lymph spaces as oval or elongated wax-like bodies, with a smooth convex surface, leaving smooth corresponding cavities in the lymph channels; the very peculiarities which were pointed out to me at Baltimore in 1890, by Professor Welch, as a non-contagious form of pneumonia which had till then been mistaken by the United States inspectors for the contagious disease. Within a week afterwards Dr. Smith, Pathologist of the Bureau of Animal Industries at Washington, pointed out the same condition. In January, 1891, Professor Brown, C.B., Director of the Veterinary Branch of the Board of Agriculture, invited me to meet him at the Royal Veterinary College, London, to examine and compare two sets of lungs, one of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the other what he called "Canadian lung," a name which this diseased condition still continues to receive, notwithstanding that it is not known in Canada, being seen only in animals carried long railway or ocean journeys.

Transit pneumonia would be a more applicable name by which to distinguish it. Canadian it certainly is not. The examination was confined to a naked eye comparison of the two sets of lungs by which the differences in the gross changes produced by the two diseases were apparent, not only to both of us, but also to several other professional gentlemen who were present, and as they are to-day in preserved sections in my possession.

I find in the morsels of lungs, sent for examination, the same peculiarities, and taking them in conjunction with the history of the animals from which they were obtained, as set forth in my reports, September 27th, "Search for pleuro-pneumonia at Pilot Mound," Ox ex ss. "Lake Winnipeg," and November 6th, "Report of suspected steer in cargo of s.s. 'Hurons,'" I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that the animals in question did not suffer from contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

This opinion, I am happy to say, is supported by no less authority than Professor Brown himself, who says in his report: "The cut surface of the lungs of the Canadian ox differed in some respects from those seen in pleuro-pneumonia in this country. For example, it has been pointed out that the lobules on the diseased part, instead of varying in colour from light pink to dark red or nearly black, were of a uniform vermillion tint, and that the interlobular bands were rather more dense than is generally observed in pleuro-pneumonia, and did not exhibit many small cavities (lymph spaces) filled with fluid." It is (he says) "undeniable that these peculiarities did exist."

"No satisfactory explanation of the deviations referred to has been offered, but the history of pleuro-pneumonia on the North American continent proves, beyond doubt, that it is as contagious and fatal as the pleuro-pneumonia of Europe."

In all of which I have no hesitation in concurring, nor have I any difficulty in deducing the opposite conclusion to that arrived at by Professor Brown, viz., that the pathological differences clearly point to a different disease, and the non-contagiousness of this disease is illustrated by the case of the "Hurons," on board of which there were 763 susceptible cattle, yet not a single animal was infected by the Howe Island steer. History points to no case of such providential escape, either in England or America, in both of which countries the disease is equally contagious.

Appendix "C."

I have much pleasure in presenting the thoroughly scientific report of the histo-logical and bacteriological investigations of the specimens above referred to by Professor J. G. Adami, formerly of Cambridge University, now Pathologist of McGill University, by which it will be seen that he has arrived at a similar conclusion, viz., that the Canadian lungs show no conclusive evidence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if he does not express himself so positively, it is due to the fact that at the present stage of our knowledge of the microscopic changes and bacteriological facts characteristic of this disease, no such examination can be considered conclusive evidence, apart from the history of the animal and accurate clinical reports; besides, it must be remembered that the portions of lung received by him, which were not accompanied by any information except what the label conveys, were altogether insufficient for the purposes of such an important examination.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

The Honourable the Minister
of Agriculture Ottawa.

Professor ADAMI's Report.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that upon Saturday 25th November, I received from the Chief Inspector, Professor McEachran, a box, forwarded from the Dominion offices in London, containing three small bottles, together with five glass slides with specimens of sections of lungs, prepared for microscopical examination, by Dr. Sims Woodhead (three slides), and Dr. Klein (two slides). The bottles were labelled respectively:—

"English Pleuro, 5-6-93. Laboratories R.C.P., Lond., and R.S.C., Eng."

"Canadian Cow, 31-5-93, ex ss. 'Lake Winnipeg,' Laboratories R.C.P. Lond., and R.C.S. Eng."

"Portion of lung from Canadian Ox, ex ss. 'Hurona,' W. H."

The cork of the last of these had become loosened in transit, and, as a consequence, most of the spirit had escaped. Fortunately the contained portion of lung had undergone no deterioration.

All the pieces of lung in these bottles were very small. The largest (that from the ox, ss. "Hurona" was not more than three cubic inches in size. The bottle labelled "English Pleuro" had two small pieces, evidently taken from different regions.

Naked-eye Examination.

The smallness of the portions of tissue renders it impossible to make a confident diagnosis upon the condition of the whole lung in each case, unless I am to understand that each portion sent to me has been taken from the regions of the affected lungs where the process of disease was most advanced. It is only upon this understanding that I can come to any definite conclusions. In true contagious pleuro-pneumonia the affected lung presents in its different regions every stage of disease, from the earliest inflammatory manifestation (congested vessels, abundant exudations, both cellular and fluid, into the air sacs, and lymphatics distended with fresh lymph) to manifestations of the effects of continued severe inflammation (namely, vessels filled with old thrombi (clotted blood), hemorrhages and death of the lobules supplied by the thrombosed vessels, and enlarged septa between the lobules of the lung, in which simple distension of the lymphatics has been followed by organisation, formation of fresh fibrous connective tissue along the septa, and encroachment of this new tissue upon the alveoli and lung tissue proper). It is only when these latter conditions are well marked in some portion or portions of the lung that a positive diagnosis can be made by the naked eye of true contagious, as distinguished from other forms of pleuro pneumonia.

In connection with the naked-eye examination of three cases in question, Appendix "C." I would call attention to the following points :—

1. Of the material conveyed to me not one single portion shows such evidence of advanced disease as can permit me to diagnose positively the existence of *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*. The most advanced process is seen in the English lung, which is firmer and presents great development of fibrous bands between the lobules; but even in this I can make out no discolorations of areas of necrosed tissue.

2. The thick bands of connective tissue in the English lung present an outline which is not perfectly sharp. This indicates some encroachment of the newly-forming tissue of the septa upon the air sacs of the lobules; the process is advancing in, upon, and between the air sacs. On the other hand the septa in both the Canadian lungs, while thick and prominent, are not so thick as in the English, and give the general impression, not of a series of bands of fibrous tissue running between the lobules, but of a series of rounded or oval swellings between them. The presence of these white oval and rounded masses immediately arrests the eye. As is shown by more minute investigation they are the coagulated lymph contained in greatly dilated lymph channels.

3. In the Canadian lungs these masses of coagulated lymph can easily be pricked out, leaving rounded hollows with smooth walls (the dilated lymphatics). Somewhat similar white masses can be recognised within the thickened septa of the English lung, but their outline is not so sharply cut, and attempts to prick out the masses are ineffectual, or at most only little particles break away, leaving irregular holes in the tissue. I believe that Professor Welch, of the John Hopkins University, was the first to call attention to this difference in the behaviour of lungs affected by contagious, and by other forms of pneumonia, in cattle. Where the coagulated lymph is easily removable "en masse" there it must be of comparatively recent formation; where it is not easily removable there must have been a more or less complete organisation of the lymph with organic fusion to the walls of the lymphatics, or again an exudate of peculiarly adhesive properties.

This difference in behaviour alone is sufficient to separate off sharply the two Canadian lungs from the English. It is a proof that the former present a process of more recent development than the latter, and according to Professor Welch, must prove the Canadian lungs to be unaffected by the contagious disease.

Microscopical Examination.

Portions of each separate piece were removed, passed through the various stages of hardening, imbedding in paraffin, and cutting by the microtome, and the sections so obtained were stained with several reagents, and examined both from a histological and bacteriological standpoint.

English Pleuro.

I. Portion No. 1.—This piece of lung tissue shows the following conditions :—

The interlobular septa are very greatly thickened. Many of them present well-formed, new fibrous tissue, and at the edges of the septa the new formation is encroaching upon the air sacs. Other septa present a rather earlier stage of fibrous tissue formation, with dilated capillary loops, small cell infiltration, and all the appearance of "granulation tissue." Within these thickened septa are distended lymphatics, some full of small cells, and passing imperceptibly into the surrounding new tissue, others sharply defined with more recent lymph that has undergone coagulation. These latter present an exquisite network of fibrin.

While close to the septa the *alveoli* or air sacs are compressed, in the more central areas of the lobules they are of the usual diameter; indeed they are somewhat distended. All are filled with a dense vitreous exudate,

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composed of a fine fibrinous network in whose meshes are relatively few cells. The great majority of these cells are small round *leucocytes*; only a very few larger cells with much protoplasm can be seen. The walls of the air sacs give evidence of compression and malnutrition; they are thin and stain poorly. Although not absolutely necrosed, they are in several regions in a condition very nearly approaching to death.

There are numerous thrombosed vessels, both arteries and veins. Many of the arteries contain recent coagula, a few show coagula of longer duration in which the first stages of organisation are manifested. Others show a combination of the two, namely, canalisation of the old thrombus with a recent clot filling the passage. It is noticeable that in spite of this very considerable thrombosis, relatively very little signs of hemorrhage are to be seen. Here and there are small hemorrhagic *foci*, but that is all.

II. Portion No. 2.—This portion of lung presents a much less acute and severe condition. The pleura is greatly thickened, and from this there run downwards, between the lobules, greatly thickened septa of well-formed connective tissue.

The *alveoli* or air sacs beneath the pleura are greatly compressed, so that many of their cavities are quite obliterated, but throughout the sections the alveolar walls are broad and stain perfectly. Immediately beneath the pleura and in the neighbourhood of the septa there is a considerable amount of new connective tissue infiltration between the alveoli.

Compared with the previous sections, there is in these relatively very little exudation into the air sacs; some contain rather shrunken plugs of vitreous exudation, but in very many the contents are very insignificant in amount and almost entirely cellular, composed of large oval cells with nuclei that stain lightly and much clear protoplasmic cell substance. Examination under a high power disclosed the fact that the shrunken plugs were undergoing organisation, the fibrin becoming replaced by spindle cells.

No thrombi can be seen in the vessels, but the walls both of the artery and of the *bronchi* are thickened and infiltrated. There are *peri-arteries* and *peri-bronchitis* with much small-celled infiltration around the affected vessels.

In fact, this specimen shows a totally different condition from that presented by portion No. 1.* Here we are dealing with a region of the lung that can be seen to have undergone previously some form of fairly acute pleuro-pneumonia; the thickened interstitial septa remain and present the results of this older disturbance. The pneumonic exudation has become for the most part absorbed and otherwise removed; where the absorption has been incomplete the organisation has set in (a condition which is observed often in the human lung after acute croupous pneumonia). Superadded to these processes of old acute disease and partial resolution, there is present what some authorities would regard as a mild catarrhal condition, and what other authorities show to be a stage of resorption and resolution. In either case the portion of lung does not present advancing disease, and the sections in consequence are of no value for diagnostic purposes; that is to say, they are far from typical and do not present appearances in any way distinguishing contagious from other forms of pleuro-pneumonia.

Canadian Cow ex s.s. "Lake Winnipeg."

III. In this portion of the lung the *pleura* is moderately thickened, there has been chronic pleurisy of some little duration, but in the place of the thickened fibrous septa which formed so characteristic a feature of the English lung No. 1, there is mainly an enormous distension of the lymphatics. The lymph channels are distended with a vitreous lymph,

* *Note*.—The whole appearance of this second portion coincides almost absolutely with Dr. Woodhead's description of the lung of the Canadian cow said not to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia. (See Yellow Book of English Board of Agriculture, Papers and Correspondence on Canadian Cattle, 1893, p. 100). Can this piece have been placed in the bottle by mistake?

containing a fair number of *leucocytes*. This lymph does not show the fibrinous network seen here and there in specimen No. 1.

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Beneath the *pleura* and round the dilated lymphatics there is a very noticeable compression of the *alveoli*. The alveolar walls are thinner than those of No. 2, but stain more deeply than those of No. 1.

The alveolar contents are looser than in No. 1 and vary. In parts they are almost entirely composed of vitreous material showing no contained cells, that is to say, of a serous fluid that has become coagulated after death. In other regions the contents are almost entirely cellular, formed of small round *leucocytes*. In others again the contents are slight and formed almost entirely of the so-called catarrhal cells.

The smaller *bronchi* exhibit a well-marked proliferation of their *epithelium*, and many of them contain an exudation of fibrinous material containing numerous small cells. Part of this may have been derived from the exudate into the air sacs, but part would certainly seem to have been given off from the inflamed bronchial walls, affected, as they are, by bronchitis.

Both arteries and bronchi present the condition of thickening of their outer walls; this thickening is fibroid, and not cellular as was the case in No. 2. It is the thickening associated not with acute disease, but (not unfrequently) with advancing age of the individual.

No hemorrhages are visible, but the capillaries below the *pleura* and in the alveolar walls are congested, and the appearance of the sections as a whole is not unlike that of slight pneumonia along with hypostatic (a condition associated with enfeebled heart action) older pleurisy. Nothing in the sections points certainly to typical contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Canadian Ox ex s.s. "Hurona."

IV. In this there is singularly little thickening of the *pleura*. The interlobular septa are rather thicker than in the "Lake Winnipeg" case, but the thickening is almost entirely lymphoid, and due to the enormous distension of the lymph channels.

The alveolar walls are richly nucleated and of considerable breadth; they stain well. The air sacs are not distended; on the contrary they appear smaller than normal—partially compressed. Their contents are very loose and easily fall out, if care be not taken to fix the sections to the slides before removing the paraffin in which they have been embedded. Many of the alveoli contain little more than two or three loose cells of the large so-called catarrhal variety. The majority, in addition to a considerable number of catarrhal cells and a few *leucocytes*, have small shrunken masses of vitreous or fibrinous exudation.

The bronchial *epithelium* is intact; there is no sign of bronchitis. There are no old thrombi in the vessels, at most some of the arteries contain recent post-mortem *coagula*.

The whole appearance of the section is that of a lung that has undergone a recent pneumonic or mild pleuro-pneumonic disturbance which is in the process of clearing up, for the same large "catarrhal" cells and *leucocytes* can be seen in the looser peripheral areas of the lymph channels, and these would seem to have passed from the air sacs into the lymphatics in the process of absorption and removal of the exudation.

Conclusion.

Nothing in any of the sections of this lung gives any positive evidence of the presence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Summing up the results of the histological examination of these four portions of lung tissue I conclude, that if the pieces sent to me represent the most advanced conditions presented by the several lungs, then:—

I. Portion No. 1 of the English lung might very possibly be taken from a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

II. Portion No. 2 of the English lung only shows conditions that might be present in any case of pleuro-pneumonia, contagious or otherwise, that is undergoing resolution.

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III. Neither of the Canadian lungs presents lesions sufficient in themselves to lead to a diagnosis of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

IV. The lung from the "Hurons" ox shows the stages of resolution and repair following upon a mild attack of some form of pleuro-pneumonia; that from the "Lake Winnipeg" cow shows also the signs of resolution rather than of extension of the process of disease, whatever be its nature.

Adding to these conclusions the fact noted in connection with the naked-eye examination, namely, that the Canadian lungs contain coagula of lymph which can easily be removed, whereas the English lung does not contain such, I come to the general conclusion that, if I am to form a judgment from the specimens conveyed to me, it is safe to say that the Canadian animals did not suffer from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. At the same time I must call attention to this proviso. It is possible that other portions of the Canadian lungs presented more acute or more advanced disturbances. If this were so, however, I am surprised that the English authorities did not forward them to the High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

Bacteriological Examination.

I have carefully examined sections of the various lungs to determine the presence or absence of bacteria. According to Nocard no bacteria are recognisable by ordinary methods in the lungs of true cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, while he and other observers have chronicled the presence of bacteria in other forms. Hence I had hoped that possibly some useful information might have been gleaned by bacteriological study.

Unfortunately upon examination of the English lungs abundant bacteria were found both along the vessels and in the air sacs. These were most abundant upon and close beneath the surface, a sure sign that they were of putrefactive development, and had gained an entry into the tissue in consequence of the lungs being left out of spirit for some little time after death. The most common form was a short stumpy *bacillus* with a decided tendency to form short chains. There were also fine chains of *streptococci*.

In the "Lake Winnipeg" case occasional clusters of very small *bacilli* could be found. In the "Hurons" besides a few rare large putrefaction *bacilli*, there could be made out occasional small rather faintly stained *diplococci*.

It is evident that under the circumstances no satisfactory conclusion can be reached from these bacteriological observations, the tissues not having been obtained in the first place with due regard to future examination of this nature. I would point out, however, that when the histological method of arriving at a diagnosis is so unsatisfactory, the various forms of pneumonia in their earliest stages being so similar, it will in all probability be by a proper bacteriological study of true contagious pleuro-pneumonia and of the other non-contagious forms that we shall in the future be able to state with precision the nature of any given case.

J. GEORGE ADAMI,
Professor of Pathology in the University of
McGill College, Montreal,
late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX "D."

Appendix "D."

ANIMAL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

A. D. 1886.

CHAPTER 69.

An Act respecting INFECTIOUS or CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
affecting ANIMALS.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act." Short title.
48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :
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| (a.) The expression "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves ; | Interpretation.
"Cattle." |
| (b.) The expression "animals" means cattle, sheep, horses only where specially mentioned, swine, goats, and all other animals of whatsoever kind ; | "Animals." |
| (c.) The expression "foreign animals" means animals not already introduced into Canadian territory ; | "Foreign animals." |
| (d.) The expression "contagious" means communicable by close contact or inoculation ; | "Contagious." |
| (e.) The expression "infectious" means communicable in any manner whatsoever ; | "Infectious." |
| (f.) The expression "infectious or contagious disease" includes, in addition to other diseases generally so designated, glanders, farcy, mange, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, anthrax, rinderpest, tuberculosis, splenic fever, scab, hog cholera, hydrophobia, and variola ovina. | "Infectious or contagious disease." |
- 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 2.

Duties of Owners of Cattle.

3. Every cattle or farm stock owner, and every breeder of or dealer in cattle or other animals, and every one bringing foreign animals into Canada, shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease among the cattle or other animals owned by him or under his special care, give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 3.
4. Every owner of such diseased cattle or other animals who neglects to comply with the provisions of the next preceding section shall forfeit his claim to compensation for any cattle or other animals slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Act ; and no such compensation shall be granted to him : and every person who maliciously or fraudulently conceals the existence of infectious or contagious disease among cattle or other animals, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 4.
5. Every person who turns out, keeps or grazes any animal knowing such animal to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection or contagion, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste land, open field, roadside,
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| Notice of disease to be given to Minister of Agriculture by breeders or dealers. |
| Penalty for neglect. |
| Or fraudulent concealment of disease. |
| Penalty for keeping diseased animals in places not enclosed. |

Appendix "D."	or other undivided or unenclosed land, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 5.
Penalty for bringing such animals to market, &c.	6. Every person who brings or attempts to bring into any market, fair or other place, any animal known by him to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70 s. 6.
Penalty for selling or putting off such animals, &c.	7. Every person who sells or disposes of, or puts off, or offers or exposes for sale, or attempts to dispose of or put off any animal known by him to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, or the meat, skin, hide, horns, hoofs or other parts of an animal known by him to be infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease at the time of its death, whether such person is the owner of such animal or of such meat, skin, hide, horns, hoofs, or other parts of such an animal, or not, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 7.
For throwing carcass into rivers, &c.	8. Every person who throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigable or other water, or into or in the sea, within ten miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or which has been slaughtered as diseased or suspected of disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 8.
For digging up any such carcass when buried.	9. Every person who, without lawful authority or excuse, digs up or causes or allows to be dug up the buried carcass of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died from infectious or contagious disease, or which has been slaughtered as diseased or as suspected of disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 9.
Such animals if offered for sale to be seized and reported to the mayor, &c.	10. If any animal infected with or labouring under any infectious or contagious disease, is sold, disposed of, or put off, or is exposed or offered for sale in any place whatsoever, or is brought or attempted to be brought for the purpose of being exposed or offered for sale in any market, fair or other open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale, any clerk or inspector, or other officer of such fair or market, or any constable or policeman, or any other person authorised by the mayor or reeve, or by any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place, or any person authorised or appointed by the Governor in Council, may seize the same, and report the seizure to the mayor or reeve, or to any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place; and such mayor, reeve, or justice, or person authorised or appointed by the Governor in Council, may cause the same, together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw, or other articles which he judges likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as he deems proper, or as is directed, as provided by this Act. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 10.
Who may cause them, with things supposed infectious, to be destroyed.	
Effect of foregoing sections.	11. The preceding sections of this Act shall have force and effect at all times, whether an Order in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture has or has not been made in respect of any matter in relation to which it is, by this Act, provided that such Orders may be made. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 11.

Slaughtering Diseased Cattle.

Slaughtering] diseased animals.	12. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be slaughtered animals suffering from infectious or contagious disease, and animals which are or have been in contact with or close proximity to a diseased animal, or an animal suspected of being affected by infectious or contagious disease. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 12.
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13. The Governor in Council may order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this Act; and whenever the animal slaughtered was affected by infectious or contagious disease, the compensation shall be one-third of the value of the animal before it became so affected, but shall not in any such case exceed twenty dollars; in every other case the compensation shall be three-fourths of the value of the animal, but shall not in any case of grade animals exceed fifty dollars, and in any case of thorough-bred pedigree animals two-thirds of the value of the animal, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars; and in all such cases the value of the animal shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture or by some person appointed by him:

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Compensation to owners in certain cases.

Amount.

Value to be determined by Minister.

Compensation may be withheld in certain cases.

(2.) Such compensation may be withheld in whole or in part whenever the owner or the person having charge of the animal has, in the opinion of the Minister of Agriculture, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against this Act, or whenever the animal, being a foreign one, was, in his judgment, diseased at the time of entering Canada:

(3.) If in any case the sum received by the Government, on the sale of a carcass of an animal slaughtered, under the provisions of this Act, exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, such excess, after deduction of reasonable expenses, shall be paid to such owner. 49 Vict., c. 43, ss. 1 and 2.

Excess of produce of sale over compensation to go to owner.

14. The Minister of Agriculture may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, reserve for experimental treatment any animal ordered to be slaughtered under this Act, and may authorise any of his officers or persons employed by him to make post-mortem examinations of animals which have died, or are supposed to have died, from infectious or contagious disease, and to dig up carcasses of such animals for the purpose of investigation. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 14.

Experimental treatment and post-mortem examination.

Prohibition of Importation.

15. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, prohibit the importation or the introduction into Canada, or any part thereof, or into any particular port or ports thereof, of horses, cattle, or other animals, or of flesh, hides, hoofs, horns, or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder, or other articles, either generally or from any place or places named in the Order in Council, for such period as he deems to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease among animals in Canada. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 15.

Governor in Council may prohibit importation of animals and certain articles.

Appointment of Officers, &c.

16. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, define the limits of ports, and of other circumscriptions for the purposes of this Act, and appoint inspectors and other officers when he deems it necessary. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 16.

Limits of ports, &c., and appointment of officers.

Infected Places.

17. Inspectors or other officers appointed as aforesaid, on receiving information of the supposed existence of any infectious or contagious disease among animals, shall proceed to the place mentioned with all practicable speed, and execute and discharge their duties pursuant to the regulations made under the authority of this Act and the instructions received by them. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 17.

Duty of inspectors and officers on information received.

18. Whenever an inspector finds infectious or contagious disease of animals to exist within his district, he shall forthwith make a declaration thereof under his hand, and shall deliver a notice, under his hand, of such declaration to the occupier of the common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises where the disease is found; and thereupon the same, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, shall be

Notice to owners of places where disease is found.

Consequence of notice.

Appendix "D."	deemed to be an infected place; and the same shall be held to be an infected place until the determination and declaration of the Minister of Agriculture relative thereto in this Act provided for. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 18.
Report to Minister of Agriculture. Power of Minister.	19. Whenever an inspector makes such a declaration of the existence of infectious or contagious disease of animals, he shall, with all practicable speed, send a copy thereof to the Minister of Agriculture; and if it appears that infectious or contagious disease exists as declared by the inspector, the Minister of Agriculture may so determine and declare, and may prescribe the limits of the infected place; but if it appears that it did not exist as declared by the inspector, the Minister of Agriculture may so determine and declare, and thereupon the place comprised in the inspector's declaration, or affected thereby, shall cease to be deemed an infected place. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 19.
Power of inspector declaring a place infected; extension of boundaries.	20. Whenever, under this Act, an inspector makes a declaration which constitutes a place an infected place, he may also, if the circumstances of the case appear to him so to require, deliver a notice under his hand of such declaration to the occupiers of all lands and buildings adjoining thereto, any part whereof respectively lies within one mile of the boundaries of the infected place in any direction, and thereupon the provisions of this Act with respect to infected places shall apply to and have effect in respect of such lands and buildings as if the same were actually within the limits of the infected place. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 20.
Area of infected locality, how defined.	21. The area of an infected place may, in all cases of a declaration by the Minister of Agriculture, include any common, field, stable, cowshed, or other premises in which infectious or contagious disease has been found to exist, and such an area as to the said Minister seems requisite; and the said Minister may, from time to time, by order, extend or curtail the limits of an infected place beyond the boundaries of the common, field, stable, cowshed, farm or premises where infectious or contagious disease is declared or found to exist. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 21.
Limits may be varied.	
How area may be described.	22. The area of an infected place may, in any case, be described by reference to a map or plan deposited at some specified place, or by reference to townships, parishes, farms, or otherwise. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 22.
Declaring a place free from disease.	23. The Minister of Agriculture may, at any time, upon the report of an inspector, by order, declare any place to be free from infectious or contagious disease; and thereupon, and from the time specified in that behalf in the order, the place shall cease to be deemed an infected place. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 23.
Order of the Minister to supersede any local order.	24. An order of the Minister of Agriculture relative to an infected place shall supersede any order of a local authority inconsistent with it. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 24.
As to transit through infected places.	25. The provisions of this Act with respect to infected places shall not restrict the moving of any person, animal, or thing by railway or other mode of transport on highways through an infected place, if such person, animal, or thing is not detained within the infected place, unless such transport is prohibited. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 25.
<i>Cleansing of Vessels and Vehicles.</i>	
Vessels, vehicles, &c., to be cleansed and disinfected.	26. Every company and every person carrying for hire animals to or in Canada, shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as the Governor in Council, from time to time directs, all steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes, and vehicles used by such company or person for the carrying of animals; and the Governor in Council may cause any such steamship, steamer, vessel, boat, carriage, truck, horse-box or vehicle, to be detained at such place as to him seems meet, until it is so cleansed and disinfected:
And may be detained for that purpose.	

(2.) If the company or person using such steamship, steamer, vessel, boat, carriage, truck, horse-box or vehicle for the carrying of animals, fails to cause the same to be so cleansed and disinfected within such time after being notified so to do as the Minister of Agriculture directs, the Minister may cause the same to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of such company or person. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 26.

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On default,
Minister may
cause the work to
be done.

Regulations.

27. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary for any of the following purposes, that is to say :—

Governor in
Council may
make regulations

(a.) For subjecting horses or other animals to quarantine, or for causing the same to be destroyed upon their arrival in Canada, or for destroying any hay, straw, fodder, or other article whereby it appears to him that infection or contagion may be conveyed, and generally for regulating the importation or introduction into Canada of horses or other animals in such manner as to prevent the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease into Canada ;

For subjecting
animals to
quarantine, &c.

(b.) For the keeping separate, treatment and disposal of, and dealing generally with animals affected with infectious or contagious diseases, or suspected of being so affected, or which have been in contact with animals so affected or suspected of being so affected, and for the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases ;

For separation of
diseased animals.

(c.) For segregating and confining animals within certain limits, for establishing districts of inspection or of quarantine, and for prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts of or places in Canada, as he designates in such regulations, of cattle or other animals, or of meats, skins, hides, horns, hoofs or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or other articles likely to propagate infection ;

For segregating
animals, &c.
Districts of
quarantine.
Removal.

(d.) For purifying any yard, stable, outhouse or other place, or any wagons, carts, carriages, cars or other vehicles, or any vessels, and for directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of ;

Purification of
infected places,
&c.
Disposal of
diseased animals,
&c.

(e.) For causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disease among animals ;

Notice of disease.

(f.) For requiring notice of the appearance of any such disease among animals ;

Requiring notice.

(g.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions or sales of animals ;

Prohibiting
markets, &c.

(h.) For declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle, on or in which animals are exposed for sale, or are placed for the purpose of transit, to be infected, and for declaring the same to be no longer infected ;

Declaring market,
steamship, &c.,
infected.

(i.) For the slaughtering of animals as provided for by this Act ;

Slaughtering
animals.

(j.) For requiring proof of the fact that horses or other animals imported into or passing through Canada have not, at the time of their embarkation, been brought from any place or locality where any contagious or infectious disease is, at the said time, in existence ; and, generally,—

Proof as to
animals imported.

(k.) Any orders whatsoever which he thinks it expedient to make for the better execution of this Act, or for the purpose of, in any manner, preventing the spreading of and for the extirpation of contagious or infectious disease among animals, whether any such orders are of the same kind as the kinds enumerated in this section or not. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 27.

Power to make
orders generally
under this Act.

28. The Minister of Agriculture may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary for preventing the removal of live

Preventing
removal of

Appendix "D." animals, fodder, &c.	animals, or the hide, skin, hair, offal of any animals or any part thereof, the carcass or any remains of any animal, any dung of animals, and any hay, straw, litter or other thing commonly used for or about animals, out of an infected place, without a license signed by an inspector or other officer appointed as aforesaid. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 28.
Effect of such orders.	29. Every regulation made under either of the two sections next preceding shall have the like force and effect as if it had been embodied in this Act. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 29.

Publication and Evidence.

Publication of Orders in Council, &c.	30. Every Order in Council prohibiting the importation or the introduction of horses or other animals into Canada, or establishing quarantines for horses or other animals, ordering the slaughtering of animals, or declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle to be infected, and every order of the Minister of Agriculture, declaring any place infected, shall be published twice in the "Canada Gazette." 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 30.
Order in Council &c., to be evidence.	31. An order of the Governor in Council declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle to be infected, or of the Minister of Agriculture, declaring a place to be an infected place, or a copy of the declaration of the inspector certified by him, a notice of which has been delivered under the eighteenth section of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the existence of disease and other matters to which the order or declaration relates. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 31.
Proof of orders or regulations.	32. Any order or regulation made or issued under this Act, or under any order of the Governor in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture, may be proved by the production of a printed or other copy of such order or regulation, certified by the Minister of Agriculture; and any such order or regulation shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly made and issued at the time at which it bears date. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 32.
Presumption as to orders.	
Inspector's certificate to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence.	33. The certificate of an inspector or an officer, as aforesaid, to the effect that an animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall, for the purposes of this Act, be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 33.

Powers of Inspectors.

Power to enter and examine suspected localities.	34. Any inspector or other officer appointed as aforesaid may, at any time, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act, enter any common, field, stable, cow-shed or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable ground for supposing that any animal affected with infectious or contagious disease is to be found, but shall, if required, state in writing the grounds on which he has so entered. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 34.
Power of entry to inspect vessels, &c., or premises suspected.	35. Any inspector or any officer authorised to carry this Act into effect, may, at all times, enter on board any steamship, steamer, vessel, or boat in respect whereof he has reasonable ground for supposing that any company or person has failed to comply with the requirements of any order respecting the cleansing and disinfecting of steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes, or vehicles used by such company or person for the carriage of animals, and on premises where he has reasonable ground for supposing that any pen, carriage, car, vessel, truck, horse-box or vehicle, in respect whereof any company or person has on any occasion so failed, is to be found. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 35.

Offences and Penalties.

Appendix "D."

36. Every company and person who refuses admission to an inspector or other officer acting under the next preceding section, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 36. Penalty for refusing admission to vessels, &c.
37. Every person who refuses to admit any inspector or officer acting under this Act, or under regulations or orders made in conformity with this Act, to any common, field, stable, cow-shed, or other premises within his district where such inspector or officer has reasonable ground for supposing that any animal affected with infectious or contagious disease is to be found, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 37. Penalty for refusing admission under regulations.
38. Every person who obstructs or impedes an inspector or other officer acting in execution of this Act, or of any order of or regulation made by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Agriculture thereunder, and every person who aids and assists him therein, shall for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the inspector or other officer may apprehend the offender and take him forthwith before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law; but no person so apprehended shall be detained in custody, without the order of a justice, longer than twenty-four hours. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 38. Arrest of persons impeding execution of this Act.

How to be dealt with.
39. If any horses, cattle or other animals are imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced, into Canada, contrary to the provisions of any order or regulation made in pursuance of this Act, the same shall be forfeited and may be forthwith destroyed or disposed of, as the Minister of Agriculture or any person employed by him in that behalf directs; and every person who imports or introduces, or attempts to import or introduce, any horse or other animal into Canada, contrary to the provisions of any such order or regulation, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every horse or other animal so imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced by him. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 39. Forfeiture of animals imported contrary to Order in Council.

Penalty for attempting importation.
40. Every person who moves, or causes or allows to be moved, any animal, hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, offal, carcass, meat, dung, hay, straw, litter, or other thing in violation of the provisions of this Act with respect to infected places, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 40. Penalty for unlawful removal.
41. Whenever a person having cattle in his possession or keeping within a district wherein infectious or contagious disease exists, affixes at the entrance to a building or enclosed place in which such cattle are kept, a notice forbidding persons to enter into that building or place without his permission, then, if any person not having a right of entry or way into that building or place, knowingly enters into the same, or any part thereof, in violation of the notice, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 41. Penalty for entering where entrance is forbidden.
42. Every company or person who fails to comply with the requirements of any Order in Council respecting the cleansing and disinfecting of steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes or vehicles used by such company or person for the carriage of animals, shall, for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 42. Penalty for neglect to cleanse vessels, &c.
43. Every person who violates any provision of this Act, or of any regulation made by the Governor in Council or by the Minister of Agriculture, under the authority of this Act, in respect to which no penalty is hereinbefore provided, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 43. Penalty for violation of regulations.

Appendix "D."
 Apprehension of
 persons offending
 against this Act.

Return of
 removed animal,
 &c., to infected
 place.

Where offence
 shall be held to
 have been
 committed.

Recovery of
 penalties.

44. Any constable may, without warrant, apprehend any person found committing an offence against the provisions of this Act with respect to infected places, and shall take any person so apprehended forthwith before a justice of the peace to be examined and dealt with according to law; and a person so apprehended, shall not be detained in custody by any constable without the order of a justice longer than twenty-four hours; and any constable may require that any animal or thing moved out of an infected place in violation of the provisions of this Act be forthwith taken back within the limits of that place, and may enforce and execute such requisition at the expense of the owner of such animal or thing. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 44.

45. Every offence against this Act, or against any order or regulation of the Governor in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture, shall, for the purposes of proceedings under this Act, or of any such order or regulation, be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint under this Act, or any such order or regulation, shall be deemed to have arisen either in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in which the person charged or complained against happens to be. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 70, s. 45.

46. Every penalty imposed by this Act shall be recoverable, with costs, before any two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the powers of two justices of the peace, under the "Act respecting summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace."

Appendix "E."

APPENDIX "E."

A PRÉCIS OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO CATTLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Order in Council, 20th April 1876, prohibited the importation of neat cattle, sheep and swine from Europe into the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, except at the ports of Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Quebec. All animals liable to be detained or prohibited landing on report of Inspector, nominated by Minister of Agriculture. Cost of feeding and care of animals to be defrayed by owner, but no fees levied.

Order in Council, 2nd March 1877, prohibited entry of neat cattle from Europe, till otherwise ordered, for cause of contagious disease, called "Rinderpest."

Order in Council, 1st February, 1879, prohibited importation of cattle from the United States for a period of three months, into the provinces of:—

Ontario,
 Quebec,
 New Brunswick,
 Nova Scotia, and
 Prince Edward Island.

Order in Council, 6th February 1879, continued above regulation for a further period of three months.

Order in Council, 2nd May 1879, authorised the Minister of Agriculture to stop the movement of exportation of any diseased animals from Canada.

Order in Council, 21st May 1879, provided against the possibility of diseased animals being carried from place to place through Canadian territory, or conveyed and shipped from Canadian ports; and for an inspection of all animals so arriving.

Order in Council, 4th June, 1879, renewed Order prohibiting importation of cattle from the United States until September 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th September, 1879, continued above regulation until October 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th October, 1879, prohibited *sine die* importation of cattle from United States.

Order in Council, 27th November, 1879, established regulation to retain in quarantine for ninety days all cattle coming from Europe entering at Ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B.; prohibition of entry at all other points maintained.

Order in Council, 23rd April, 1880, is General Order in four parts, containing Cattle Quarantine Regulations.

Importation of neat cattle or swine prohibited in the Provinces of:—

Ontario,
Quebec,
New Brunswick,
Nova Scotia, and
Prince Edward Island

from the United States and Europe, with the following exceptions,

Neat cattle—Pedigree stock allowed to cross the frontier from the United States at Point Edward, Ontario, only, subject to a quarantine of 90 days.

From Europe, allowed to enter at the sea ports defined, where there are quarantine stations, subject to a quarantine detention of 90 days.

Horses allowed to enter without quarantine detention if found free from disease; if otherwise, entry prohibited.

Sheep and swine allowed to enter if found healthy. If not, to be detained in quarantine, subject to the direction of the quarantine officer.

Sheep from the United States allowed to cross the frontier on the same conditions as above stated.

Swine prohibited to enter from the United States except in bond for slaughter under regulations defined in a special Order of May 3rd, 1880.

American neat cattle and swine subject to regulations defined, allowed to pass through the peninsula of the Province of Ontario, in transit, from west to east, from one United States port to another.

Order in Council of 3rd May, 1880, prescribed regulations for slaughtering and curing imported swine in bond.

Order in Council, 5th April, 1881, provided that "Charlottetown" be included in the Order in Council respecting contagious diseases affecting cattle and other animals, dated on the 23rd day of April last, after the word "Quebec," the whole of the provisions of the said Order in Council being applied to the said Port of Charlottetown.

Order in Council, 9th April, 1881, prohibited embarking cattle on any vessel which had carried cattle from a United States port within 30 days of such embarkation.

The same for 60 days, if foot and mouth disease should have been found.

The same for 90 days, if pleuro-pneumonia should have been found.

Order in Council, 27th September, 1881, prohibited the use of head ropes previously used in tying diseased animals, and,

Prohibited importation of head ropes which had been used on board ships carrying cattle between Canadian ports and the United Kingdom.

Order in Council, 20th February, 1882, established Point Edward, on the River St. Clair, a cattle quarantine station, and provided that the regulations of the Health of Animals Order of April, 1880, be applicable to such station, for admission of neat cattle for breeding purposes only.

Order in Council, 22nd April, 1882, provided regulations for dealing with the disease of sheep scab.

Order in Council, of July 27th, 1882, provided that Partridge Island, near St. John, New Brunswick, be a cattle quarantine station between the dates of April 30th and September 30th, in any year, and to be subject to the regulations and restrictions contained in the "Health of Animals Order," dated 23rd April, 1880.

Appendix "E."

Appendix "E."

Order in Council, 21st September, 1883, provided that the Animal Contagious Diseases Act be made applicable to the North-west Territories.

Order in Council of 5th November, 1883, provided that swine may be imported at any Customs Warehousing Port of Entry in Canada, in bond, subject in all respects to the provisions contained in the Orders in Council dated 23rd of April and May 3rd, 1880, in relation thereto.

Order in Council, 7th January, 1884, authorized admission of swine for breeding purposes at Point Edward only, subject to a quarantine of 90 days. Prohibited entry of fattened hogs, except in bond for slaughter.

Order in Council, 8th September, 1884, General Order established cattle quarantines in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

(This Order contained the first restriction of free importation of cattle from the United States in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Before its date there were large, and as respects quarantine, untrammelled importations. In order to allow settlers' cattle to come in, the regulation relating to detention was not made absolute.)

Defined Emerson in Manitoba and Forts Walsh and Macleod in the provisional districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, together with such other places as might be thereafter indicated by the Minister of Agriculture, cattle quarantine stations.

Allowed neat cattle for stock and breeding purposes to be quarantined at such stations. Importation prohibited at all other places.

At Emerson, neat cattle not allowed to cross the Canadian frontier, until after they had been declared, on inspection by a veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, free from contagious disease or well-founded suspicion thereof, such cattle to be subject to a quarantine of 60 days or such other period as might appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

Allowed cattle to pass in transit from west to east entering at Forts Walsh and Macleod and going out at Emerson or Gretna.

At Forts Walsh and Macleod the same conditions as to entry for stock or breeding purposes or for transit.

The owner or owners of all cattle entering obliged to produce a sworn certificate indicating the state or territory or locality whence they had been brought.

Remainder of Order provided for collection of inspection fees and regulations relating to cattle in transit.

Order in Council, 14th September, 1884, established Dufferin, near Emerson, a cattle quarantine detention station.

Order in Council, 30th December, 1884, established further regulations for the extirpation of sheep scab, in consequence of reports received from High Commissioner.

Order in Council, 6th March, 1885, established further regulations relating to sheep scab and compensation to be paid to owners of animals slaughtered.

Order in Council, 11th March, 1885, prohibited the importation of horses into Manitoba and British Columbia, unless after inspection by a veterinary surgeon approved by the Minister of Agriculture, each horse be declared free from contagious disease. (This Order was intended to prevent the importation of glanders.)

Order in Council, 30th July, 1885, amended preceding Order, by adding the word "mules."

Order in Council, 24th September, 1885, made Oak Lake or such other point as might be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture, a point at which cattle might enter for transit through the Province of Manitoba to the State of Minnesota *via* Emerson and Gretna.

Order in Council, 6th February, 1886, applied the two preceding Orders relating to horses and mules to the North-West Territories, entry being allowed at Fort Macleod and Maple Creek.

Order in Council, 4th May, 1886, provided that all sheep entering the Province of British Columbia shall be liable to inspection, and that none affected with disease be allowed to enter such Province.

Order in Council, 17th June 1886, prohibited the entry of sheep affected with scab into the Province of Manitoba, or the provisional districts of Assiniboia or Alberta from the United States.

Order in Council, 18th August, 1886, prohibited swine entering Manitoba from the States of Dakota and Minnesota, except at Emerson, subject to a quarantine of 21 days.

Order in Council, 28th August, 1886, provided a scale of fees for the inspection of sheep entering the Provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia or the Territories of Alberta or Assiniboia.

Order in Council, 18th July, 1887 (General and Consolidating Order), rescinded previous Orders relating to Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia, and substituted amended and consolidated regulations.

Neat Cattle. Period of quarantine extended from 60 days to 90 days. Allowed to enter for stock or breeding purposes. Points of entry in Manitoba, at Emerson, Oak Lake, or any other point named by the Minister of Agriculture, in two townships' belt.

Cattle in transit for Western United States or Territories allowed to enter at above-named points and also at Gretna, if on inspection found healthy.

Exceptions to period of detention in same terms as Order of 1884 (intended to be applicable to settlers' cattle).

Provisions for transit from west to east same as in the Order of 1884.

Required that the owner or owners of neat cattle produce sworn certificate "indicating the state or territory and the particular locality from which they have been brought, and if such certificate should not be found satisfactory, the cattle to which it refers shall not be allowed to enter."

Inspection fees specified.

Horses and mules. Entry prohibited except found free from contagious disease.

Sheep. Entry prohibited except found free from scab or other contagious disease.

Swine. Subjected to a quarantine of 21 days.

In the provisional districts of Assiniboia and Alberta neat cattle prohibited except for stock or breeding purposes, subject to inspection before crossing the frontier, and a quarantine of 90 days within the limits hereinafter defined.

Allowed transit from west to east the same as in the Order of 1884.

Regulations as respects conditions of entry, inspection fees and quarantine detention, the same as in Manitoba.

The Department of the Interior Reserve of two townships along the frontier between Canada and the United States, declared a cattle quarantine ground, on which animals in quarantine could graze, subject to the provisions of the Act and the directions of the Minister of Agriculture. For the district of Alberta, opposite the point of Fort Macleod, that portion of territory formed by the curve of the main branch of Milk River from the point of its entering the territory to the point of its crossing the United States frontier, was constituted a particular quarantine for the locality referred to.

Horses, mules, sheep, and swine. Regulations the same as for the Province of Manitoba.

In the Province of British Columbia, horses, mules, sheep, and swine undergo regulations the same as for the Province of Manitoba, with the exception that the inspection fees were larger in amount on the Pacific coast.

Order in Council, 15th November, 1890, added the words "neat cattle" to the enumeration of animals allowed to enter the Province of British Columbia, which had apparently been accidentally omitted in the passing or printing of the Consolidated Order in Council of 18th July, 1887. The omission had principally relation to the collecting of fees, the regulations referring to neat cattle having been declared applicable to British Columbia by the terms of the Order of 1887.

Appendix "E."

Appendix "E."

Order in Council, 6th June, 1891, imposed a quarantine detention of 15 days on sheep arriving at Maritime Province Ports.

Order in Council, 7th September, 1891, amended general transit Order, so as to include the C.P.R. Co.

Order in Council, 17th September, 1892, revoked the Order establishing a reservation of two townships for a quarantine station between the western frontier of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, and north of the United States frontier substituting therefor three special quarantines, with defined natural boundaries, namely :

1. Township 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, and 22 in part.
2. Township 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14, and 15 in part.
- Townships 2, Ranges 13, 14, and 15 in part.
3. Township 1, Ranges 4, 5, and 6 in part.

Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5, and 6 in part ; the whole as marked on a map

Order in Council, February 18th, 1893, revoked the provisions in the Orders of 1884 and 1887, giving the Minister of Agriculture power to except settlers' cattle from the period of detention of 90 days and to substitute such other period as he might direct. The period of quarantine detention of neat cattle at all points is, therefore, absolute for 90 days, before being allowed pratique.

Order in Council, February 18th, 1893, rescinded privilege of allowing settlers' cattle to be excepted from 90 days' detention ; and ordering settlers' and all other cattle entering Canada from the United States west of Ontario, to be subject to 90 days' quarantine. The feeding and watering of such settlers' cattle during quarantine and necessary expenses incurred for the same, to be paid by the Government. These animals on arrival, to be branded and registered at Government expense, to facilitate allotting them to their proper owners when released.

Order in Council, March 22nd, 1893, established cattle quarantine reserve at Estevan and south of Wood Mountain, and authorizing services of the North-West Mounted Police in connection with the same, and arrangements for transport of settlers' cattle from United States.

Order in Council, September 1st, 1893, extended boundaries of cattle quarantine reserve south of Lethbridge and Fort Macleod.

Order in Council, October 28th, 1893, prohibited entry of cattle from eastern boundary of Manitoba to Pacific Coast between 30th September and 31st March, and in the event of grass being burned, the North-West Police may remove cattle and herd them outside of quarantine limits.

Order in Council, December 13th, 1893, amended Order in Council of 28th October, by excepting Manitoba and British Columbia from its provisions.

January 22nd, 1894, services of Mounted Police withdrawn from the quarantines in Manitoba ; but continued in North-West Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa, 30th January, 1894.

Appendix "F."

APPENDIX "F."

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATIONS IN NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES BETWEEN MANITOBA AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

1. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 in part ; Townships 2, Ranges 19, 20, and 21 in part and Township 3, Range 19 in part, being that section of the country lying between the North and South Branches of the Milk River in Townships 1, 2, and 3, Range Nos. W. 4th I. M.

2. Townships 1 and 2, Ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the North and the International Boundary on the South with the most westerly of the two creeks or coulées situate in Township 1, Range 12 running north to its

intersection with Milk River on the East and by the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the West. Range Nos. W. of 4th I. M. Appendix "F."

3. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5, and 6, in part, Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5, and 6, in part being that section of the country between the Milk River on the West and South and the Many Berries Creek on the East. Range Nos. W. of 4th I. M.

4. South of Wood Mountain, Townships 1, Ranges 5 and 6 W. of 3rd I. M.

5. Estevan.—All the lands at the disposal of the Government in the following Townships, viz.: Township 1, Range 9, that part of Township 2, Range 9, lying South of Long Creek or Souris River, that part of Township 1, Range 8 lying West of Long Creek or Souris River, that part of Township 2, Range 8, lying south-west of Long Creek or Souris River. All West of 2nd I. M.

APPENDIX "G."

Appendix "G."

1881.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE DISEASE OF CATTLE AT PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, AND ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

(By D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., Inspector of Stock.)

Note.—This Appendix is not printed.

APPENDIX "H."

Appendix "H."

PRÉCIS AND REPORTS OF CASES OF DISEASES OF ANIMALS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SINCE THE INSTITUTION OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINES IN 1880, TO JANUARY 1894.

Compton, Quebec, October, 1881.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle on farm in Compton.

On investigation by Chief Veterinary Inspector, Dr. McEachran, of the Department of Agriculture, simple "foul of the feet" was reported.

Lyn, Ontario, June, 1882.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle at Lyn, Ontario.

From symptoms given by owner to Chief Veterinary Inspector of Department of Agriculture, Dr. McEachran, he diagnosed the case as one of "anthrax."

Montreal, Quebec, June, 1882.

Information having been received by the Department of Agriculture that cattle disease existed in a herd of cattle at the Point St. Charles Stock Yards, Montreal, the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. McEachran, investigated the disease and reported it to be "anthrax." The whole herd being detained till free from disease.

Carp Village, Ontario, June, 1882.

A reported case of cattle disease at Carp Village was investigated and reported upon by Dr. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture on 10th June 1882,

Result of investigation proved disease to be "anthrax."

Appendix "H."

Sherkston, Ontario, August, 1883.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle in neighbourhood of Sherkston.

On investigation by Professor Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Department of Agriculture in Ontario, reported disease was found to be bronchitis.

Victoria County, Cape Breton, March, 1884.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle in Victoria County, Cape Breton.

On investigation Chief Veterinary Inspector, Dr. McEachran, of the Department of Agriculture, reported disease to be "Anthrax."

Point Lévis, Quebec, 4th May, 1884, and 3rd June, 1884.

For first time since the establishment of the quarantine, the discovery of "foot-and-mouth" disease was reported on board the ss. "Mississippi" and ss. "Oxenholme."

A full report giving the particulars of these cases is given in the Departmental Report for 1884, page 216.

Near Hull, Quebec, September, 1884.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle in Hull township.

On investigation by Dr. A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., reported disease was found to be "ergotism."

Bedford, Quebec, June, 1885.

Information was received by the Department of Agriculture that disease existed among cattle on farms near Bedford, Quebec.

Mr. M. C. Baker, veterinary inspector of the department, visited the farms in question and reported that he had at once diagnosed the disease as anthrax, and had confirmed the same by a post mortem examination of one of the animals. He gave directions for preventing further contagion.

Argenteuil County, Quebec, July, 1885.

Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario, reported that he had investigated a case of alleged disease among cattle in Tp. of Chatham, in the county of Argenteuil, Que., and that there was no cause for uneasiness.

Port Hope, Ontario, October, 1885.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that it had been rumoured that pleuro-pneumonia existed in a herd of Holstein cattle near Port Hope, Ont.

Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, visited the only herd of Holsteins known to be in the vicinity of Port Hope, and found them perfectly healthy; he also stated that none of the veterinary surgeons practising in Port Hope had heard of any disease among cattle in the district.

It may be remarked that this rumour originated in the United States.

Thorold Township, Welland County, Ontario, October, 1885. Appendix "H."

A farmer of Thorold township notified the Department of Agriculture that some of his cattle were suffering from an affection of the feet.

Mr. Chas. Elliott, V.S., investigated this case on behalf of the department, and reported :—"I am of the opinion that the trouble was caused from continuous moisture and hard clay becoming impacked in the cleft of the hoof causing pressure and inflammation of the soft parts and cornet of the foot."

Watford, Ontario, August, 1886.

Sensational reports were circulated concerning disease among cattle at Watford, Ontario. Mr. J. H. Wilson, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, made an examination of the cattle said to be affected, and found seven animals presenting what he termed "lung fever symptoms," which he attributed to local causes by having been kept in a low valley surrounded by hills and trees with a muddy creek running through the centre of the valley; the water was impure, and fresh air was almost completely shut out.

Just one month later Mr. Wilson, after an inspection of the animals, reported that they had from all appearances recovered from their lung trouble, and were looking quite thrifty.

Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, November, 1886.

Cases of tuberculosis were discovered at Tatamagouche, N.S., and investigated by Mr. Wm. Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

Chatsworth, Ontario, April, 1887.

The Department of Agriculture was requested to investigate a case of cattle disease at Chatsworth, Ontario.

Prof. Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department for Ontario, was directed to visit the place mentioned, and in reporting said :—"The disease is a result of local influences, and will not spread."

Cattle Quarantine, Lévis, Quebec, September, 1887.

Suspicious symptoms were noticed in one of a herd of cattle imported from Scotland undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis, the animal was slaughtered, and a post-mortem examination held by Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who found that the animal had been suffering from bronchial irritation of a chronic character.

Mansonville, Quebec, February, 1888.

Tuberculosis was reported to exist at Mansonville, Quebec, and Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, upon investigation, found such to be the case.

Ste. Ursule, Quebec, March, 1888.

A reported case of cattle disease was investigated by Mr. M. C. Baker, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who found on arrival at Ste. Ursule that the affected animals were sheep, disease scab.

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Cypress Hills, Assinaboia, April, 1888.

Sensational reports as to the nature of a disease which had appeared amongst cattle in the Cypress Hills reached the Department of Agriculture who in the absence of a veterinary inspector in that vicinity called upon Mr. J. M. Creamer, V.S., of Regina, to visit the locality mentioned and determine the nature of the disease. Mr. Creamer proceeded to the Cypress Hills, and reported to the department that the disease affecting the animals there was pleuro-pneumonia.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department, was at once instructed to go to the Cypress Hills and make a thorough investigation. He pronounced the disease to be anthrax. (See page 104.)

Cattle Quarantine, St. John, New Brunswick, June, 1888.

The death of an animal and evident ill-health of another undergoing quarantine detention at St. John, New Brunswick, was reported to the Department of Agriculture by Mr. J. H. Frink, V.S., the officer in charge of the quarantine. The animal which died was a calf, and death was attributed to injudicious diet. The sick animal was examined by Mr. M. C. Baker, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who reported it suffering from exposure; it shortly afterwards recovered and was released from quarantine on the 100th day after admission.

Kingston, New Brunswick, August, 1888.

The owner of an Ayrshire cow at Kingston, N.B., notified the Department of Agriculture that he suspected that she was affected with tuberculosis.

Mr. J. H. Frink, Veterinary Inspector of the department, investigated the case, and reported that the animal had been destroyed by the owner previous to his arrival, but that a post-mortem examination established the fact that it had been affected with tuberculosis.

Toronto Township, County of Peel, Ontario, August, 1888.

A case of cattle disease was reported from the township of Toronto, which was investigated by Mr. Wm. Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who found it a well-developed case of tuberculosis.

Cattle Quarantine, Lévis, Quebec, October, 1888.

Suspicious symptoms were observed in an imported bull undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis. Upon investigation by Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, the animal was found to be suffering from a throat affection only, which was not of a contagious nature.

County of Joliette, Quebec, October, 1888.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions from the department, visited a number of farms in Joliette county to ascertain the cause of deaths which had occurred among cattle in that county.

Professor McEachran was unable to see either a sick animal or one recently dead, but from the symptoms of the disease as described by the farmers whose cattle had died he concluded that the deaths had been caused by poison of a vegetable nature, acting chiefly on the kidneys and nervous

system as well as on the intestinal canal, producing staggering, tumultuous beating of the heart, red coloured urine, diarrhoea, and death in from one to three days, and he attributed the poisoning to the animals having eaten certain fungi which grew plentifully on the farms where the cattle had grazed.

Appendix "H."

Owen Sound, Ontario, October, 1888.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, together with Professor Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, investigated a report of disease among cattle near Tara, Ontario.

Their report was as follows :—

"It is our opinion that the deaths have been due to an anthrocoïd disease, that it is local in its limitation, confined probably to our low-lying undrained field, and that if the cattle are kept off the same, or stabled and fed on hay from other land it is probable that no more deaths will occur."

Alberta, Autumn, 1888.

Reports reached the Department of Agriculture in the autumn of 1888 and winter of 1888-89, of cases of anthrax, or black leg among the ranch cattle of Alberta.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department, advised that a circular prepared by him be issued to the cattle owners of Alberta on the subject of anthrax ; the Department accordingly had a number of copies printed and distributed as suggested. The following is a copy of the circular :—

Circular to Owners and Managers of Cattle Ranches in the North-West Territories.

It is represented to this Department by its chief Veterinary Inspector, Mr. D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., that cases of anthrax in the form known as "black quarter," which occurs occasionally in young growing cattle in all parts of the world, were detected at several points in the ranching country in the district of Alberta, N.W.T., during last autumn.

It is, therefore, thought better to explain that this disease, which is a very fatal one, requires the co-operation of every one interested in stock, to prevent its recurrence ; and at the same time the infection of more or less numerous localities in the ranches.

Every carcass of an animal which dies of this disease becomes a source of infection for others, not only immediately after death, and in the vicinity of the spot where the animal is buried ; but by many years afterwards and at long distances, owing to the spores or germs of the disease being carried by the medium of water or the atmosphere.

It is the duty, therefore, of all ranche owners and managers, for their own protection and the preservation of their own cattle, as well as those of their neighbours to take the most effective measures known for destroying and preventing the spread of the infectious spores or germs.

All persons in charge of ranches are, therefore, earnestly requested to trace with care the bodies of any animals dying suddenly on their ranches, and to remove them from proximity to water, either springs, streams, lakes or sloughs ; and, after taking the necessary precautions to prevent the fire from spreading on the prairie, to burn the carcasses and bury the ashes.

This can be best done at the present time when there is sufficient snow on the ground to prevent danger from prairie fires, and before the snowfall is sufficient to cover the bodies.

Appendix "H."

It is desired that the accompanying form may be filled in and sent to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

It is greatly important that any sick animal should be immediately and strictly isolated for the protection of the herd. It is further important that any animal suspected of being unwell should, also, be isolated.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture.

JOHN LOWE,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Ottawa, 24th November, 1888.

It was also thought advisable that Professor McEachran should visit the ranching districts in December, 1888, and make personal investigations as to the extent of the injury done to stock owners by the disease of anthrax. Professor McEachran in reporting to the Department, remarked :—"On the whole the matter, while of considerable importance and deserving of the greatest consideration, need not cause any alarm, for as compared with the losses caused by this disease among domestic stock in Great Britain, France and most European countries, as well as many parts of the United States, especially California, the outbreak in Alberta is unimportant."

Bracebridge, Ontario, February, 1819.

A portion of the lung of a cow which was supposed to have been affected with disease was received by Professor Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario. Professor Smith forwarded the same to Dr. John Caven, Pathologist of Toronto University, who after examination reported as follows :—"Gross inspection shows nothing wrong with the pleura except decomposition discoloration. Section in the gross shows one part of the specimen to be extensively solidified, whilst in the remainder there is a considerable amount of emphysema. The test with water bears out the diagnosis from gross appearances—the apparently solidified parts sinking at once—remainder floating.

"Microscopic inspection of the solidified parts shows a large amount of fibrinous exudation filling the alveoli. The microscopic preparations exhibit very beautifully a special characteristic of *fibrinous* exudations within the lungs, viz. :—contraction of the whole mass towards the centre of each alveolus.

"As to what may have been the cause of the inflammation I can say nothing definite. The specimens not having been hardened in strong alcohol, I have been unable to show organisms.

"However, thinking as I do about these matters, I have not the slightest doubt that this inflammation was due to the presence in the animal's body of some micro-organisms, perhaps *primarily* present in the lung, perhaps not."

In forwarding Dr. Caven's report, Professor Smith remarks "as to what was the cause of the pneumonia in this particular case I am not prepared to say, pneumonia being a possible complication of so many different diseases. However, I am sure *it is not epizootic contagious pleuro-pneumonia* and do not think there is any cause for alarm.

Camden East, Ontario, April, 1889.

Disease was reported to exist among a herd of cattle at Camden East, Ontario. Mr. William Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, visited the animals, and one of them was slaughtered for examination. He pronounced the disease to be actinomycosis.

Boularderie Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, June 1889.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that a number of deaths had occurred on Boularderie Island, Cape Breton.

Mr. William Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department, visited the island, and was unable to find any indications of existing disease. He interviewed several farmers whose cattle had died, and from their descriptions of the symptoms of the disease, he diagnosed the cause of death to have been black leg or anthrax.

Cattle Quarantine, Point Edward, Ontario, June 1889.

Mr. E. P. Westell, the Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture in charge of the Point Edward Cattle Quarantine, reported that an imported cow, whose 90 days' quarantine detention had expired, showed signs of being affected with tuberculosis.

Professor Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department for Ontario, visited the quarantine, and examined the cow in company with Mr. Westell and another veterinary surgeon, and Professor Smith reported that it was doubtful if the animal was really affected with tuberculosis, and that she might safely be allowed to leave the quarantine.

Bruce Mines, Ontario, January 1890.

Information was received of disease among a herd of cattle at Bruce Mines, Ontario.

From a description of the symptoms furnished by the owner, the disease was diagnosed to be lump jaw or actinomycosis by Professor Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario.

Grenville, Quebec, November 1889.

A case of tuberculosis was reported as existing at Grenville, Quebec.

Cattle Quarantine, Lévis, Quebec, December 1890.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, reported that a Jersey cow, undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis, was affected with tuberculosis.

The animal was slaughtered within the precincts of the quarantine.

Calgary, Alta, September 1889.

Reports of anthrax or black leg among ranche cattle in the vicinity of Calgary were received by the Department of Agriculture in the autumn of 1889. Advice was given as to best means of preventing contagion.

Caistor Township, County of Lincoln, Ontario, January 1890.

Cases of tuberculosis were reported to exist in a herd of cattle in Caistor Township. Mr. William Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, visited the herd in question, and confirmed the diagnosis.

Calgary, Alta, January 1890.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the death of a number of calves on a ranche near Calgary.

From the description of the symptoms, as furnished by the owner of the animals, Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department, pronounced the cause of death to have been anthrax.

Appendix "H."

Cushings, Quebec, February 1890.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, reported the death of a bull at Cushings from tuberculosis. In May of the same year, a second bull, on the same farm, was found to be affected, and the owner was advised not to use him for service.

Thedford, Ontario, April 1890.

Attention was called to a newspaper letter reporting cases of disease among cattle near Thedford, Ontario. The matter was referred to Professor Andrew Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Ontario.

Toronto and Western Ontario in 1890.

Reports were received that the disease of lumpy jaw or actinomycosis existed in Toronto and Western Ontario among cattle which were being slaughtered for food and sold for shipment to Great Britain.

Professor M. C. Baker, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at Montreal, was notified, and assured the Department that no animals badly affected should be allowed to go forward.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector, reported that this disease was not one which could be dealt with by the Department.

Montreal, Quebec, March 1890.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, reported two cases of tuberculosis on a farm near Montreal.

Battleford, Sask., March 1890.

The Department of Indian Affairs reported that their agent at Battleford had notified them of deaths among cattle on the Indian Reserve there. From the description given the disease was diagnosed as anthrax, and instructions furnished by Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, as no remedial measures to be adopted and precautions to be taken were forwarded to the Indian Agent at Battleford.

Ottawa, June 1890.

Professor M. C. Baker, D.V.S., reported on an investigation of the causes of death of four calves near Ottawa, as follows:—

"I visited the farm of Mr. Holland, who has lost four Jersey yearlings within the past few days. I saw one animal at present under treatment, that according to Mr. Holland presented similar symptoms to those that had been noticed in cattle that had died. The heifer showed well-marked symptoms of brain disease. There was pressure on the brain, either from tumour or from congestion of the coverings. I had no opportunity for a post-mortem, a matter which I regret, as I might have been enabled thereby to form an opinion as to the cause. I do not think it a contagious disease."

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, June 1890.

Professor M. C. Baker, D.V.S., reported as follows on the death of two cattle at the Central Experimental Farm:—

"I visited the Experimental Farm yesterday to endeavour to ascertain the cause of the death of two head of cattle that lately occurred there. The first one died two weeks or more ago from peritonitis, presenting no unusual peculiarities or symptoms. The second one, a young calf, died very suddenly a few days ago. From the history of the case and the post-mortem manifestations, I am of the opinion that the calf died from brain disease induced by acute indigestion, not at all unnatural in such highly and delicately bred nervous cattle as the Jerseys are known to be.

"My opinion is based entirely on hearsay evidence, as I had no opportunity to make an ante or post mortem examination of the calf at the farm."

Appendix "H."

In the Cattle Quarantine, St. John, New Brunswick,
July 1890.

Mr. J. H. Frink, V.S., the officer in charge of the Cattle Quarantine, St. John, New Brunswick, reported that certain cattle then undergoing quarantine detention were suffering from a disease of the feet, commonly called "Foot Rot," that he did not think there was cause for apprehension, but that he had taken precautionary measures.

"Professor D. McEachran, to whom the matter was referred, advised, in order to establish the fact of the contagious nature or otherwise of the disease, that an animal be purchased from outside the quarantine and kept in close contact with the affected animals. This was done, and as no symptoms of the disease developed in the animal the suspected cases were discharged at the expiration of 90 days, Mr. Frink reporting as follows:—

"I beg to report that all the Holstein cattle owned by Messrs. Page, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, have been discharged from quarantine in good health. The suspicious disease which existed among Page's cattle has proved itself to be benign in character, originating in local causes, before importation; the animal, which was purchased from outside, although in intimate contact, failed to develop similar symptoms and remains in good health. No trace of this disease existed in any of the animals when they left the grounds."

Banff, Alberta, August 1890.

Mr. Johnson Gibbons, M.R.C.V.S., wrote to the Department of Agriculture as follows:—

"I have had under my notice a somewhat particular case. Last Saturday evening I was called in to see a cow which was lying on the prairie dangerously ill; on investigation I diagnosed the case to be one of poisoning.

"As was customary, I took the necessary caution, but gave a hopeless verdict, which on Monday morning proved to be true.

"After making a post-mortem I came to the conclusion that its death was due to some ingredient it had partaken, and ultimately I discovered its whereabouts, a specimen of which I have forwarded to the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh. The plant is known as *Aconitum lapellus*, commonly called Monkshood or Wolfsbane, which is a deadly poison.

"In all there have been six cases under my notice, four of which recovered, the other two succumbed; also I learn another has proved fatal at Athracite, and, from information received, by the same cause."

Dunville, Ontario, December 1890.

The owner of a herd of cattle reported to the Department of Agriculture that one of them had died from tuberculosis, and that he feared others of his herd were affected.

Professor Andrew Smith, after investigation and examination of the remaining animals, reported that two or three of them presented somewhat suspicious symptoms, and that he had advised the owner to keep these separated from the others and await results, and also to take better care of his stock, they being at the time of his visit improperly housed, two of them, bulls, being tied in an open shed and exposed to the inclement weather.

Cantley, near Hull, Quebec, April 1891.

A farmer of Cantley, Quebec, informed the Department of Agriculture that his cattle were affected with a disease, and Mr. A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., was instructed to investigate and report.

Mr. Coleman found the cattle suffering from a disease known as "Ergotism," and recommended slaughter of two of them.

These were destroyed.

Appendix "H."

St. Stephen, New Brunswick, April 1891.

Attention was called to the death of four cattle from disease near St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

Mr. J. H. Frink, V.S., Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, visited the locality and examined the bodies, which had been drawn into the woods, and were in too advanced stage of decomposition to admit of a post-mortem examination, but from the description of the symptoms of the disease as given by the owner of the cattle, he pronounced the cause of death to have been anthrax. He gave instructions to have the carcasses burned, and directions for preventing contagion.

Lyn, Ontario, June 1891.

The death of three cattle from disease was reported as having occurred near Lyn, Ontario, and that a post-mortem examination had established the cause of death to have been anthrax.

The carcasses were buried deeply and covered with lime, and precautions taken to prevent any danger of contagion.

Kemptonville, Ontario, June 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was notified that certain cattle near Kemptonville were affected with tuberculosis, one animal, a cow, had been killed by order of the owners, and a post-mortem examination made by a local veterinary, who reported that he found the lungs, pleura, heart, diaphragm, peritoneum, intercostal muscles, stomach, intestines, mesentery liver and spleen covered with tubercular deposits, and that on making a longitudinal section of the lungs, they presented a putrefactive appearance, and were filled with various sized nodules containing grayish-white pus.

Professor M. C. Baker, D.V.S., an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was sent to inquire into the case, and found that the cow above referred to and a Jersey bull had been purchased in October of the preceding year, that the bull had been sent to the farm of one of the owners a few miles away; that the cow had been stabled with three others during the winter, one of them being a calf of the dead cow; the calf alone appeared unhealthy, though a careful examination failed to reveal anything special.

On the farm where the bull had been sent there were about 30 cows and heifers and two bulls, one the Jersey referred to, the other a grade Holstein calf, both occupying the same stable. The bull he considered to be tuberculous, the calf looked well, but the owner offered to kill him for post-mortem examination; no sign of tuberculosis could be found. An examination of the cows in the pasture was made, and although some were coughing slightly, none presented any positive symptoms of tuberculosis. Professor Baker recommended the slaughter of the bull.

Mr. A. O. F. Coleman was instructed to proceed to Kemptonville to have the bull slaughtered; he did so, and made a post-mortem examination, the result of which was as follows:—Body well nurtured, the throat and contents of the throat quite healthy, though there was a slight attachment of the right lung, about four inches to the ribs. The abdominal cavity quite sound and well filled with partly-digested food; on opening the head, the nasal organs were found to contain a quantity of a gray putty matter, free from odour which, it was quite apparent, had been the cause of the oppressed breathing.

Mr. Coleman made an inspection of the remainder of the cattle and pronounced them healthy.

Willow Bunch (100 Miles South of Regina), July 1891.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories telegraphed to the Minister of Agriculture that the disease of black-leg was reported among cattle at Willow Bunch; at the same time the Department was

advised that cattle from this locality were in route for Montreal for shipment. Professor M. C. Baker, D.V.S., Veterinary Inspector at Montreal, was notified, and promised to look out for these cattle and see that none affected with disease were allowed to pass inspection.

Appendix "H."

Mr. T. A. Wroughton, V.S., Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was ordered to visit Willow Bunch and make a thorough investigation.

Mr. Wroughton reported that he had visited Willow Bunch and had seen the settlers there and learned that the disease had carried off a number of young animals, that during his stay (four days) there were no fresh cases, nor had there been for over a month, but that the history of the disease and the symptoms described, together with the locality where most of the stock had died indicated, he had no hesitation in saying, "Carbuncular Erysipelas" or black-leg.

Mr. Wroughton left directions with the Mission priest for the treatment of any fresh cases that might occur and as to the disposal of the carcasses, should there be any further deaths.

A case of deaths from anthrax was reported about a month later, as having occurred at Wood Mountain in an animal either brought from Willow Bunch or having been in contact with animals from that locality.

Glanford, Ontario, July, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the existence of disease among cattle at Glanford, Ontario.

Professor Andrew Smith, chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, upon investigation reported that the owner of the cattle had lost three head in 1890, and in 1891 three head, he had also lost two sheep, one of which had just died and on which he made a post-mortem examination, that judging from the symptoms described by the owner, the sudden deaths of the animals, the post-mortem lesions shown by the sheep (this also verified by microscopical examination of part of the spleen) he believed the disease to have been anthrax.

Surrey Centre, B.C., July, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of a disease among cattle near Surrey Centre, B.C., it was stated that cattle otherwise healthy and often fat, were noticed with lumps varying in size, the large ones spreading somewhat like a saucer at the margin. To the touch the lumps felt hard and moved slightly with the skin, when they broke they showed matter and blood, the lumps became smaller after the discharge and often remained an open running sore. The lumps appeared oftener on the neck than on other parts of the body. The cattle attacked seemed otherwise in normal health.

Professor M. C. Baker, D.V.S., Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, to whom the matter was referred suggested, as the cause of the lumps, the larvæ of the oestrus bovis or gad-fly, and advised that further particulars be obtained. The department wrote to the party who reported this case asking further particulars, but no reply was received from him.

Peterborough County, Ontario, August, 1891.

Professor Andrew Smith, chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, wrote to the Department of Agriculture stating that a case or cases of suspected anthrax had been reported in the neighbourhood of Keen and Westwood, Ontario, and that in his absence, Mr. William Cowan, V.S., had made an investigation and reported no cause for alarm; that the dead animals had been either burned or deeply buried and all necessary precautions taken.

Appendix "H."

Hazledean, Ontario, July, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of the death of six calves at Hazledean, Ontario. It was stated that they had died very suddenly, the first symptom being scouring, which occurred only about six hours before death. The parties were requested to notify the department if any more deaths occurred; nothing further was received by the department regarding this matter.

Granby, Quebec, October, 1891.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the death of an animal at Granby, Quebec, by Mr. J. McCurdy, V.S., who reported as follows:—"I visited the farm of Mr. M. C. Bowker to see an animal supposed to have died from fox poison, but upon my arrival I found the following: Animal dead, blood from nostrils, eyes detracted, a small portion of intestine protruding from anus and a flow of bloody matter coming from same. Upon opening carcass and taking off skin there were to be found spots from the size of a 10 cent piece to a 50 cent piece. These spots could be seen all through the animal. Lungs congested and contained dirty frothy mucus. Stomach slightly congested, spleen considerably enlarged, small intestines congested and contained a large quantity of bloody matter. Blood very dark and watery. Duration of disease from eight to 10 hours. Age of animals from six to eight years. Upon making inquiries I found that the same man had lost three cows within 30 days, all showing the same symptoms."

In the Halifax Cattle Quarantine, December, 1891.

Some calves, imported from Great Britain, undergoing quarantine detention at Halifax, gave rise to suspicion of disease on account of coughing and high temperature.

One of them was slaughtered in the presence of Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Wyatt Johnston, Professor of Pathology of McGill University, and Mr. W. Jake-man, V.S., the officer in charge of the Halifax Cattle Quarantine, and a post-mortem examination held.

The disease was pronounced by them to be broncho-pneumonia, probably contracted on the voyage; the remainder of the calves were subsequently allowed to leave the quarantine.

In the Lévis Cattle Quarantine, Quebec, December, 1891.

It was found that disease had appeared in an animal imported from Great Britain undergoing quarantine detention at Lévis which was diagnosed as non-contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

In January Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., the officer in charge at Lévis quarantine, reported as follows:—

"The bull has recovered from his very severe attack of non-contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but a few days after took a bad attack of articular rheumatism, boney tumours have grown on his hocks, both fetlocks are also affected. He is gradually failing and presents a miserable appearance. One of the cows has calved and the calf is suffering from scrofulous arthritis and I would be very much surprised if it lives. A very curious and incomprehensible thing to me in the case of a bull is, that he has cutaneous emphysema on the back part of the rump and part of the shoulders."

Shortly after this report the bull died within the precincts of the quarantine and a post-mortem examination was made by Professor McEachran, Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture assisted by Dr. Grenside, who represented the owner of the animal, and Dr. Couture and post-mortem lesions of sporadic pneumonia with general pleurisy and disease of the kidneys were found.

Indian Reserve, Duck Lake, N.W.T., and vicinity, December, 1893.

Appendix "H."

The Department of Indian Affairs notified the Department of Agriculture of an outbreak of disease amongst cattle on the Indian Reserve at Duck Lake, and in the surrounding neighbourhood, and inclosed a copy of a letter from the Indian agent stationed there, of which the following is an extract:—

"The disease is a peculiar one. The animal, to all appearances, is quite well, and suddenly lies down, seems to lose all power, groans and dies in a few minutes. When opened, the lungs, heart, milt, and neck are found clotted with blood; and behind the fore legs, beneath the skin, is lodged a quantity of fluid of a bloody frothy nature."

The agent further stated that he had communicated with the North-West Mounted Police and had asked that a Veterinary Surgeon be sent to the reserve.

Subsequently the Department of Indian Affairs reported that their agent had informed them that the disease had recently disappeared and that no more animals had died.

The cause of death was supposed to be anthrax.

Whycocomagh, Cape Breton, January, 1892.

It was reported that a disease, supposed to be tuberculosis, has been discovered in a herd of cattle at Whycocomagh, C.B.

Mr. W. Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who visited the affected herd, confirmed the report and stated that he feared other herds in the neighbourhood were affected.

Ste. Therese, Quebec, February, 1892.

Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Department of Agriculture, reported that the owner of a herd of cattle at Ste. Therese, had visited him and informed him that some of the animals of his herd, if not all, were affected with tuberculosis, that three had died, and that he had killed one the day previously and had brought the lungs with him for examination.

Professor McEachran stated that the lungs brought showed an advanced stage of tuberculosis.

In April, 1893, tuberculosis was reported to exist among cattle on another farm at Ste. Therese.

Professor McEachran visited the place, examined the animals said to be affected, and reported that if the disease did exist in the herd at all it was in such a stage as to be unrecognizable.

Pincher Creek, Alta., April, 1892.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of deaths occurring among ranche cattle at Pincher Creek.

Mr. T. A. Wroughton, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who was instructed to investigate, reported, that as the last death had taken place some time previous to his visit, he was unable to make a post-mortem examination, but from all he could learn of the symptoms exhibited by those that had been affected and of the condition of the carcasses after death, he gave it as his opinion that the cause of death was "gastric derangement of the true stomach," brought about by climatic influences.

Township of Gloucester (near Ottawa), April, 1892.

Information was received of an animal said to be suffering from disease in the township of Gloucester.

Mr. A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., who investigated the case, reported that the animal in question was suffering from nasal gleet, which he did not consider was of a contagious nature.

Appendix "H."

Prince Albert, Sask., June, 1892.

The Department of Agriculture received information that a Veterinary Sergeant of the North-west Mounted Police, had visited a farm near Prince Albert, in order to ascertain the cause of the death of four head of cattle which had died after a few hours illness.

A copy of his report is hereto attached.

Sir,

Prince Albert, June 20th, 1892.

I have the honour to submit the following report:—

On the morning of the 18th inst., on arriving at J. W. Jackson's, late of Dakota, now occupying the Plaxton Farm, about six miles east of the town, I found that during the previous afternoon and night, four head of cattle, respectively, an ox, two cows, and a newly-born calf of one of the the latter, all brought in from Dakota this spring, had died after a few hours' illness. He stated that during the previous forenoon he noticed a swelling forming under their throat accompanied by hanging of their ears, restlessness, and other symptoms of illness. On visiting the carcasses, I found them greatly distended, with spume oozing from their mouths, and a post-mortem on one of the other two cases, decomposition was too far advanced, revealed the spleen, liver, lungs, and digestive organs, with the exception of a slight extravasation of blood in the small intestines, in a normal state. The pericardial sac contained a large quantity of pale coloured serum, and both cavities of the heart, also the neighbouring blood vessels, were filled with tarry coloured coagulated blood. On cutting into the tumour alluded to, it presented a firm, clear coloured gelatinous appearance from which a pale coloured serosity oozed. On inspecting the remainder of his stock, I found another two animals, an ox and cow, presenting symptoms identical with those already described, and on revisiting his place this morning learned that these animals had died also during the night, and further, that another Dakota settler named James B. Wascott, living about three miles distant, had, during the past two nights, lost two cows, also brought in from Dakota this spring, and in both instances presenting the same symptoms and revealing nearly the same post-mortem appearance.

I might mention the fact that this mortality has been confined exclusively to Dakota cattle, though a large herd of native-bred stock have been continually grazing therewith.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. MITCHELL, V.S., V.S.Sgt.

The Officer Commanding,
"F" Division.

P.S.—As the result of a careful investigation into the nature of this malady as opportunities afforded, I am of the opinion that the fatality is due to the introduction into the system of an *Anthraxoid* poison either in the food or drink or both, and the immunity enjoyed by native-bred stock might be accounted for from their gradual habituation to the conditions.

(signed) W. M.

Warwick, Quebec, June, 1892.

The Department of Agriculture was informed through the office of the Inspector of Stock, Montreal, that a farmer of Warwick, Quebec, had reported several cases of cattle having an affection of the feet—from the description it was judged to be not of the nature of a disease but probably due to filth.

Cookshire, Quebec, September, 1892.

Some alarm was caused amongst the farmers near Cookshire by the death of six cattle from some unknown cause.

Professor D. McEachran, the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Department of Agriculture, visited the locality and made a post-mortem examination of one of the cattle that had recently died, and reported the death due to some irritant poison.

Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, Quebec., October, 1892.

The death of a cow from some unknown disease was reported to the Department of Agriculture to have taken place near Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, Quebec.

Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the department, was instructed to visit the locality and report.

Mr. Couture stated, after a post-mortem examination of the animal, that the cause of death was anthrax.

Appendix "H."

Toronto, Ontario, December, 1892.

Attention was called to the discovery of tuberculosis in a herd of 14 thoroughbred Jersey cattle about four miles from Toronto.

Satisfactory evidence that the disease was tuberculosis was obtained.

Parkhurst, Quebec, January, 1893.

Attention was called to reported cattle disease at Parkhurst, Quebec, several animals having died in that neighbourhood.

An investigation by Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, proved the cause of death to have been "Charbon bacteridien" (anthrax fever).

L'Assomption, Quebec, January, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of the existence of disease among the cattle at the Agricultural College, L'Assomption.

Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the department, was instructed to investigate and report; this he did, pronouncing the disease to be tuberculosis, and stating that one animal only—a grade Ayrshire cow—was affected; that she had been isolated over a month when he saw her, and that the rest of the animals there showed no symptoms of disease.

Hudson's Bay Company's Ranch,

Peace River District, February 21, 1893.

The attention of the department was called to alleged sickness among the cattle on the Hudson Bay Company's Ranch on the Peace River by letter from Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who transmitted two letters from Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., and a memorandum signed by Mr. H. B. Round, an employee of the Hudson Bay Company, a copy of which is hereto annexed, stating that during the years 1890 and 1891 several animals on the above mentioned ranch had shown symptoms of being affected by a disease of the lungs, and that certain of them had died and others had been slaughtered by his order, and giving, as well as he was able, a description of the condition of the diseased animals while living and of a *post-mortem* examination of the lungs of those which had died, and expressing the opinion that the disease from which they were suffering was pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Burgess also transmitted a copy of the Edmonton "Bulletin," in which it was stated that Mr. T. A. Brick, son of the Church of England missionary, located in the Peace River District, had affirmed that at least one animal on the above-named ranch had succumbed to the disease in 1892.

These documents were referred to Professor D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Officer of the department, who, after a careful consideration of Mr. Round's memorandum, reported as follows:—"The history, symptoms, and post-mortem lesions described by Mr. Round leave no room for doubt as to its being bovine tuberculosis." Professor McEachran recommended that the Hudson Bay Company be advised to kill off every affected animal and every animal that had been in contact with the diseased animals.

In February 1892 the department was made aware of the existence of disease on the ranch, and at that time also Professor McEachran pronounced it tuberculosis from the reports received.

Appendix "H." MEMORANDUM *re* SICKNESS among the CATTLE on HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S RANCH, PEACE RIVER, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

During the summer of 1890 the cow "Maid of Plenburn," a pedigreed Polled Angus (purchased at Calgary through Messrs. Fitzgerald & Ellis) was in the habit of coughing and appeared to be generally unwell; the cough was always worse in hot weather. Nothing very serious was thought to be the matter till the animal commenced to lose flesh rapidly; breathing at this time was very laboured, her coat finally assumed a very dull appearance, hair standing up, and head carried very low and strained forward. As the malady increased the back became arched; there was at this time a heavy discharge of mucus from the nostrils, which were generally more or less turned up. It was evident that the cow was troubled with a lung disorder, but not being an expert I could not decide what the sickness was or what remedy to apply. The matter was reported in due form by me to the proper quarter, namely, to the officer in charge of the district. The gentleman (Mr. P. Macdonald) visited the ranch in company with me in the fall; it was decided to kill the cow, which, however, wandered off to the woods and there died. The carcase was too much decomposed when found by the stockman (James Kirkness) for "post-mortem" examination.

Soon after the foregoing, some of the other animals appeared to be unwell; this was more especially noticed in the cow "Bella," who also lost flesh rapidly, and, finally, developing similar general symptoms as "The Maid," succumbed.

At this time, being satisfied that the malady was more than ordinary, I studied the diseases of cattle, "American Cattle Doctor," by Dadd, V.S., and paid increased attention to the matter, visiting the ranch on every possible occasion.

Several animals now appeared to be infected; notably the imported Polled Angus Bull, "Edward of Eastriew;" he, however, seldom or never coughed, but his coat became dull, he lost flesh, and was in the habit of swelling up, at which time he would breathe heavily; he died soon after indisposition was first noticed. On being cut open by the stockman, J. Kirkness, a large tumour was found immediately between the right and left lobe of the lungs. I was not present at the examination, the result of which, however, was reported to me as soon as practicable. The tumour, or hard mass, was described as being longer than a man's hand, and of some pounds weight.

In the fall of 1891, Mr. Inspector James McDougall visited Dunvegan and the ranch. I gave him all the information I had gathered, and showed him the cattle which were at the time unwell. I also told him what I feared the disease might be, as it was my opinion that the symptoms of pleuropneumonia as described by Dr. Dadd were identical with those before me. Other deaths besides those above recorded had occurred, the general appearance, symptoms, &c., varying but little from those described. I suggested to Mr. McDougall the advisability of killing the affected ones, he agreeing to the suggestion, provided I was sure what the disease was. This I declined to decide. I also suggested that a veterinary surgeon be brought in to examine all the animals.

Shortly after Mr. McDougall's departure, Mr. Macdonald again visited the ranch. I called his attention at this time to a new development in the case of a 1 year-old steer which had become stiff in the joints, and which was commencing to assume the appearance of those before described.

After another short interval a message was sent in that a certain cow had died. This animal was noticed on our last visit, as remarkably fine in build and condition, and certainly appeared to be quite healthy. The death of this animal caused me to decide that time for active measures had arrived. I immediately sent orders to the stockman to kill all animals that showed signs of disease, and to make a careful post-mortem examination, a record of which was to be kept till my arrival. I also directed that the assistance of Henry McCorrister (a man accustomed all his life to butchering cattle), who I knew would notice anything abnormal, be procured.

By first opportunity, I visited the ranch, and finding some affected

animals still alive, gave order to slaughter them, myself assisting at the post-mortem. Appendix "H."

A steer which had not been long attacked, and which was still in good condition, but breathed heavily, and had a heavy and offensive discharge of mucus from the nostrils, was shot. I immediately proceeded to make an examination. On the inside of the ribs, small tumours were noticed, varying in size from that of a bean to that of a dry fig. On an incision being made in the largest of these tumours, I found that it resembled a dry fig, that is to say, there were a number of small sacs, or tubercles, distributed over the inside of the tumour; there was also noticed a similar tumour on the point of the arisked immediately under the skin. I now turned my attention to the respiratory organs, and noticed that the lungs were not of even colour, but mottled, having patches here and there much darker than the normal colour. The discoloured parts gave more resistance to the knife than ordinary. I found a large sac, or tumour, at the end of the trachea, between the lower jaw-bones, this was large enough to fill a man's two hands. I intended to weigh it, but it was burst when being removed, the smaller sacs or tubercles similar to those before-mentioned were also noticed here.

Another animal, killed at the same time, was found to have two tumours, each about the size of a moose kidney, and about the shape, and situated one on either side of the windpipe, at the junction of same and lungs.

In some cases the blood was noticed to be very dark in colour, and tumours similar to those described were found in several cases.

I had received instructions to send all the steers to Lesser Slave Lake, but fearing that this would probably spread the disease over the country, I decided not to let any of the animals leave the ranche. I also refused to sell a bull calf to the Roman Catholic Mission, fearing by so doing contagion might be spread at Dunvegan.

In December, 1891, I wrote to Mr. William Ogilvie a private letter, asking him to inquire of some expert "if the meat of animals affected with pleuropneumonia was fit for food." I required this information for my own benefit, and for that of the community around me. I had been informed that it was quite fit for food, but my own idea was contrary to this.

About the same time I also sent a full detailed account of the result of post-mortem examinations, &c., to the officer in charge of my district who I knew would in turn forward same to the Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company. I received no instructions, or notice, as the result of this, till June 6th, 1892, when I was "permitted to retire from the service of the Hudson Bay Company, having written a letter to Mr. Ogilvie concerning the company's business, and which had threatened to paralyze the whole cattle trade of Canada."

(Signed) H. B. ROUND.

St. David, de l'Auberivière, Quebec, February, 1893.

Mr. J. A. Couture, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was instructed to visit St. David de l'Auberivière, Quebec, and report on the cause of death of three cows which occurred in December 1892.

Mr. Couture reported that François Bourassa, the owner of the animals, informed him that they were in apparent good health at night, and were found dead the next morning; that he had opened them and found the same lesions in each case, viz., intestines, liver, and kidneys black, blood dark coloured, spleen very dark, blood flowing (after death) from nostrils, anus and valva.

Mr. Couture pronounced the cause of death to have been "Bacteridean Anthrax."

Saltcoats District, Assa., March, 1893.

Attention was drawn through the officers of the North-West Mounted Police to deaths amongst cattle in the vicinity of Saltcoats, Assa. The correspondence in the case was referred to Professor McEachran, Chief

Appendix "H."

Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who agreed in the opinion of the North-West Mounted Police Inspector, who reported the case, that the cause of the deaths was exposure, and want of food. This opinion was confirmed by a subsequent report from the inspector.

Attention was again called to this matter by the High Commissioner, who in July, 1893, forwarded an extract from a report made by Mr. Borradaile, the agent of the Colonization Board of Winnipeg, in which he mentioned that the Crofters of the Saltcoats Colony had lost a number of cattle from a disease of the nature of farcy.

It was thought advisable that an investigation should be made, and Mr. F. Torrance, D.V.S., was instructed to visit the district and report. This he did, stating that the present condition of the animals was good, and that there was no disease among them, that the mortality had been caused by want of food, which had been exceptionally scarce and difficult to obtain, and that as soon as the spring set in and the cattle were able to graze, the mortality had ceased, and the living cattle were soon out of danger.

Rapid City, Manitoba, April, 1893.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture was called to an outbreak of cattle disease, alleged to be pleuro-pneumonia, by a letter of Mr. S. F. Hampton, editor of the Rapid City "Spectator," addressed to the Honourable the Minister of the Interior and by him transferred to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. F. Torrance, D.V.S., was immediately instructed to at once proceed to the locality mentioned and slaughter some of the affected animals, and to make a careful pathological investigation and report the results to the department. Mr. Torrance was also directed to send portions of the lungs of the animals slaughtered to Ottawa, for further examination by the veterinary officers of the department.

These instructions were carried out by Mr. Torrance, who reported that after an examination of the living cattle, and a post-mortem examination of three which he selected for slaughter, he had no hesitation in saying that the disease from which they were suffering was not contagious, but enzootic, and caused by want of sufficient water and food. He also sent to the department portions of the lungs as requested, which were at once forwarded to Professor D. McEachran, the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the department for examination and report.

Professor McEachran, after careful examination of the lungs, reported that there was no cause for anxiety, and that the disease was due, most probably, to the severe winter and insufficient food and water, and that he had sent them to Professor J. G. Adami, M.A., M.D., for pathological examination.

Professor Adami in his report to the department, a copy of which is hereto annexed, stated that of the cardinal signs of pleuro-pneumonia the organs examined did not afford a trace, and in conclusion remarked:—"I can only attribute the numerous deaths that have occurred to the exceptionally severe winter and consequent lack of food and malnutrition."

Pathological Laboratory, McGill University.

REPORT upon Certain LUNGS and PORTIONS of LUNGS Received from RAPID CITY (through Professor F.R.C.V.S.D. McEACHRAN.)

Upon May 1st, I received from Professor McEachran a box containing the trachea and lungs of a calf, and with them a bottle labelled "specimens of lung of Rapid City Cattle Disease." The upper specimen from right lung of case 2. The lower is apex of posterior lobe of right lung of case 1. In methyl alcohol. With these Professor McEachran transmitted to me Dr. Torrance's report of his investigation into the disease.

The organs from the calf were contained in a cloth, and this was surrounded by powdered borax. Upon opening the cloth they were found to be fresh and in excellent condition. The pieces of lung in alcohol were also well preserved.

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Examination of the Lungs of the Calf.

The pleural covering over the whole of the lungs was healthy, and, where the lungs had not become a little dry upon the surface, was still glistening. There was not a trace of thickening or of coating with lymph; no sign, that is, of old or recent pleurisy.

Absence of
pleurisy.

The lung tissue examined by the naked eye both upon superficial examination and upon section was light in colour, such as is the ordinary condition in the calf. There was no recognisable thickening of the connective tissue running between the lobules of the organ.

Absence of
interstitial
pneumonia.

The larger air passages were pale, showing no congestion. The smaller terminal bronchi contained a thin mucus. This was wanting or scarce noticeable in the bronchi of the upper lobes, and was most abundant in those of the lower lobes, though even here it was not present in great abundance.

In the main bronchus of the lowest (posterior) lobe of the right lung, and its branches, and to a less extent in two of the branches of the main bronchus of the lower (posterior) lobe of the left lung, lay numerous fine thread-like worms varying in length from three-quarters of an inch to two-and-a-half inches. Examination showed these to be male and female *Strongylus micurus*, or a very closely allied species.

Parasitic worms
in the air
passages.

The edges of the lobes were still crepitant, containing air; the rest of the tissue, although of perfectly healthy appearance, was wanting in crepitancy, and collapsed. The edges of the posterior lobes, it may be added, were rather more crepitant than normal; that is to say, they were slightly emphysematous. The vessels were empty and no fluid exuded from the cut surfaces upon compressing the organ.

Absence of action
or passive
congestion.

Microscopical Examination.

Small pieces were cut from the various regions of both lungs, were hardened, stained, and examined, with the following results:—

Left Lung, Upper (anterior) Lobe.—Pleural surface normal. Fibrous septa between lobules present no infiltration. Lung tissue proper healthy, slightly collapsed, no exudation into the air cells.

Bronchi: Those of large size normal; terminal bronchi some proliferation of the epithelium, and evidences of slight bronchitis with surrounding infiltration (peribronchitis) bronchioles, normal.

Lower (posterior) Lobe.—Presents the same features as the preceding, with, in addition, slight distension of the air cells towards the edge of the organ.

Right Lung, uppermost Lobe.—Bronchitis and peribronchitis (infiltration with small round cells immediately around the bronchi) well marked in some of the terminal bronchi. Other portions of the tissue perfectly normal.

Middle Lobe.—The most marked feature in sections from this region was the collapse. This in all probability is of post-mortem origin. Peribronchitis as in preceding sections well marked; and, as in them, no infiltration of the interlobular septa, or into the pleura, and no exudation into the air cells.

Lowest Lobe.—Sections taken from the middle region of this lobe present no departure from healthy condition. Others taken from the edge exhibit very extensive peribronchitis and bronchitis, with collapse of some air cells and emphysema of others—but here, as elsewhere, there

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is marked absence of any inflammation affecting pleura, air cells, or fibrous tissue between the lobules.

It is evident, therefore, both from naked eye appearance and microscopical examination, that the calf from which these lungs were removed was not suffering from any form of pleurisy, pneumonia or pleuro-pneumonia. So, too, there was not a trace of tuberculosis.

Examination of Lung of Cow (Case 1).

Absence of recent
pleurisy.

This piece of lung tissue being the apex of the posterior lobe (of the left lung, I fancy, according to Dr. Torrance's report, although upon the bottle it is labelled as coming from the right lung*) presents a pleural covering that has an opaque appearance. The opacity is largely due to its stay in spirit, for on cutting it across it does not appear to be unduly thick. The surface is quite smooth and shows no sign of recent inflammation.

On section the lung tissue is pale, the air cells in general are distended, more especially towards the immediate apex. There is no sign of inflammation affecting air cells or interstitial substance. Towards the centre of the specimen the walls of the bronchi are thickened.

Upon microscopic examination the tissues were found to resemble very closely in their condition what was noted in the calf's lung—the emphysema was more marked, the amount of infiltration around the bronchi was greater. Towards the centre of the lobe this round-celled infiltration has invaded the adjacent air cells, and has an appearance suspicious of peribronchial tuberculosis. The careful staining of a large number of sections for tubercle bacilli has, however, yielded negative results.

Examination of the Lung of the Bull (Case 2).

Absence of
pneumonia and
interstitial pneu-
monia.

The pleural covering of this lung is in a similar condition to that of Case 1. The lung tissue itself is crepitant and in general pale, although an occasional lobule is of darker colour. Microscopical examination discloses absence of peribronchitis, healthy condition of the pleura and interlobular connective tissue. The great majority of the air cells are free from any change, but there are occasional groups of these containing extravasated blood corpuscles. The extravasation is slight, and is unaccompanied by any proliferation or casting off of the alveolar epithelium. The capillaries of the alveolar walls are a little congested.

In the absence of any other signs which might be associated with inflammatory disturbance, I can only account for this extravasation and congestion as being produced at the time of death.

Conclusion.

It is clear from a study of the lung tissue of these three animals that the disease from which they died has not been pleuro-pneumonia. Of the cardinal signs of that malady the organs examined do not afford a trace. There is no acute or sub-acute inflammation of the pleura, none of the interlobular connective tissue, none of the walls of the air cells leading to alveolar pneumonia. The slight extravasations or hæmorrhages in Case 2 are so insignificant that they may be neglected.

The bronchitis and peribronchitis forming the main pathological condition in the lungs of the calf and of the cow, in Case 2, would seem to be associated with the presence of parasitic worms in the bronchi. This strongylus bronchitis has been known to cause great emaciation of the cattle affected by it, and according to some observers may take on a contagious character. That it should become contagious is, judging from the life history of the worms, a very doubtful matter. It is, however, unnecessary for me to do more than call attention to this

* Extruding from one of the bronchi was a strongylus—one of the worms which Dr. Torrance notes as being present in the bronchi of the left lung.

condition, inasmuch as, although present, the state of the lung as a whole is such as to show clearly that this parasitic affection has not been nearly sufficiently advanced in the case of the cow and the calf to cause death, while it is wholly wanting in the case of the bull. Appendix "H."

Judging from the lungs alone, and granting that the other organs of the body exhibited as little departure from the healthy state as these exhibit, I can only attribute the numerous deaths that have occurred to the exceptionally severe winter, and consequent lack of food, and malnutrition.

(Signed) J. GEORGE ADAMI, M.A., M.D.
Professor of Pathology, McGill University.

May 5th, 1893.

United States Transit Cattle detained at Sarnia, May, 1893.

Mr. E. P. Westell, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture at Sarnia, reported that he had detained a carload of United States cattle (in transit to Brooklyn, U.S.), as several of them were affected with lump jaw, or actinomycosis, and asked for instructions as to their disposal.

The question was referred to Professor McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department, who reported that he did not consider that there would be any danger to the health of Canadian cattle by allowing animals affected with this disease to be carried through Canada from one point in the United States to another in close bonded cars.

Instructions were accordingly sent to Mr. Westell to allow the animals in question to proceed.

Sweetsburg, Quebec, May, 1893.

Information was received of the deaths of cattle on a farm near Sweetsburg, Quebec.

Professor McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, visited the farm in question and reported a total absence of disease of any kind in the herd of dairy cattle thereon, but stated that there was "most shocking evidence of starvation;" that the barn in which they had been kept was in a most filthy condition; "that a more unsanitary state of affairs could hardly be imagined," and that the deaths were due to extreme debility and exposure to the recent hot weather. In conclusion he remarked that the case was one for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals rather than for the quarantine service.

Castleavery, Manitoba, June, 1893.

Cases of tuberculosis amongst cattle in the vicinity of Castleavery, Manitoba, were reported.

King's County, P.E.I., June, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that deaths had occurred in a herd of cattle at East Point, P.E.I.

Mr. J. W. Jakeman, Veterinary Inspector of the Department, visited the farm on which the deaths had occurred, and reported that six heads of cattle had died in the past two years, and gave it as his opinion that one had died from injuries received from another animal, two from inflammatory rheumatism due to exposure, and three from tuberculosis.

Moncton, N.B., July 1893.

The Department of Agriculture received a part of the lung and liver of a cow that had died at Moncton from a disease which it was stated was pleuro-pneumonia.

These specimens were forwarded to Professor Wyatt Johnston, Pathologist of McGill University, for examination.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston reported that the portion of lung sent was found to

Appendix "H." be crepitant and contain air in every part—that there was no consolidation or pneumonia—that the pleura was free from any trace of inflammation or thickening, and that a microscopic examination revealed absolutely nothing to give rise to any suspicion of pleuro pneumonia, and further that there was nothing in the specimen sent to show what had been the cause of death.

Clearwater, Manitoba, July, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that deaths had occurred among cattle on a large pasture near Clearwater, Manitoba, and that the disease was anthrax.

Mr. M. Young, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was instructed to visit Clearwater and report to the department the result of his investigations.

Mr. Young was unable to find any trace of disease in any of the animals which he saw, although owing to the rough and broken nature and extent (1,000 or 1,200 acres) of the grazing land fenced in, it was found impossible to round them all up for his inspection. No carcasses of dead animals were discovered, and he was therefore unable to report on the nature of the disease, if any, which may have been present.

Experimental Farm, Ottawa, from July, 1891, to October, 1893.

Twenty-nine animals have died or been destroyed, and the disease of tuberculosis found in every instance, except one.

Twenty-seven were killed, and two died. Also twelve young calves from these suspected or diseased animals were destroyed shortly after birth. No trace of the disease was found in the calves by post-mortem examination.

Of the twenty-seven killed, twenty-one were destroyed after tests were made with tuberculin.

The carcasses were buried in pits from 6 to 7 feet, with a liberal application of quicklime both under and over them.

High River, Alta, August, 1893.

The Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police sent to the Department of Agriculture a report from Veterinary Sergeant C. H. H. Sweetapple of the North-west Mounted Police force on a visit to a band of cattle on a ranche at High River.

Mr. Sweetapple stated that he found the cattle free from disease. That they had suffered a great deal during the previous winter from cold and want of feed, and that a number had died, and that from the symptoms described he believed the cause of death to have been tuberculosis brought on by exposure and an insufficient supply of food.

District of Matsqui, British Columbia, August, 1893.

A communication was received from the Municipal Council of Matsqui, B.C., reporting deaths amongst calves in that district, and asking that an investigation be made as to the cause.

Mr. M. G. Blanchard, Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, was at once instructed to proceed to the locality mentioned and investigate.

Under date of 25th August, Mr. Blanchard wrote that he had visited the scene of the mortality, had met several members of the municipal council, but that he had arrived too late to be of any practical benefit, and there had not been a case in the district for about three weeks; that the symptoms of the disease as described by various persons were so conflicting that it was impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion; that there had been two previous cases, viz., in September, 1891, and September, 1892, and that he had arranged with the council to let him know immediately on the discovery of any new cases.

Early in September, Mr. Blanchard was notified of a fresh case and proceeded to the spot and found a calf $3\frac{1}{2}$ months old which had died eight hours before his arrival. The symptoms of the disease and the results of post-mortem examination are found in Mr. Blanchard's report to Prof. McEachran, Chief Inspector, copy of which is hereto attached.

Appendix "H."

Prof. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the department, remarks on Mr. Blanchard's report that it is impossible for him to arrive at a satisfactory diagnosis, but that he is of opinion that it is due to local causes, what these are he cannot tell.

Victoria, B.C., September 7th, 1893.

D. McEACHRAN, Esq., F.R.C.V.S.

DEAR SIR,—The following is a report of the case as well and as far as the owner could describe it:—

"The calves were in the pasture on a side hill which was burnt over about two years ago, and the stumps are still standing; a stream runs through the pasture and the water is clear; the animals are brought into the barnyard at night. This calf was dropped in May. The first thing noticed was a profuse diarrhoea, so being afraid I separated this calf from the rest. The second day the animal refused food, and towards evening I noticed the nostril swelling and the breathing becoming much quickened, and after a time froth came from the nostrils. The animal got very weak behind and the last day could not rise; the diarrhoea continued throughout until it died on the fourth day."

The post-mortem (eight hours after death) points are as follows:—Bull calf $3\frac{1}{2}$ months old, well kept and in good condition. Left nostril and upper lip much swollen and opening almost closed; on cutting into it found blood and serum in patches throughout quite fluid. Ptechial spots showed through the skin, covering the lip where there was no hair. The schnidrean membrane lining the upper part of the nasal cavity pale and healthy. On removing the skin found the subcutaneous tissues healthy. On opening the pleural cavity found a small quantity of coagulated very yellow serum. Pericardium and heart all right. Lung tissue healthy except slight ecchymosis of the surface of the one that was uppermost; the underneath one had more or less discolouration from post-mortem settling of blood. Mucous membrane of trachea and bronchi full of frothy mucous, m.m. of bronchi somewhat inflamed. Diaphragm healthy. On opening the abdomen found no extra serum. The serous coat of stomachs covered with hæmorrhagic spots about three inches in diameter, stomachs full but not impacted. Small bowels empty and a diffused slight inflammation in portions of them. Large bowels normal. Spleen healthy. Liver somewhat pale and friable, gall bladder three-quarters full. Right kidney normal, left one much darker. Clots of blood had formed on the convex surface of both, but much larger on the left one. Bladder empty and normal.

The owner stated that he had lost calves for the last five years in a similar manner, and had lost one before this summer.

They stated that none over a year old were affected and that the dreaded months were August and September.

Now I can find nothing in any of my books that bears any resemblance to a disease like this. To me it seems a complication of broncho-pneumonia and purpura, with inflammation of liver, kidneys, and bowels. I, therefore, write you seeking some light on the subject. What the cause is I can't imagine, as the surroundings in each case I have heard of are so different but producing a similar train of symptoms.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) M. G. BLANCHARD,
Veterinary Inspector.

Appendix "H."

North Toronto, Ontario, August, 1893.

One Wm. Mole, V.S., reported to the Department of Agriculture that foot and mouth disease had broken out amongst the dairy cattle of North Toronto.

Investigations were made by Prof. D. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. A. Smith, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Ontario, who reported that there was no trace of foot and mouth disease in any of the animals examined by them.

Point Edward Quarantine, August, 1893.

Five head of cattle which have just been released from the quarantine at Point Edward were found to be affected with tuberculosis in its incipient stage, and their slaughter was authorised in the special circumstances of the case.

Granby, Quebec, September, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed of the existence of tuberculosis in the vicinity of Granby, Quebec.

Prescott, Ontario, October, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was notified that disease had appeared in a herd of cattle near Prescott.

Mr. Wm. Cowan, Veterinary Inspector of the Department reported, after visiting these cattle, that they were free from any contagious disease, and that he was surprised that the cases should have been reported at all.

Niagara Falls, Ontario, October, 1893.

The Department of Agriculture was informed that disease existed among cattle on a dairy farm at Niagara Falls.

This was investigated by Mr. Chas. Elliott, V.S., who reported that the animals were not affected with any contagious disease, but were suffering from the attacks of black flies which had been very numerous in that section of the country.

Sarnia, Ontario, 1893.

A case of tuberculosis was reported to the Department of Agriculture to have existed in the township of Moore, near Sarnia. The animal had been slaughtered by the advice of two local veterinary surgeons.

Edmonton and St. Albert Districts, Alta., November, 1893.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture was called by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, and by the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police to a disease amongst cattle in the Edmonton and St. Albert districts.

A veterinary serjeant of the Mounted Police force investigated these cases and reported that the animals had died from "black leg" or "anthrax," and instructed the settlers in these districts to burn the carcasses of any more animals that should chance to die with symptoms similar to those already deceased.

The action taken by the Department was to forward a letter of Prof. McEachran, on the subject of anthrax, to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories with the suggestion that it should be published in the local papers.

Ontario Agriculture College, Guelph, Ontario, December, 1893.

It was reported that five head of cattle, the property of the Provincial Government of Ontario, had been slaughtered on suspicion of tuberculosis, and that 15 had been placed under surveillance at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario.

Appendix "H."

Goderich, Ontario, January, 1894.

The Department of Agriculture was notified of the existence of disease in cattle at Goderich, Ontario.

The disease was pronounced to be tuberculosis and the owner of the animals affected advised to slaughter them.

APPENDIX "I."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN LEVIS QUARANTINE IN 1886.

On the 24th June the ss. "Hibernian," of the Allan line, arrived in port with 55 Galloways belonging to Mr. Thos. McCrae, of Guelph, Ontario; two Red Polled cattle for Col. Blair, Truro, Nova Scotia, and 29 Polled Angus for Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal. They, like all the other cattle, were placed in isolated yards and sheds. Appendix "I."

They were carefully inspected on arrival and carefully watched in quarantine. They all seemed to be in good health except the bull "Independence," which, being a large, heavy, animal, the little stiffness and unwillingness to move observable in him, the man in charge declared was due to fatigue. From this time till the 5th of August no report of ill-health was made, nor were any symptoms observable by the inspecting officer, Mr. Couture, or the quarantine foreman, Mr. Walsh, although the sheds were visited daily, and sometimes twice a day. At that date the bull "Independence" was reported to be off his feed a little, and coughing. At the same time Mr. McCrae informed Mr. Couture that two of his cattle besides "Independence" came from the Chappleton herd in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, in which pleuro-pneumonia had broken out since they were shipped, and a copy of the local newspaper was produced by Mr. McCrae's man, in which the outbreak at Chappleton was reported. I received Mr. Couture's letter reporting the facts on the 6th, and left for Quebec the same night, and, accompanied by Mr. Couture, made a careful inspection of the herd, and had no difficulty in diagnosing the existence of the lung plague in the herd. I proceeded at once to Ottawa and reported the facts; and, on your instructions, returned to Quebec and had "Independence" killed, and, assisted by Mr. Williamson Bryden, V.S., Boston, and Mr. Couture, assistant inspector, made a careful post-mortem examination, which fully confirmed the diagnosis. On reporting this you were pleased to order the slaughter of the entire herd, and to destroy everything they had been in contact with, including the buildings, fences, feed, bags, and men's clothing.

Mr. Andrew Allan's herd, which accompanied them on the same steamer, was at once still more isolated, and specially watched. No person, not even the owners, were admitted to the quarantine. Every person employed in caring for the cattle was compelled to change his clothing on entering the yard; and on leaving it a man was kept constantly on guard to make sure that no communication took place between the men in different yards, and the most rigid quarantine possible was maintained.

On the 24th August symptoms of the plague had developed in Mr. Allan's cattle, and they, too, were, on your orders, slaughtered and cremated, with everything in contact with them, as had been done with Mr. McCrae's herd.

Appendix "I."

On the 10th of October symptoms of pleuro had so far developed in a herd belonging to Messrs. Clarke & Norris as to warrant us in killing one for post-mortem examination, which confirmed the diagnosis. In this case the contagion was through one of McCrae's bulls having been used to serve a heifer.

The herd was kept under close supervision, being carefully examined twice a day; and it was not until 10th October that I felt warranted in pronouncing them diseased. As an evidence of the ill-defined nature of the symptoms, I took the following statement by the man in charge:—

"I, William McGubbin, am in charge of Messrs. Clark & Norris' cattle. I accompanied them from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and have had charge of them since they entered quarantine on the 27th May last. Up till Thursday, 7th October, I considered them in perfect health; in fact, on Wednesday, 6th October, I mailed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, Dumfriesshire, who shipped them, that they were all right. On Thursday night, 7th October, I noticed that two of them were dull, breathing quick, and one of them a little off her feed; the other fed as usual. On Mr. Couture, the inspector, making his visit on Thursday, his attention was directed to them and he ordered them to be isolated.

"Since then, one of them, No. 27, coughed more, her breathing being quicker. She continued to feed fairly on hay, but not on grains. I found her bowels costive, and on my own responsibility I gave her some oil. I had no previous experience myself with pleuro-pneumonia, but have heard it often spoken of and described by those who had, and I thought I could have detected it if it existed in the herd, but I did not think that any such disease did exist among these cattle. I was very much surprised when I saw the lung so solid and attached to the ribs, and especially when it was cut, it being speckled and discoloured, quite different from the healthy part of the lung. Although I never before saw a pleuro-pneumonia lung cut up, as soon as I saw it I knew it was a bad job, as it was just as I had heard it described.

"Except these two heifers, no person, not an experienced inspector, could detect anything the matter with the rest of this herd. From the information I have of this disease, I do not think any of them will escape it. It will be merely a matter of time for it to develop.

"WM. MCGUBBIN."

Orders being given for the slaughter of this herd, they were killed and cremated also.

All traces of contagion from the Chappleton herd being thus destroyed, it was hoped that we had seen the last of it.

On the 17th September, I sent you the following statement of the man in charge of a herd of Polled Angus, belonging to Robert Reid, Iowa:—

"I hereby certify that I, James Henry, am in the employment of Mr. Robt. Reid, Iowa. I came from Aberdeenshire in charge of this Polled Angus cattle. I left home on the 28th May. The cattle were apparently in good health. A day or two after we were on board the ship, I noticed this cow, 'Jemima of Kinecragie,' breathing quick and snorting. She also gave an occasional cough. I called Mr. Reid's attention to it at the time. He said it would be easy to cure her when she got to Iowa. She has continued the same ever since; that is, to snort and cough.

"She took a weed in one of the quarters of the udder on the 9th September. She was feverish and off her feed. She coughs when startled or excited, but when quiet she coughs very little. I gave her some salts, which purged her. Since then she is feeding better, and, I think, is much improved. I haven't heard the calf cough much. The cow is a poor milker; she hasn't milk enough to feed her calf. It has got nothing but the feed to bring it up on.

"JAMES HENRY."

This cow was reported at the time as specially suspicious as a chronic case of pleuro-pneumonia or tuberculosis, it being impossible to say which, but the herd were specially isolated and dealt with as if diseased.

It was not, however, till the 16th November that we were warranted in declaring them diseased, and a post-mortem examination of this cow proved that she was a chronic or so-called recovered case, the portion of diseased lung being encysted, yet retaining, in a marked degree, all the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, and without doubt this cow carried the disease in her lung from Scotland, which being encysted, the germs were confined till, by a fresh inflammation being established, the disease extended afresh and spread to the other animals in the herd; and I have no hesitation in affirming that it would have been possible for this animal to have been passed as tuberculous, and in this way would have given rise to an occult outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at some later date; hence it was fortunate for the owner at least that the disease broke out in the quarantine, otherwise he might have lost his entire home herd.

On the 17th November this entire herd was killed and cremated with everything in contact.

As a precautionary measure, on the outbreak of the disease, the lands adjoining the quarantine yards were declared in quarantine for half a mile, and all movement of cattle was stopped, those in the immediate vicinity of the quarantine were bought and slaughtered, while those at a safe distance were allowed to be kept under quarantine regulations.

In all cases indemnity was paid according to the "Amendment to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886."

As a further precautionary measure all the cattle in yards immediately adjoining those in which disease had existed, were included in a slaughter order, but it was found on killing a few small lots that no extension of the disease had occurred in them, and it was not enforced.

The whole of the animals not slaughtered were detained in quarantine for three months after the occurrence of the last case of pleuro-pneumonia, the expenses being paid by the Government after the expiry of the 90 days of quarantine prescribed by law.

In slaughtering the animals careful post-mortem notes were kept of each, all of which proved the insidiousness of this disease, the pathological lesions being much more advanced than would be suspected from the clinical examination.

The following condensed post-mortem notes made by Mr. Couture at the time will illustrate this:—

"I beg to submit my report of the results of the post-mortem examinations of both Mr. McCrae's and Mr. A. Allan's herds of cattle that have been slaughtered by order of the Department of Agriculture, at the Point Lévis cattle quarantine, as being infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The destruction of Mr. McCrae's herd was commenced on the 13th of August, and finished on the 21st. It consisted of 55 head of Galloway and two Red Polled heifers, the property of Colonel Blair, but these latter were always understood to form part of what was called McCrae's herd.

"The autopsy was made in each case almost immediately after death.

"The first animal killed was the bull 'Independence,' who was the first of the herd which attracted my attention and aroused my apprehensions that contagious pleuro-pneumonia might have been imported into the quarantine. This bull was destroyed on the 13th instant by yourself in my presence, and the post-mortem examination made at once. Though you are aware of the pathological changes that were manifested by this animal, I may perhaps be justified in repeating them here again.

"Both pleuras costalis were highly inflamed and covered with a large quantity of fibrinous deposits. The best part of large lobe of left lung was solid, and presented that characteristic marbled appearance of pleuro-pneumonia; the pleuro-pulmonalis of right lung was thickened and inflamed. A piece of the solid lung is preserved in alcohol in the office of the quarantine.

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Appendix "I."

Appendix 'L'

"The same day another bull was killed. He manifested hardly any symptoms of disease during life, but at post-mortem examination pleuro-pneumonia was found to exist in the primary stage. The pleuro-costalis of both sides was inflamed, and presented, especially on the ribs, numerous fibrinous deposits. The pleuro-pulmonalis was thickened.

"On the 19th, the destruction of the rest of the herd was commenced. The bull 'Marcus' was the first of the lot killed. This bull, with four other head, which stood in the same stable with 'Independence' and other bulls killed on the 13th, showed no symptoms of disease until about the 10th of August. At this date he began to cough, but continued to thrive well. The cough was infrequent, and as he continued to feed as well as usual, the man in charge took no notice of it. When you came, the 13th, his temperature was taken, it was 103½. All went apparently well until the 16th, when all at once he refused his feed, the cough increasing very much in frequency, so much so that the next day, it was, I may say, constant. On the 16th the thermometer marked 106. On the 17th the temperature was 107, and it stopped there until he was destroyed. He emitted the *grunt* at expiration now and then, but I had to observe it for 10 or 15 minutes to be able to notice it.

"On the morning of the 19th, when he was taken out of the stable, he was so weak that he was staggering, and some men had to support him to enable him to walk the distance between the stable and the place where he was to be slaughtered.

"The autopsy revealed the existence of the disease in its most advanced stage.

"The pleuro-costalis of both sides was highly inflamed and covered with a large quantity of fibrinous deposits. On the left side the two pleuras were adherent on three-fourths of the surface. The large lobe of the left lung was solid and marbled. The half of the large lobe of right lung was also solid and marbled. There was complete adhesion of the diaphragm to the peritoneum—4 and 5. Something must be said of the two Red Polled: one was quiet, and could be examined carefully by me to ascertain the state of her health. I may say here that they arrived at the quarantine in poor condition. They improved in condition considerably and rapidly; they were very good feeders, and when they were destroyed they were fat. They had a fine coat, handled well, and seemed, to an ordinary observer, in excellent health.

"One of the two was very nervous, and I could never go near her, consequently she was never examined.

"I will call them 'the quiet one' and 'the nervous one.' The 'quiet one' had a temperature of 103½, she only coughed a few days, and only occasionally, before her destruction. Percussion revealed that a portion of left lung was solid; it also caused the emission of the *grunt*. I pronounced her to be suffering from pleuro, in an advanced stage. The 'nervous one' never coughed, and the attendant was in good hopes that at least there was nothing wrong with her.

"Post-mortem examination showed that both had a large portion of left lung solid and marbled. The pleuro-costalis was very much inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine. I never can describe the stupefaction of the 'herder' when he observed these alterations.

"Four others had a portion either of the right or of the left lung solid and marbled, making in all eight animals that presented that characteristic not to be forgotten, pathological alteration of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

"Five of these eight had the two pleuras so adherent that the lung had to be torn off the ribs. Forty-two showed the following morbid changes: Pleuro-costalis more or less inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine, specially from the sixth or seventh rib. Pleuro-pulmonalis thickened and in some cases presenting, on the large lobes, numerous small deposits of fibrine. Lastly, seven (*i.e.*, four adults and three calves) were found to be free from disease."

"Recapitulation.

Appendix "I."

"Seven animals were free from the disease. Eight animals had pleura costalis inflamed and covered with a large quantity of deposits of fibrine. Portion of lungs solid and marbled. In five of these complete adherence of the two pleuras. Forty-two animals with pleura costalis more or less inflamed and covered with fibrine deposits, specially from sixth or seventh rib. Pleura pulmonalis thickened and inflamed, and in some cases presenting numerous deposits of fibrine on its outer surface. Total 57.

"I may mention that I found six suffering from tuberculosis, some to a great extent.

"Mr. A. Allan's Herd.

"Mr. Allan's herd, which numbered 30 head (one nurse, a French cow, and 29 imported Polled Angus), showed no signs of disease, not even coughing, until about the 10th August.

"Since this date some began to cough, but very little. Among these were Nos. 16, 3, 12, 4, and four calves. There were only a few that could be examined carefully to ascertain their state of health, the most of them were too nervous for a stranger to go near them, and still the only thing we could do with the quietest was to take the temperature. None would let us explore the chest. However, at various times I took the temperature of the following numbers: The bull, Nos. 16, 3, 30, 4, the four calves, Nos. 7, 40, 13.

"It ranged from 103 to 103½, except No. 7, which had a temperature varying from 104½ to 105½.

"No. 4 was the only one whose cough increased of all the grown-up cattle. The cough also increased on the calves, specially the heifer calves.

"The whole herd had improved considerably in condition since their arrival in quarantine, and they were in the best of condition when the animals were killed.

"Six animals presented, at the post-mortem examination, unmistakable pathological alterations of pleuro-pneumonia—*i.e.*, that solid state and marbled appearance of portion of lung. They were Nos. 16, 3, 12, 4, the big heifer calf and the bull calf.

"No. 16.—Pleura costalis inflamed and covered with fibrinous deposits, specially from seventh rib, left side. Left lung—portion of large lobe solid and marbled, and a portion of medium lobe, as big as an egg, also solid and marbled. Right lung—pleura thickened but parenchymia sound.

"No. 3.—Pleura costalis highly inflamed and presenting large deposits of fibrine specially on fifth, sixth and seventh ribs of both sides. Portion of large lobe of left lung is solid and marbled.

"No. 12.—As No. 3, portion of large lobe of left lung marbled. Twelve tubercles were found in both right and left lungs and in every lobe.

"Large heifer calf.—Pleura costalis slightly inflamed on both sides from seventh rib. Portion of large lobe of right lung solid and marbled.

"Bull calf.—Pleura costalis inflamed on both sides from seventh rib. Portion of large lobe of right lung solid and marbled.

"No. 4.—Pleura costalis highly inflamed on both sides (specially on fifth, sixth, seventh ribs of right side). Considerable deposits of fibrine. Right lung—large lobe partly full of tubercles, partly marbled, about one-third sound. Left lung—smallest lobe tuberculosed. Large lobe pleura is thickened.

"In the 24 other animals little difference existed in the morbid changes. All had the pleura costalis inflamed and covered with deposits of fibrine. The worst were Nos. 20, the bull, 30, 10, 13, 7, in which the pleura costalis was much inflamed on all its surface, and the deposits of fibrine very considerable.

"Then came one that had no number, and No. 15, in which the pleura costalis was specially inflamed and covered with a large quantity of deposits from the fifth rib.

Appendix "L."

"Then came Nos. 40, 29, 2, 11, 17, 52, 26, 22, 51, nurse, and one heifer calf in which the pleura costalis was most inflamed and covered with deposits from the seventh or eighth rib.

"One that had no number, and No. 5, had the deposits and inflamed pleura, specially on the four last ribs.

"The three others, No. 14, one heifer calf and one without number, had only slight deposits, and the pleura was much less inflamed than on the above-mentioned ones.

"Nos. 12, 13, 4, and one without number, were tuberculosed.

"J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,

"Assistant Inspector of Quarantine."

LIST of Imported Animals slaughtered on suspicion of Pleuro-pneumonia.

Owners.	No.	Breed.	Date.
Thos. McCrae - - - -	55	Galloways - - - -	21 August
Col. Blair - - - -	2	Red Polls - - - -	21 do.
Andrew Allan - - - -	29	P. Angus - - - -	26 do.
Do. - - - -	1	Canadian - - - -	26 do.
Clark & Norris - - - -	55	Galloways - - - -	10, 13, 14, 15 Oct.
R. Y. Attril - - - -	1	Sussex - - - -	16 October.
Do. - - - -	2	Cow and calf Red Polled	20 November.
Reid Bros. - - - -	2	Polled Angus - - - -	31 October.
Do. - - - -	16	Do. - - - -	18 November.
Hon. J. Mulock - - - -	13	Do. - - - -	20 do.
J. J. Hill - - - -	1	Do. - - - -	4 do.
John Stewart - - - -	15	Do. - - - -	22 do.
Do. - - - -	1	Ayreshire - - - -	22 do.
Thos. Brown - - - -	3	Do. - - - -	22 do.
Wm. Stephen - - - -	4	3 and a calf W. Highland	22 do.
Total - - - -	200		

Besides these, 37 cattle belonging to farmers adjoining the quarantine grounds were slaughtered as a precautionary measure, with the consent of the owners, who were compensated as in the Act provided, and 189 cattle were subjected to quarantine regulations.

The destruction of so many valuable animals is a matter of regret, but it was unavoidable on account of the insidious nature of this disease and the enormous interests at stake. The whole cattle wealth of the Dominion was threatened by the introduction of this plague, and your inspectors felt that no possible chance of the extension of the disease in or out of the quarantine should be taken, hence extreme measures were enforced, and it is a matter for congratulation that these measures were successful and the lung plague was stamped out within the quarantine fences, and burned out in the cremating furnace, and that at a cost which, compared with the value to the country of the prevention of the disease and the consequent ruinous embargoes which would immediately follow its outbreak in the country, is trifling.

I beg to report that immediately on discovering the disease, on receiving your instructions I at once reported the facts to the United States Consulting Veterinarian at Washington, and requested him to visit the quarantine or send a substitute to keep his Government informed on the measures enforced for the stamping out of the disease, so as to prevent any trouble in our international quarantine regulations. This, however, was not considered necessary as they were satisfied that everything would be done that was necessary.

Observations of the Peculiar Features of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Appendix "I."

Its period of incubation may safely be put down at three months, but so ill-defined are the symptoms for weeks after, that even an experienced cattle man, such cattle men as we usually find in charge of herds in quarantine, may not only not observe them, but will often not be convinced of their existence, as in the cases of McRae's, Allan's, Clark & Norris's and Reid's men, each one protected, and one Clark & Norris man positively refused to allow Mr. Couture to kill his cattle after he had been ordered to do so, asserting most emphatically they were healthy, yet to his amazement every one of them was found, post-mortem, in a stage of the disease, more or less advanced.

The symptoms are not always well-defined; in Allan's cattle, for instance, such was their condition, that the black shiny coats, the well-covered ribs, and the almost entire absence of cough, made it very difficult to convince the uninitiated that they were affected by the dreadful plague, and nothing but the thermometer, along with auscultation and percussion could enable an inspector to diagnose the disease, and he could be positive only after seeing a post-mortem examination. This, I am aware, is very different from the preconceived ideas of this disease obtained by reading, and constitutes one of its greatest dangers, as the disease may exist for weeks in a herd before the owner is aware of it, nay, the diseased animals may be sold and carried hundreds of miles while suffering from the plague in a mild form, disseminating contagion wherever they go.

Many animals have the disease in a mild form, recover, but never completely, the carnegfield portion of the lung becoming encysted, and the animal recovers a sufficient degree of health to allow of her breeding and being moved any distance. Such a condition is almost impossible to distinguish from tuberculosis, in fact it can only be done certainly by making a post-mortem examination. These chronic cases, the so-called recovered cases, constitute a serious source of danger to the importer, who may buy the animal in good faith, and only discovers the fact when his home herd has been infected, for such an animal with encysted pleuro-pneumonia in the lung will most certainly at some future time cough up the diseased germs and spread the plague wherever she goes. These facts suggests the questions, can even three months' quarantine be absolutely relied upon to prevent pleuro-pneumonia being imported to a country uninfected?

I recently returned from a visit to Great Britain, where I put myself in communication with the officers of the Privy Council in London, and the local authorities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, from whom I learned, as far as they themselves were informed, the extent to which the plague existed, and much valuable information concerning it.

The following schedule, which is official, will show the infected counties in England and Scotland, during the week ending 4th December, 1886.

<i>England.</i>	
Cumberland,	Salop,
Essex,	Stafford,
Huntingdon,	Sussex (Western Division),
Kent (ex-metropolis),	Warwick,
Lancaster,	Worcester,
Leicester,	York (West Riding),
Middlesex (ex-metropolis),	The Metropolis.
<i>Scotland.</i>	
Aberdeen,	Forfar,
Dumbarton,	Lanark,
Edinburgh,	Perth,
Fife,	Roxburgh.

With a total number of 68 cattle attacked, 38 of which were attacked during the week, and two fresh outbreaks.

When at Edinburgh, I visited some of the byres in which inoculation had been practised, on which visit I had the pleasure of being accompanied by both Professor McCall, of Glasgow, and Professor Walley, of Edin-

Appendix "I."

burgh, and just as I had expected, we found in one byre of about 18 cows—all of which had been inoculated and were declared safe—no less than two chronic cases, both of them with encysted lung, the symptoms so well marked that we were astonished that the herd was allowed to exist one day, as it could not be other than a hot-bed of the disease; yet we found the owner clamorous for a discharge from quarantine, the time having elapsed and the inoculator having said they were safe from the disease.

In another byre we found one well-marked chronic lung disease, and one in which the inoculation had produced a necrosed condition of the tail, the disease having extended as far up as the loins.

Humanity, apart from the danger of spreading disease, certainly dictated in such a case the immediate use of the poleaxe; yet, strange to say, these cattle were allowed to live, and the owners and attendants were allowed to go out and in unrestrictedly. If these byres are a fair sample of how the disease is dealt with in Edinburgh, the reason of pleuro-pneumonia being permanent there is easily found.

I also visited Perth and Glasgow. At Perth the prevailing opinion was that the repeated fresh outbreaks were traceable direct to Irish cattle, and complaints were made that unrestricted movement of cattle in and from Ireland was the cause of the numerous outbreaks in Scotland, as large numbers of Irish store cattle are weekly brought over to Glasgow and shipped to the north and east.

At Glasgow I had the pleasure of visiting the new lairages recently completed at an enormous outlay; one for United States cattle at York Hill, with accommodation for about 2,000 head, and one for Canadian cattle at Shield Hall, Goran side, with accommodation for about the same number. The accommodation here for the cattle trade is, I believe, the best in existence, and is under the special professional superintendence of Professor James McCall, who is veterinary inspector for the city of Glasgow, and local authority under the Privy Council.

Only one outbreak of pleuro was reported in Glasgow during December, and that was speedily and effectually stamped out by Mr. McCall, who is not a believer in the dangerous and deceptive practice of inoculation.

I also visited Deptford markets and landing wharfs, accompanied by Professor Duguid of the Privy Council Veterinary Staff, where the accommodation is also excellent.

I also visited the lairages at Liverpool, accompanied by Mr. John Dyke, agent of the Canadian Government, and Mr. Roddick, one of the largest cattle dealers in Britain. The excellent service which Mr. Dyke has, from time to time, rendered to the Department and the cattle trade, in looking after Canada's interests when threatened with embargoes, cannot be too highly estimated.

As a result of numerous conversations with the above professional and business gentlemen, who are the highest authorities on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, I became convinced that the disease prevails extensively in Ireland, that it is constantly being carried from there to Scotland and the north of England, and that whether it arises from the officers of the Privy Council not being vested with the necessary powers, or from a laxity in the administration of the quarantine system, it is evident that the disease is not decreasing, on the contrary, it is spreading.

With a view to put myself in a position to advise the Department on the measures necessary for the prevention of the introduction of the plague to Canada, I obtained the following answers to letters of inquiry from the heads of the veterinary profession in Scotland, and the Chief Inspector for the Privy Council, London:—

(*Letter of Inquiry.*)

"DEAR SIR,

"London, England, 20 December, 1886.

"Referring to our conversation to-day on stock quarantine matters in the Dominion of Canada, the points on which I would specially like to have your opinion and advice are these:—

"(a.) Considering the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in the United Kingdom, and the fact that it is not decreasing in the area of its exten-

sion, and seeing that Canada is absolutely free from contagious disease would you consider that, as Chief Inspector for the Dominion Government I would be justified in recommending the prohibition of importation, say for a year, to be extended if need be, from all infected countries, Great Britain included, and would you consider that it is possible to secure absolute safety from pleuro-pneumonia by a rigidly enforced quarantine of say three months?

"(b.) Would you consider it safe for Canada to allow animals which have been inoculated with pleuro-pneumonia virus to be imported into the country?

"(c.) Considering that pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist extensively in and around Chicago, and that its area of extension westward is not defined, would you approve of the continuance of carrying American cattle across portions of Canada, say from Chicago to Portland, under rigid quarantine regulations?

"(d.) Would you approve of cattle from the American ranches in Montana being carried under strict quarantine regulations, say from Medicine Hat or Maple Creek, Alberta, N.W.T., *via* Winnipeg, Manitoba, to St. Paul or Chicago in the United States, if not, would our continuing to do so in any way interfere with our present unrestricted entrance of Canadian cattle to British markets?

"Seeing that the cattle trade in Canada has become one of our most important industries, both the Government and people are extremely anxious that our present freedom from disease and embargoes be maintained, and being charged with the responsibility of advising the Government on these important matters I will very highly esteem your opinion and advice on the above points.

"I am, &c.,

"Professor BROWN,

"D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S."

"Veterinary Department, Privy Council,

"London."

"MY DEAR SIR,

London, 6 January 1887.

"In reply to your questions, I consider that in the circumstances referred to in your letter, you would be justified in making the recommendation. It is not possible to secure absolute safety from pleuro-pneumonia by any system of quarantine.

"The fact of an animal having been inoculated suggests the probability that it has formed part of an infected herd, and it is possible, although apparently healthy, that it may be the subject of pleuro-pneumonia in a limited area of the lung. I should without hesitation refuse to admit the animal. In fact, from my point of view, inoculated and suspected are convertible terms for sanitary purposes.

"In the present state of prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago and the west, I should not advise that any movement of cattle to and fro through any part of the Dominion be permitted by any mode of conveyance or under any system of restrictions.

"The above remarks apply to this question, but I am unable to say to what extent the continuance of this traffic may prejudice the position of Canada as a county from which animals may be landed in Great Britain without slaughter or quarantine, because it will depend entirely on the view which the Privy Council may take of the force of the terms 'reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals.' I am perfectly sure, however, that the system does not provide for absolute security.

"Yours, &c.,

"Professor D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S."

"G. T. BROWN."

Appendix "I."

"Royal Dick's Veterinary College,
 "Clyde-street (off St. Andrew-square),
 "Edinburgh, 4 January, 1887.

"MY DEAR MCEACHRAN,

"IN answer to yours of the 1st instant, I have to say, first: I am of opinion that unless universally practised on old and young alike, inoculation is powerless to suppress pleuro-pneumonia; and second: I do not consider a three months' quarantine safe, nor should I advise the importation of cattle from this country into Canada under existing circumstances, unless from districts in which pleuro-pneumonia has not existed for one or two years, and then only if absolute proof can be given of such fact.

"Yours, &c.,
 "THOMAS WALLEY."

"New Veterinary College,

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Edinburgh, 28 December, 1886.

"IN reply to your questions regarding pleuro-pneumonia, I can most emphatically state that you are justified in recommending the most extreme measures to prevent its introduction into Canada.

"I do not think that in the case of pleuro, quarantine is sufficient, as I am clearly of opinion that the disease is spread by animals that have passed through mild attacks, but have the products of the disease about them—such products of the disease being, in my opinion, capable of propagating it for a most indefinite period, perhaps during the animal's lifetime.

"Inoculation has done a good deal towards eradicating the disease in individual herds, but I am not prepared to give an opinion as to its value as a general measure; but this is clear to me, that no cattle are at present inoculated unless they have been in contact with diseased ones; and until further evidence is brought forward I would be the last to encourage the introduction of such into a non-contaminated country.

"I think the above remarks will apply to American cattle passing over the Canadian railways.

"Yours, &c.,
 "W. WILLIAMS."

"83 and 85 Buccleuch Street,

"DEAR PROF. MCEACHRAN,

"Glasgow, 5 January, 1887.

"YOURS to hand, and I shall briefly answer your questions as you have put them.

"(a.) Do you approve of inoculation as a means of eradicating pleuro-pneumonia? I do not; for the simple reason that inoculation has not the power to arrest the disease if contracted by the natural method, and because no veterinarian can say for at least one month after an animal has contracted the disease, that it really is or is not so affected.

"(b.) Would you consider Canada (as a country entirely free from contagious disease) justified under the existing prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Great Britain, in stopping, say for a year, importations of breeding stock? No, I would not; because there is no likelihood of you importing the disease if stringent conditions are enforced in the selection of the animals, &c., &c. The breeder here to be able to certify (through the district inspector and chairman of the local authority) that pleuro-pneumonia has not existed on his premises for at least two years. That the individual animal if not bred on the farm has been there located for twelve months. That there is no pleuro-pneumonia in the district, and no inoculated animal, &c., &c.

"I remain, &c.,
 "JAMES MCCALL."

It will thus be seen that although the practice of inoculation has found some advocates they are to be found only among those whose interest it is to encourage the practice, and not among those whose positions in the profession raise them above the suspicion of pecuniary gain, nor among the more intelligent stock breeders, whose business and fortunes are imperilled by the inevitable result of a continuance of the practice of inoculation as now followed in the United Kingdom, viz. : The inoculation of herds in which the disease has broken out and turning these animals loose on a too confiding public, for transportation to home farms, or to transoceanic stock farms or ranches, there, by a rekindling of the latent virus in the encysted lung, to spread the dread plague wherever they are carried, must and will be the loss of the foreign market for their cattle. Neither foreign nor colonial breeders can afford, nor will they take the risk of importing disease to their home herds, nor of driving away their customers, who certainly will not continue to buy from an importer who does assume these risks, which, under the present circumstances of the prevalence of disease in Great Britain, are certainly very great.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject and advised by the leading authorities in Great Britain, I feel it my duty to state that in the mean time, as long as the disease prevails so extensively as it does in Britain, and so long as no restrictions are placed on inoculated herds, or the operation allowed to be practised on any animals but those in close quarantine from where they can be removed to the slaughter-house only, even the most rigid quarantine may fail to prevent the introduction of the lung plague.

(Signed) D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

APPENDIX "J."

Appendix "J."

REPORT OF PROFESSOR McEACHRAN ON ANIMALS REJECTED ON INSPECTION.

Office of the Inspector of Stock,
Montreal, 8 January, 1894.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of 6th instant asking for a detailed statement of the animals detained as unfit for shipment and the cause of such detention, I beg to say, as I before explained, that up to the first of August ult., no record of the numbers was kept, but the causes for rejection or detention before that date were the same as since.

Since that date, August 1st last, there have been detained forty-four (44) head for causes as follow :—

Actinomycosis	-	-	-	-	-	23
Injuries received in cars	-	-	-	-	-	9
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	6
Mange	-	-	-	-	-	-3
Old, thin, and unfit to ship	-	-	-	-	-	3

Total - - - 44

The cattle rejected but not reported sick, were perfectly free from any recognizable disease, but were old worn out beasts, thin from want of teeth, and such stock as carry badly and would be most susceptible to pneumonia in transit.

Not a single animal, among all of those held back, was rejected for cause of contagious disease other than tuberculosis, or suspicion of contagious disease. Had one animal in a train load been so suspected it would have been killed and the animals detained, but not one case was discovered or rejected respecting which such a course was thought to be necessary. Many of the rejected were merely detained, suffering from

81470.

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Appendix "J." bruises, or indigestion, and not in a condition for shipping at the time, but recovering in a few days and sent on.

The Board of Agriculture seem to overlook the fact that the prevention of disease, and its discovery if it existed, are ten thousand times of more importance to Canada than their open market is.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) D. McEACHRAN,
Chief Inspector, &c.

John Lowe, Esq.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Appendix "K."

APPENDIX "K."

INQUIRIES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES THROUGH THE LAND COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

STATEMENT OF MR. KOBOULD, BUTCHER, OF WINNIPEG.

1. How long have you been engaged in trade as butcher in Winnipeg?—Thirteen years.
2. Have you bought any cattle from the vicinity of Pilot Mound?—Yes.
3. If so, can you say approximately how many head within the last three or four years?—Within the last four years, over 4,000 head.
4. Have you ever discovered signs of pleuro-pneumonia in any of the carcasses you have obtained from there or elsewhere?—No.
5. Have you found diseased lungs in any of the carcasses? If so, what was the nature of the disease?—No.
6. Of your own knowledge are you aware of any cases of pleuro-pneumonia occurring in this country, either Manitoba or the Territories?—No.

(Signed) KOBOULD & Co.

Winnipeg, 28 September, 1893.

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. JOSEPH COBBE, OF BALDUR, MANITOBA.

1. How long have you been living in the vicinity of Baldur?—About 10 years.
2. When did you commence butchering?—March, 1893.
3. Have you ever discovered signs of pleuro-pneumonia in any of the carcasses butchered?—No.
4. If so, how many? and when?—
5. Have you bought beef cattle for the Winnipeg butchers?—Yes.
6. If so, for whom and how many head of stock?—One car for Kobould & Co.
7. Have you ever seen signs of pleuro-pneumonia in any of them or any where in the district?—No.
8. Have you ever heard of it existing in the district?—Never.
9. Have you ever seen pleuro-pneumonia in Canada or elsewhere, so that you would recognise it again if you saw it? And if so, where?—No; there has been no sickness or disease in any of the stock in this district.
10. Please mark on accompanying plan the district you visit in buying stock.

(Signed) JOSEPH COBBE.

Baldur, 25 September, 1893.

City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, 3 October 1893.

Appendix "K."

I, Howard Benallack, make solemn declaration and say that I have carried on in the city of Winnipeg a wholesale butchering business continuously from the year 1882 inclusive till present date, numbers of cattle slaughtered and sold yearly varying from 1,000 to 25 hundred; and I further state that during said years I have purchased the cattle slaughtered principally in the districts contiguous to the C. P. R. railway leading from Winnipeg to Deloraine, said districts including the country around the respective town of sites of Morris, Gretna, Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater, Cartwright, and Deloraine, though I have occasionally purchased cattle from districts around Glenboro' on the so-called C. P. R. South-Western Railway, and also from district contiguous to the main C. P. R. Railway, said latter mentioned districts including Portage la Prairie, Carberry, and Moosomin, and even as far west as Calgary; and I hereby state that amongst all the cattle I have slaughtered and sold during the years intervening between 1882 inclusive and present date, I have not known a single case of pleuro-pneumonia, neither have I ever heard that a single case of it has been discovered by any other butcher or dealer in Manitoba, nor do I personally believe that a case of it has ever been known amongst any of the cattle hitherto raised either in Manitoba or the North west Territories.

(Signed) HOWARD BENALLACK.

City of Winnipeg, 2 October 1893.

I, George E. Brown, butcher, make solemn declaration and say that I have been engaged in buying, selling, and slaughtering cattle respectively as a wholesale and retail butcher in the city of Winnipeg from the year 1879 inclusive till the present date, and further state I have purchased my supply of cattle from the districts extending as far west from Winnipeg as Moosomin, and including nearer Winnipeg the districts surrounding Morris, Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, and Deloraine; and further state that in my experience of dealing in cattle during the past 14 years in Manitoba, I have not met a single case of pleuro-pneumonia, neither have I heard from any of the stock-raisers, or from any one dealing in cattle (either butcher or buyer) that any case of the kind has ever been known in any of the said districts, and personally I do not believe that any animal in Manitoba has ever as yet shown symptoms of said disease.

(Signed) GEORGE E. BROWN.

City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, 2 October 1893.

We, the undersigned, state we have been personally engaged in buying, selling, and slaughtering cattle in the city of Winnipeg, both by wholesale and retail trade the past 13 years, the numbers killed and sold in years intervening between 1880 inclusive, and present date averaging about 2,000 yearly, excepting year of the "Rebellion," 1885, when we killed about 4,000.

We further state that in consequence of requiring so many fat cattle, we have been obliged to purchase from a large area of the surrounding country, namely, district east of Winnipeg, including municipalities of Springfield, Ste. Anne's, and Township of La Broquerie, west, including districts around Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound, and Deloraine, also districts around Gladstone, Portage la Prairie, Austin, Carberry, and Moosomin; and we respectively make a solemn declaration and say that we have never met with a single case of pleuro-pneumonia amongst all the cattle we have killed during the said term of 13 years, neither have we ever heard that a single case was ever known to have occurred in any of the districts mentioned, nor in any part of Manitoba outside of said districts, neither do we believe that an individual case ever was found amongst any cattle either in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

(Signed) P. GALLAGHER & SONS.

Appendix "K."

City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, 2 October 1893.

I, Maxime Rocan, butcher, of the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, make solemn declaration and say that I have been engaged in buying, selling, and slaughtering cattle in said city of Winnipeg from year 1872 inclusive till present date, and during the intervening years have carried on said cattle trade respectively by wholesale and retail, some years the cattle bought and slaughtered amounting to 1,000, and as I could not obtain cattle of standard quality for the market in any one locality, I was obliged to purchase cattle in outlying districts, including Springfield, Plympton, Ste. Anne on the east of Winnipeg, and south in the district around Morris, and west in the districts respectively around Morden, Thornhill, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, and Deloraine, also districts around Gladstone, Portage la Prairie, Austin, Carberry, and Moosomin; and further state that during the period intervening between year 1872 inclusive and present date, I have never met with a single case of pleuro-pneumonia amongst any of the cattle I have sold and slaughtered during the said term of years, neither have I ever heard of a single case of it occurring amongst any of the herds kept in said districts or in any part of Manitoba outside of said mentioned districts, neither do I believe that an individual case ever was found either amongst any cattle in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

(Signed) MAXIME ROCAN.

SIR,

Deloraine, Manitoba, 12 October 1893.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular on the 5th instant, No. 271326, and in reply to say that I have been employed as a Homestead Inspector five years, principally in the Deloraine and Coteau districts extending from range 18 west of the first principal meridian in the east, to Estevan (Souris Coal Fields) in the west, a distance of about 150 miles, the width of these districts being 30 miles north from the Canadian and United States boundary line. During one winter I was engaged in the same capacity in the Little Saskatchewan district covering a large area farther north.

Although my business has been exclusively with farmers, among other duties constantly inspecting their stock and stables, frequently meeting veterinary surgeons in the towns, I have not once seen or heard anything that would indicate even a suspicion of the existence of such a disease as pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle in the districts I have habitually traversed.

On the contrary, the general absence of disease of all kinds among cattle has been remarkable, and has impressed me with the conviction that both the grass and atmosphere of the prairie are highly promotive of the healthfulness of stock and, consequently through such an important article of diet, to healthfulness of man wherever the beef of the Canadian North-west may find a market.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. ALLISON,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SIR,

Pilot Mound, 13 October 1893.

In answer to your circular ref. 271326 of the 5th inst., I would beg to state that I have held the position of Inspector of Dominion Homestead lands, and visited nearly the whole of Manitoba and portions of the North-west Territories, since July 1883, and during that period have been in almost daily contact with farmers and cattle dealers, and have never known or heard of a case of pleuro-pneumonia or other lung disease among cattle in this province or the North-west—in fact, it is generally considered the most healthy stock-raising country known; and I may further state that had there been any complaint of pleuro-pneumonia or any other cattle

disease, I would certainly have heard it. In 1884 and 1885 there was a then supposed disease among cattle in the Mennonite Settlement east of the Red River, called "foot-rot" and "black foot," but upon investigation, it turned out to be frozen feet caused by neglect and want of proper protection and care. I am fully satisfied that if cattle, after arrival in England, are condemned as having pleuro-pneumonia, such cattle must have become diseased from close confinement on ship-board, for there is no such disease known here.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. AIKMAN,
Homestead Inspector.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SIR,

Prince Albert, 8 October 1893.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., ref. 271326, asking a report from me as to the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia among Canadian cattle, &c. In reply, I beg to say that I have been employed as Homestead Inspector in the Prince Albert district during the following periods, viz., April 1887 to July 1889; April 1890 to the present date. From August 1889 to December of the same year, I travelled over the western country by buckboard, from Moose Jaw to Calgary; January and February 1890 were spent in Brandon district, and March was spent in the Birtle district, and in April I drove from Birtle to Prince Albert by way of Qu'Appelle, and during all this period, although constantly mixing and camping with the farming community, I have not known of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia. It certainly cannot exist in this district, else I would know it. I may also say that from 1880 to 1887 I was travelling about Manitoba and the North-west, was four years with the Land Department of Canadian Pacific Railway, and inspected a large portion of their land grant along the main line, and all of the Southern Manitoba grant, also made a lot of crop inspections for them, and if pleuro-pneumonia existed at all among the farmers' cattle I would certainly have heard of it.

The cattle of this district are healthy, and in excellent condition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. S. COOK,
Homestead Inspector.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

SIR,

Brandon, Manitoba, 9 October 1893.

IN reference to the alleged existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle either in Manitoba or North-west Territories, I beg leave to say that I have been employed as Homestead Inspector from 1st May 1884. I have travelled in the North-west Territories among settlers almost continuously from that date to 1st June 1887. I never heard or knew of one single case of pleuro-pneumonia during that time. I have not heard that there existed one single case since. During that time I visited a large extent of territory, the most of West and East Assiniboia, from range 30 west to range 11 and 12 west of the 2nd meridian, and from the American boundary to the northern limit of settlement. I also visited the Prince Albert district as far as township 50 north, in ranges 26, 27, and 28 west, 2nd meridian, including Fort à la Corne, &c., also North and South Manitoba.

Since 1st June 1887, I have been visiting localities from western limit of Manitoba to range 7 west, also north and south of main lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Northern Pacific where it is all well settled, since 1882 and 1884. In all of these localities I never saw or heard of any trace of pleuro-pneumonia. In one instance the only contagious disease I

Appendix "K." heard of among cattle was that known as anthrax, or black leg. One man south of McGregor, in range 10, lost most of his stock; some were saved by proper medical treatment. The disease was confined to his stock.

This is the only case of contagious disease heard of, which was supposed to be anthrax.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN J. ARSENAULT,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

SIR, Minnedosa, 10 October 1893.

IN answer to your circular, No. 271326, 5th October 1893, I beg to inform you that I have been employed as Homestead Inspector in the Birtle and Minnedosa district, including Lake Dauphin, for three years and nine months, that I have travelled over this country from two to three times every year, and that during that time I have never heard of or seen a single case of pleuro-pneumonia or any other disease. I have met a few cases of swelled jaw, but very few, and nothing else; during the last winter I heard of loss in cattle, but when I went into the matter I found the loss was due to shortness of feed and insufficient protection from the weather during the last very hard winter, and the hay having been burnt by prairie fire. It would be impossible to find a country in which cattle are more healthy or do better than in Manitoba.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) WM. D. DE BALINHARD,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

Crown Timber Office, Calgary,

16 October 1893.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your letter of the 5th inst., ref. 271326, that I have been in the position of Homestead Inspector and Forest Ranger since the 1st May 1888, and have during that time visited all the large cattle ranches, and most of the small farmers in Southern Alberta at least once a year, and have not seen or heard of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in this vast grazing country which I travel over, viz., from the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the west to Swift Current on the east, and from township 49 on the north to the American boundary on the south. From my experience with cattle, I may say, I find them in a very healthy condition in Alberta.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. THOMPSON,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR, Cartwright, Manitoba, 20 October 1893.

IN response to your questions regarding diseased cattle, I would beg to state that I have resided in Manitoba for the past 10 years, eight of which I have lived in this place.

That during the whole of said period I have dealt largely in the purchase and sale of cattle, both for local dealers and for shipment to Europe, and have never known or heard of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia or other lung disease among them.

I cannot state the number of head I have handled during that period, but it would be many hundreds, and in travelling over the country purchasing stock, I have had every opportunity of hearing of diseased cattle, if there were any. There is not now or ever has been pleuro-pneumonia, lung, or other disease among the cattle in the province of Manitoba that I have ever heard of.

Appendix "K."

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WALLACE.

Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,

Pilot Mound, 17 October 1893.

IN answer to your question I must say I have lived at Pilot Mound seven years, during which time I have been employed as C. P. R. agent, and have also a mixed farm, or, as you may term it, a ranche of my own, during which time have never kept less than 100 head per year. I have never lost a head from any disease nor ever had a disease of any kind existing among my herd.

I have, while C. P. R. agent here, shipped thousands of head and never heard of any disease among them. We have shipped to Winnipeg, Montreal, and England. Prior to my coming here I was agent for C. P. R. at Elkhorn, where I also had a stock farm, and we never heard of such a thing as a disease of any kind existing among cattle there.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) D. C. BURNS,
Agent, C. P. R., Pilot Mound.

Or Pembina Ranche,
Pilot Mound, Man.

Office of the Superintendent of Mines,
Calgary, 21 October 1893.

SIR,

REPLYING to your favour of the 13th instant, ref. 271326, with respect to the facilities I have had for observing the state of health of the stock in Manitoba and the North-West Territories at different periods, I will briefly recite where my work has been during the past number of years.

In 1874-76 I was engaged adjusting certain surveys in the settlement belt of the province of Manitoba, and in doing so I probably had the opportunity of seeing at least 50 per cent. of the stock then in the settlements of the province. In 1877-78 I was engaged in connection with the acquirement of the right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the province of Manitoba, and I had during that time also the best facilities for seeing the stock in that province. In 1879-80 and 1881 I was doing block outline surveys chiefly ahead of settlement; but at least twice each season had to pass through the settled portion of the country, going to and from work on the survey, and travelling in those days could only be accomplished by means of horse and wagon.

From the year 1882 up to the present time, my work, as you are aware, has been almost exclusively confined to the ranching districts and settlements all over the country, and as a member of the Dominion Land Board, I have had to visit every old settlement, that is, those settled in advance of survey, from Red River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the international boundary on the south to Lac la Biche on the north, this latter point being near the northerly limit of the district of Alberta. The only settlement I have not visited within the above-named boundaries is a small half-breed settlement consisting of some 10 or 12 families at Wood Mountain; but I have been in the neighbourhood of even that settlement.

Since 1883, I have at least twice a year, and more often four or five times, been through by horse and rig what is usually called the ranching district proper of the North-West Territories, and having from boyhood been used to stock, it has been a great pleasure to me to find out all I could about the

Appendix "K." same here, as it is a subject I take a great interest in, and I have only to say that in all my experience as a resident of the North-West and Manitoba, I never knew a case of pleuro-pneumonia.

In I think the latter part of the winter or spring of 1888, I am not certain as to the year, a number of cattle which were being held some 30 miles south-west from Maple Creek Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, owned by some ex-mounted policemen, and in which Mrs. McIlree, the wife of the then Mr. Superintendent McIlree, was also interested, had an outbreak among them. Several of the cattle died suddenly, at least it appeared to those in charge that the sickness had lasted but a short time. The veterinary then attached to the mounted police at Regina, I think it was Mr. Creamer, proceeded to Maple Creek to examine the cattle, and reported that it was pleuro-pneumonia; that report naturally alarmed the other stockholders of that locality, and one of them, Mr. D. W. Marsh, of Calgary, who was largely interested in stock at Maple Creek, came to me and read me letters he had received from his associates at Maple Creek which seemed very alarming. On that I telegraphed, I think to the Minister of Agriculture, then the Honourable Mr. Carling, and the result was that Dr. McEachran, of Montreal, was despatched forthwith to the scene. His report (*see* page 104), however, showed that it was not pneumonia. I did not see his report, but I understood that he had stated that the outbreak was caused probably by too close herding.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WM. PEARCE,

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Superintendent.
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR, Pilot Mound, Man., 13 October 1893.

We have lived here for 13 years as general merchants and stock dealers.

We have handled about 4,000 head, shipped to Winnipeg, Montreal, and old country. Never saw any signs of pleuro-pneumonia, nor ever had a sick animal. We have never seen any lungs we at all thought affected.

(Signed) BAIRD BROS.

SIR, Whitewood, 13 October 1893.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter (circular), ref. 271326, in reference to the wish of Sir Charles Tupper to obtain information to refute the charge that pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada, and also your request asking how long I have been employed as homestead inspector in the several districts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

In answer to that, I have been 10 years in the service of the Department of Interior as homestead inspector, five years of which was spent in Manitoba, and the balance in the North-West Territories. I may say that I have travelled through every settled part of Manitoba, and during all my travel, and during the five years of residence in every land district in Manitoba, I never heard, nor saw, nor came across, any case of pleuro-pneumonia. I am sure that if there had been any case or cases in existence I would have heard of it.

I have now been close on to six years in the North-west Territories. I have travelled through every settled portion, from Moose Jaw eastward, to the Manitoba boundary as far north as Prince Albert, south to the boundary between United States and Canada, and as far north as Fort Pelly on the east; during these years, and in the many districts travelled, I have never seen, nor have I come across, any case or cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. S. PARK,

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Homestead Inspector.
Winnipeg.

North-west Mounted Police, Headquarters,
Regina, 25 October 1893.

Appendix "K."

SIR,

In reply to your letter of inquiry *re* the existence of disease, and particularly pleuro-pneumonia, among cattle in the North-west Territories and Manitoba, I may state that during the last seven years I have been in command of the North-west mounted police, my duties have occasioned constant travel over the Territories, and during the last four years, since the police occupied Southern Manitoba, that section of the country has also been frequently visited by me. That, as I was interested in stock for many years before joining the police, I have, naturally, kept myself posted, not only on the most suitable stock for the country, but in their management and disease.

During this experience the only disease I have known among cattle, are, anthrax, big-jaw, and tuberculosis. Anthrax appears occasionally in the different districts, almost invariably among young animals, and is generally attributed to too succulent vegetation; the settlers insert "setons" as a preventive of the disease, apparently with good effect. Big-jaw occurs rarely, and generally in some old bull or cow, which has probably had its jaw injured at some time, or a diseased tooth, and although on the ranges all such cattle are at once killed whenever found, it is doubtful if this disease is generally, although in some cases it may be, contagious, as I have known a cow in Ontario have it for three years, and no other cases to occur in the same farm-yard.

Only on two occasions has tuberculosis been reported during my residence, once in a cow from New Brunswick in 1886, and again during last summer, when a band of cattle on Little Bow River, belonging to one Finley, a number of which had died in early spring, were reported to be diseased; I at once sent out a veterinary surgeon, who carefully examined the cattle and reported that at the time they were perfectly healthy, but that a considerable number of this man's cattle had died during last winter, they having been very badly sheltered, fed, and taken care of generally, and some of them, from the symptoms described, may have developed tuberculosis before dying. (This herd is to be examined again before the winter sets in, by a competent Police Veterinary Surgeon.) In connection with this, I may state that a very great number of cattle died in this country last winter, in nearly every case, domestic cattle or in bands, the property of small ranchers—who had lately come to the country—that were close herded during an extremely cold winter following a very mild one. Very little hay was put up, although it could be got for the cutting in abundance, and a great deal of that put up was burned by prairie fires, the stocks being insufficiently protected; as the winter commenced very early, it was impossible to get hay in spring and the result was starvation. Naturally, the owners tried to make out that some disease was killing the cattle, but, after a careful investigation, it was found that exposure, and want of food, added in some cases to a want of water (settlers not having taken the trouble to dig wells, and failing to melt sufficient snow for their animals), were invariably the causes of death.

For police purposes, the country is divided into nine districts, in each of which a division, consisting of from 60 to 150 police, under a superintendent and subordinate officers, are stationed. In each district a number of small detachments are placed at convenient points, each immediately under a non-commissioned officer or senior constable. These detachments patrol all the time, and carry patrol slips with remark columns, which are signed by all the settlers they call upon, and every week each of these detachments send in their slips, with a report on the state of the country, crops, crime, settlers coming in and stock they bring, disease, if any, among stock, Indians seen, &c., &c., and these reports and slips are all read by myself. In addition to this these detachments are constantly visited by commissioned officers, and the settlers questioned as to the state of the country and work done by the police when patrolling, and, on their return, they also report. In each division there is a veterinary, who, on any disease being reported at once investigates, and the results forwarded to me, and if there is any occasion, I report at once by wire to the Dominion Govern-

Appendix "K."

ment through my department, and direct to the Local, when the necessary action is taken by the latter Government on glanders, and by the Dominion in cases of cattle or sheep diseases.

From these explanations I think you will believe that it is practically impossible for pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease, to exist in the territory under my charge, without the matter being speedily brought to the notice of the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

H. H. Smith, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

Battleford, November 10, 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, No. 27,7365, ref. 27,1326, desiring me to state whether during my official service under the Government I had ever come across any cases of pleuro-pneumonia within the district travelled over or visited by me.

In reply I have to state that in May 1883 I was appointed to the position of Intelligence Officer at Moosomin, in the district of Assiniboia, North-West Territories, and served in that capacity until November 1887, when I was transferred to Battleford, in the district of Saskatchewan, and assumed charge of that district as Agent for Dominion Lands and Inspector, making a service under Government of 10 years.

During the period in which the position of intelligence officer was held by me, it was one of my duties to be closely in contact with all matters appertaining to the location of new settlers, and the general welfare of those who had previously located in the district of Assiniboia, and therefore had necessarily to travel over, at different periods, the eastern portion of that district, and visit settlers on their homesteads to note improvements of all classes.

In my present office the district included in this land agency comprises an area of about 31,200 square miles, the settled portion of which is mainly occupied by settlers engaged in mixed farming, and the outlying portions by small stock and cattle ranchers.

My duties bring me into frequent contact with these farmers and ranchers, by personal visitations and inspection of the locations occupied by them, in the course of which the cattle and stock come under my notice.

In the period of my official connection with the Government, and in the several localities visited by me, a case of pleuro-pneumonia amongst cattle has never come, or been brought to my knowledge or attention; neither has a complaint of this character been made before me as a justice of the peace, under the territorial ordinance provided against such cases.

If it may be considered pertinent to this matter, I would further state for your information, that I have resided for thirty-five years in Canada; twenty-two of which residence has been in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, during which term I have been more or less in contact with the farming and stock-raising community of the Dominion of Canada; both as a resident amongst them, and the publisher of one of the first newspapers established in Manitoba; and I cannot call to my recollection a case of this class of disease amongst cattle coming under my notice or being reported to me.

In fact it has been, and still is, my impression that Canada—the western district especially—is most conspicuously free from disorders and diseases of this nature. That impression is more fully confirmed from the fact that during last winter—one of the severest within my knowledge—the deaths of unsheltered or unhoused cattle in this district was less than one hundred head.

The loss in this instance was caused by some of the settlers having been improvident in stacking the natural fodder available against such a contingency, and not from disease. Appendix "K."

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. BROKOVSKI,
Dominion Land Surveyor.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Edmonton, Alt., October 30, 1893.

SIR, WITH regard to pleuro-pneumonia amongst cattle in Canada, I beg to report that I have never seen nor heard of any cattle being so affected, except through the newspapers, and I have been employed as Homestead Inspector at Edmonton since I received the appointment about May 1892.

I have resided in Manitoba and the North-west Territories since 1873, and have resided for short periods in nearly every district. I have resided here since the summer of 1877, and have been farming and freighting between Fort MacLeod and Athabasca Landing during the last 14 years. I have handled and brought into Northern Alberta a very large number of cattle for various settlers and the Hudson's Bay Co., during which time I never knew nor heard of any disease amongst them in any way analogous to pleuro-pneumonia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN COLEMAN,
Forest Ranger and Homestead Inspector.

Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Regina, November 1, 1893.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 5th ult., ref. No. 271326, and in reply to say, that I have been engaged in the capacity of Homestead Inspector for over ten years past, during which time I have been over a large portion of Manitoba and the Territories, having been for about four years through the Winnipeg, Souris, Birtle and Little Saskatchewan district, and since 1887, through the Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, and Swift Current district, and have never come across cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

That I have met a great many farmers having cattle, and ranching with large herds of cattle, and have never heard of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle throughout these districts.

Upon receipt of your circular I made inquiries respecting the disease and inclose herewith certificate of a veterinary surgeon, resident at Moose Jaw.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ROGERS,
Homestead Inspector.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Certificate.

I, Benjamin Fletcher, of the town of Moose Jaw, in the district of Assiniboia and the North-west Territories of Canada, a veterinary surgeon of the said Territories, do hereby certify as follows:—

That I have been residing and practising my profession at this place for some three years now past.

81470.

Y

Appendix "K." That I have been and am now well acquainted with the state of the cattle throughout the Moose Jaw district, and during that time there has been no trace observed or heard of by me of any cattle in this part of the said Territories being afflicted with any disease of any kind whatsoever, except one light outbreak about a year ago of "quarter evil," and there has been at no time any disease which in any way resembles pleuro-pneumonia.

And I have much pleasure in giving this certificate as to the state of the cattle throughout the Moose Jaw district, in answer to the inquiries made regarding their condition by Mr. Homestead Inspector Rogers.

Dated at the said Town of Moose Jaw the 11th day of October, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) BENJ. FLETCHER, V.S.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 2, 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that from the month of June, 1886, till the month of June, 1887, I occupied the position of Homestead Inspector in the district lying between the townsite of Cartwright on the east and the present townsite of Estevan on the west, and from June 1887 till the present time I have acted in the same capacity in the district lying between Cartwright on the west and the city of Winnipeg on the east, in which latter district are located the respective townsites of Deloraine, Boissevain, Killarney, Homefield, Cartwright, Clearwater, Crystal City, Pilot Mound, Manitou, Thornhill, Morden, Gretna, and Morris.

Respecting the duties required of a Homestead Inspector, I may be allowed to say that it is imperative on him to make a personal inspection of the buildings, cultivation and cattle owned by each homesteader, and in addition, to ascertain from reliable sources the term of actual residence performed by each homesteader on his respective homestead, and in the performance of said duties it necessitates him to drive continuously from one homestead to another to obtain all the facts mentioned, said driving only retarded by nightfall, and as the course pursued is to remain wherever night overtakes us in the discharge of duty—it may correctly be said homestead inspectors know as much of the general business in connection with farming as do the settlers themselves.

In my personal intercourse and conversation with them I have repeatedly asked the settlers in different parts of the hereinbefore mentioned widely extended district their opinion, from their own personal experience, as to the adaptability of the country for stock-raising and fattening cattle for export, and the answer invariably has been "The country is all right, if prices were," they further stating that from the character of the climate and the richness of the varied natural grasses on which they graze during the summer season, the cattle grow up very healthy, robust and fat, and when fed on crushed grain a few months prior to sale, are in excellent condition for shipping abroad.

With special reference to the rumour that a case of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered in an animal shipped from Pilot Mound and slaughtered in England, I can conscientiously say that in the discharge of my official duties which require me to drive over and through each of the numerous localities which comprise the large district under my charge, four times at least yearly, during which journeys I am in constant intercourse with the settlers, staying always at night in their homes and making friendly inquiries of them as to their general prosperity,—I have never heard from any one the most remote hint that such a disease had ever manifested itself in any of the localities—and as the prosperity of the settler depends largely on the sale of his cattle, should any disease ever have been prevalent amongst their cattle, especially the dreaded one of pleuro-pneumonia, it would have been a matter of public notoriety and could not have been kept hidden, and personally I do not for a moment believe that even a single case of it ever existed in Manitoba or the North-west. In further connection I beg leave to add that having had some personal experience in

shipping cattle to England from Nova Scotia, prior to my coming to Manitoba, I never knew of a case of it occurring amongst Canadian cattle, though it was prevalent amongst American cattle on landing in England, and in consequence all American cattle were excluded from the live markets, and obliged to be slaughtered at Deptford on arrival.

I have &c.,
(signed)

JOHN ALLISON,
The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Homestead Inspector.
Winnipeg, Man.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF CATTLE DISEASE AT MAPLE CREEK.

The Honourable The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Maple Creek, N.W.T., 14th April, 1888.

SIR,

IN compliance with your instructions I arrived here on Wednesday 11th, and proceeded next morning to Greyburn, in the Cypress Hills, to the ranche of Messrs. McIlree, Gow and Stothers, accompanied by Mr. Creamer, v.s., who had previously investigated and reported pleuro-pneumonia.

On arriving, I met Mr. Stothers, and shortly after, Mr. Gow, who had just returned from visiting the herd. Mr. Stothers volunteered the following statement :—

"I am a partner with Mr. Alexander Gow, we have been here since 1886. I brought these cattle direct from Ontario, from around Orangeville, Grey, and Wellington, near Mount Forest, and some from counties of York and Vaughan, in June 1886, moving here from Maple Creek in July, 80 head altogether. They are, owned jointly by McIlree, Gow, and myself. They are the only cattle brought from Ontario here since then. In July of the same year, Conrad's cattle were brought in from Montana. There has been no disease known among them. The first we knew of the disease was the loss of 14 calves last summer, during July and August. They were rolling fat, they were very sensitive on the quarter over the loin, if pressed on there they would cringe to the ground. Some of them before they died would bleed from the nose and pass blood from their anus. They were out on the range, we found them dead and very much swollen. Some people called it black leg, others said that they were poisoned. We only saw three sick ones alive, the others died without our seeing them. Five or six seemed to die on one day, they were following the cattle and dropped dead. We did not open any, nor did we bury them, we left them lying on the prairie. We thought it was poison and drove the cattle away from the place. The first died on the 5th of February. We know of 30 dead ones. The first that took ill came and died in the yard. We took in all that we saw drooping and tried to feed them, some of them lingered about a week. They looked dull, the eye glassy; they had a far-away look; they looked excited as if they would run at you, but would not move. They would feed for a short time then stop and start again. Some, I think all of them, passed bloody matter from the nose and eyes, and a bloody fluid would pass from the anus. They became gradually more and more stupid as if in a happy sleep, would turn over on their side and die, and after death the body would swell up very much. Some of them may have coughed a little, but it is not a feature in the disease. They all died, we have not known one to recover. We had a heifer in the stable which we thought had the disease, it ran a greenish stuff from the nose. Mr. Creamer killed it for post-mortem examination."

Mr. Creamer gave the following description of the post-mortem :—

"I found the right lung and lower lobes of the left congested, one part was of a deep red colour, the rest more mottled. There was slight

Appendix "K." "adhesion to the ribs and diaphragm." (As the carcass lay just at the door I at once went out with him and found that the lungs and diaphragm were gone, but I have never seen a healthier costal pleura.)

Returning—Mr. Stothers continued.—"The cattle which died fed all round where the calves died last summer; they fed a good deal around the very place where the dead calves were lying. The grass there was long and good. They were in good condition when they went there, but began to die soon after."

We next proceeded to where the dead cattle were lying on the prairie, and I obtained the following certificate from Stothers and Creamer.

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we were present and assisted at post-mortem examination on three cows held by Dr. McEachran; these cows died at the end of February, but being frozen were in a fair state of preservation. In all three carcasses the lungs showed no signs of disease; they were collapsed, small, and would float in water. The covering membrane (pleura) was transparent and glistening. There was no fluid in the cavity of the chest in either of them. No signs of disease were visible in any of the other organs. These, however, being frozen, and in a more or less decomposed condition, were only casually examined.

(Signed) "J. W. CREAMER, V.S.
"W. STOTHERS."

On the 13th April, accompanied by Messrs. Gow, Stothers, and Creamer, I went to where the balance of the herd were, some fifteen miles off, and two cows were pointed out as showing the symptoms shown by the others. One cow, which Stothers informed me was clinically examined by Mr. Burnett, V.S., Calgary, and suspected by him of pleuro-pneumonia—this one we secured; I found no signs of lung disease on either auscultation or percussion of the chest; she was emaciated, weak, and covered by blue lice. The skin denuded of hair in patches, scabs, and erythema of the skin. Temperature 101°, pulse 45, membranes pallid, no cough or disturbed breathing. I had her killed for post-mortem examination by concussion of the brain. The organs of the cavity of the chest were perfectly healthy, but pale and anæmic, as were all the other internal organs, but like the lungs free from all pathological changes of structure. The want of internal fat and bleached anæmic condition of the organs, and a small quantity of serous fluid, clear and transparent in the abdominal cavity, were the only changes from the normal condition observable.

I obtained the following certificates from Gow and Stothers, who assisted at the post-mortem, and from Creamer, who was not present, but to whom the lungs were carried immediately after.

"Having been present and assisted at the above post-mortem examination, we hereby certify the above to be correct in every particular.

(Signed) "W. STOTHERS.
"A. GOW."

"Having seen and examined the lungs of the cow referred to above, I consider them free from all disease either of the lungs or pleura, and I consider them to be perfectly healthy.

(Signed) J. W. CREAMER, V.S."

From a consideration of the above facts I have great difficulty in comprehending how any man of ordinary intelligence, who had ever read or heard of pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague, could make such a mistake. The disease is anthracoid in its character, as its history and symptoms prove. But we must not overlook certain circumstances connected with this outbreak which go to show that the persons in charge of the herd are not blameless, in fact their ignorance and negligence combined were important factors in its spreading.

We are informed by themselves that 14 calves died and were left unburied on the prairie where the grass was good, and where the cattle

congregated. I may here state that the unsanitary condition of their premises when I visited them was simply scandalous. Within twenty-five yards of their shack door were eleven carcasses, five of which were in a shed, the floor of which was simply an accumulation of manure, without a particle of either hay or straw, and these carcasses have lain there since February.

Appendix "K."

Again, both the dead and the living animals were swarming with blue lice, the irritation of which caused the hair to come off in patches, leaving a red, hitchy, scab-covered skin, the emaciation being no doubt largely induced by this cause.

When to this we add the fact that while there was abundance of grass last summer, the autumn was a very wet one, and the seeds fell early, and the rain kept the grass green and moist till it was frozen, hence deficient in albuminoids, innutritious, and sufficient to support an animal in good condition; consequently, when stock had wintered indifferently on such food, it is not surprising that they should readily be affected by any form of anthrax.

I regret not having facilities with me for a microscopic investigation, to determine beyond question the presence of bacilli, but the outbreak resembles so closely others which have been investigated by me, that I have no hesitation in classing it as one of the anthracoid outbreaks seen from time to time the whole world over.

I beg to report that I ordered the cremation of all carcasses on the range which Gow and Stothers have undertaken to carry out, and Superintendent Antrobus, of the North-West Mounted Police, has promised that his out-post men at Greyburn will report as to the thoroughness with which it is done.

I have also written to the owners of the cattle, and recommended that they should dress them with a remedy to destroy the vermin, and where necessary, to feed the debilitated one with a little oil-cake to supply albuminoids.

I have much pleasure in reporting that it is a local disease in which no one but the owners are interested so far as any danger of its affecting other herds is concerned, and calling for no special quarantine measures by the department, and even in this herd, except one animal, I do not expect any more deaths from this cause. They are removed 15 miles away, and new grass is beginning to grow, so that they will soon have a nutritious diet to subsist on.

It is but fair to state that I have doubts as to the correctness of Mr. Stothers' statement that Mr. Burnett pronounced the cow, which I caused to be killed, as affected with pleuro-pneumonia, for I have not been able to learn of any statement of that kind having been made by him; on the contrary, I am informed that he reported the deaths to be due to starvation and over-herding.

Respectfully submitting the above report,

I have &c.
(signed) D. MCEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

APPENDIX "L."

SYNOPSIS of CASES of DETENTION of CANADIAN CATTLE at
BRITISH PORTS on SUSPICION of DISEASE, from the
YEAR 1882 to the SCHEDULING of CANADA in 1892.*Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in 1883.*

In August, 1883, three cargoes of cattle from Quebec on board the SS. "Oregon," "Nepigon," and Auger Head" were stopped at Liverpool by the Privy Council Inspector as being infected, it was stated in the first place, with splenic fever, and subsequently it was reported that Texan fever was the disease from which they were suffering. However, after a careful examination of several animals which were slaughtered, they were pronounced free from disease.

Canadian Cattle detained at Bristol in 1883.

In August, 1883, it was reported that foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered among Canadian animals at Bristol.

Inquiries, however, into this matter elicited the fact that the animals had been passed at Liverpool as being in good order, and that they had been deposited, on arrival in Bristol, in a yard in which some beasts from Ireland had previously been placed; and it was in this way that the Canadian cattle caught the infection.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease discovered in Canadian Cattle landing at Liverpool in February, 1884.

On 22nd February, 1884, the SS. "Ontario" arrived at Liverpool from Portland, Maine, with a cargo of cattle and sheep, some of which were Canadian; they were found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and immediately slaughtered.

It appears that the "Ontario," on her previous outward voyage, took out from England to Portland some 40 head of cattle for breeding purposes. These, during the period of quarantine detention at Portland were found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, but in the meantime the "Ontario" had started on her return trip to Liverpool with the cargo of cattle and sheep above referred to, and they on the voyage contracted the disease from the infected state of the vessel.

Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in June, 1884.

On 16th June, 1884, the SS. "Mississippi" arrived at Liverpool with a cargo of Canadian cattle; it appears that 24 beasts died on the voyage, and that the consignees slaughtered four of the remainder on arrival, as they showed signs of fatigue. The Privy Council Inspector, however, regarded the four animals in question as showing some symptoms which might be attributed to foot-and-mouth disease, and the whole cargo was detained.

Upon examination of the feet and heads of the slaughtered animals and of the living animals by an Inspector of the Privy Council sent to Liverpool for the purpose they were declared free from disease and were accordingly released.

Canadian Cattle detained at Dundee in September, 1890.

In September, 1890, the Privy Council Inspector at Dundee detained a cargo of cattle ex "Norse King" owing to suspicious symptoms exhibited by one of them.

The animal was slaughtered, and the lungs sent to London for examination. Appendix "L."

They were found to be free from suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia, and the remainder of the cattle were at once released.

Canadian Cattle ex "City of Lincoln," landed at Dundee, in September, 1890.

A bull supposed to have landed from "City of Lincoln," although there was no positive proof of it, died a few days after the landing of the cattle from this vessel.

On examination of the lungs, they were considered by Professor Brown, and other experts, to show signs of pleuro-pneumonia.

Other suspicious cases were brought to the notice of the Board of Agriculture of animals said to have come from the "City of Lincoln," though there was some doubt whether they came from the ship in question.

Eight hundred of the animals from this ship were traced, and of these eight were slaughtered and pronounced as free from suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia.

Canadian Cattle detained at Newcastle in November, 1890.

On the 13th of November, 1890, the "Linda" arrived with a cargo of Canadian cattle, which, upon landing, were detained by the Privy Council Inspector on account of suspicious symptoms shown by some of them.

The cattle were released on the following day.

It appears that the "Linda" had an exceptionally rough passage, and that nearly 400 of the animals had been lost on the voyage. The rest of the cattle arrived in a very bad condition.

Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in December, 1890.

On 5th December, 1890, the "Corean" discharged a cargo of Canadian cattle which were detained by the Privy Council Inspector on account of suspicious symptoms presented by a dairy cow.

The cow was slaughtered and the lungs sent to London the same day; they were found to be affected with tuberculosis, and the cattle were released on the 7th December.

Canadian Cattle detained at Liverpool in May, 1891.

On 24th May, 1891, the "Lake Huron" discharged a cargo of Canadian cattle which were detained by the Privy Council Inspector on account of the condition of one of the animals. This was slaughtered and the lungs sent to London.

Upon examination they were found free from pleuro-pneumonia.

It appears that the animal in question had been suffering from an old attack of tuberculosis which had become incysted, that it had contracted bronchial catarrh and had also developed fever.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS 1878 TO 1893.

FURTHER PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

LANDING IN GREAT BRITAIN FROM CANADA

OF

CATTLE AFFECTED WITH PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

with copy of a Minute of the Board of Agriculture,
dated the 13th August 1894, and Minutes of
Evidence and Appendices.

(In continuation of C.—7123 and C.—7366.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1894.

[C.—7496.]

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CANADA

OF

CATTLE AFFECTED WITH
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

No. 55.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,
May 7, 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to transmit, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, copy of an Order passed this day intituled the Canadian Cattle (Slaughter and Examination) Order of 1894, which will take effect from and after the 15th instant.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
The Under Secretary of State, Secretary.
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 55.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE (SLAUGHTER AND EXAMINATION)
ORDER OF 1894.

By the BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889,

and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

Order applicable to Canadian Cattle.

1. The provisions of this Order, except where otherwise expressed, shall apply only to cattle brought from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America (in this Order called Canadian cattle) to be landed at a foreign animals wharf, and such provisions are in addition to and not in substitution for any other provisions applicable to cattle landed at a foreign animals wharf.

Canadian Cattle to be Landed at certain Specified Wharves.

2. Canadian cattle may be landed at any of the foreign animals wharves specified in the schedule to this Order and shall not be landed at any other foreign animals wharf.

Canadian Cattle to be Marked and Isolated.

3. Canadian cattle shall, as soon as practicable after being placed in the reception-lair in the foreign animals wharf, and before they are moved from such reception-lair, be marked by and at the expense of the owner or his agent or the consignee, by the clipping of the hair off the end of the tail and by the clipping of a broad arrow, about five inches long, on the left hind quarter, and shall, until they are slaughtered, be kept in lairs apart from all cattle other than Canadian cattle.

Canadian Cattle to be Slaughtered in Special Slaughter-houses.

4.—(1.) Canadian cattle shall be slaughtered in slaughter-houses specially appropriated for the purpose by the owners of the foreign animals wharf with the approval of an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, and animals other than Canadian cattle shall not be moved into such slaughter-houses whilst so appropriated.

(2.) During the time that any such slaughter-house is so appropriated a notice shall be kept affixed at or near to the entrances thereof to the effect that such slaughter-house is specially appropriated and is to be used for the slaughter of Canadian cattle only and that no other animals are admitted.

(3.) The slaughter of the cattle shall take place during such time as the Board of Agriculture may from time to time by notice in writing direct.

Lungs of Canadian Cattle to be Examined.

5.—(1.) No carcases or portions of carcases of Canadian cattle shall be removed from any slaughter-house so appropriated as

aforesaid except with the permission of an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture, and in no case shall the lungs of Canadian cattle be removed from the foreign animals wharf until they have been examined by an inspector of the Board.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to remove or cause to be removed into any slaughter-house appropriated under this Order, the carcasses or portions of carcasses of any animals other than the carcasses or portions of carcasses of Canadian cattle slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

Offences.

6. If the owner of any Canadian cattle or his agent or the consignee of the cattle or any other person moves any head of cattle or removes any carcass or portion of a carcass in contravention of this Order, such owner, agent, consignee, or person shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Foreign Animals Order of 1893.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Canadian Cattle (Slaughter and Examination) Order of 1894.

Commencement.

9. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their official seal this seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.



(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Foreign Animals Wharves.

Port.	Description of Foreign Animals Wharf.
Bristol	The Foreign Animals Wharf at Avonmouth Dock as defined for the time being by Order of the Board.
Glasgow	The Foreign Animals Wharf at Shieldhall as defined for the time being by Order of the Board.
Liverpool	The Foreign Animals Wharf at Birkenhead as defined for the time being by Order of the Board.
London	The Foreign Animals Wharf known as the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford as defined for the time being by Order of the Board.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	The Foreign Animals Wharf at St. Lawrence as defined for the time being by Order of the Board.

No. 56.

The CANADIAN CATTLE (SLAUGHTER and EXAMINATION)
ORDER of 1894.*Instructions to Veterinary Inspectors at Ports.*

1. The lungs of all Canadian cattle slaughtered at the Port are to be examined, and arrangements should be made for examinations to take place from time to time, as may be necessary, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

2. The Veterinary Inspector is to examine each set of lungs, and in every instance in which he finds consolidation or any other appearance resembling pleuro-pneumonia, he is at once to mark the suspected lungs, and himself place them in charge of the Commissionaire on duty, for immediate removal to some place where they can be safely detained with a view to their despatch to London by the Staff-Sergeant of Commissionaires.

3. The lungs are to be sent entire, and it is very important that all possible precautions should be taken to prevent any unauthorised person from touching or tampering with the lungs, or from removing any portion of them.

4. The Veterinary Inspector is to make a special report to the Secretary of the Board on each set of lungs marked by him.

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

Board of Agriculture,
May, 1894.

Instructions to Commissionaires.

1. Commissionaires will be employed at each foreign animals wharf at which Canadian cattle are landed, to assist the

Inspectors of the Board in the execution of their duties under the above Order. A copy of the Order is annexed.

2. Commissionaires are to strictly observe the instructions given them from time to time by the Inspectors of the Board.

3. So soon as the Veterinary Inspector of the Board has marked the lungs that he desires should be sent to London, and has handed them to the Commissionaire, the Commissionaire is at once to remove them to a place of safety, where they can be kept under lock and key until the arrival of the Staff-Sergeant, and the Commissionaire is not, under any circumstances, to allow any other person to examine or touch the suspected lungs.

4. Should any person attempt to commit a breach of the requirements of the Order, the Commissionaire is to caution him, but he is not to use force to prevent the irregularity. He should endeavour to obtain the name and address of the offender, and should as soon as possible make written notes of the circumstances and report the facts to the Staff-Sergeant in charge.

5. Commissionaires are to be careful not to exceed the instructions given them. They are, while firmly performing their duty, to be courteous and considerate to all. Except in connexion with their duty, the Commissionaires are to avoid intercourse with persons having business at the wharf.

6. Commissionaires are forbidden to accept any gratuity, or drink, or any kind of refreshment from persons having business at the wharf. Any breach of this direction will render a Commissionaire liable to instant dismissal.

7. The Staff-Sergeant on receiving from a Commissionaire lungs that have been marked by the Veterinary Inspector for transmission to London, is himself to see that each set of lungs is placed separately in a waterproof bag, with a proper label attached, and that the lungs are then packed in a proper wooden box or case, and sent to London by passenger train with the least possible delay. No person is to be allowed to examine or to touch the lungs in question.

8. The Staff-Sergeant is to visit the wharf at frequent and irregular intervals, and see that all the instructions of the Inspectors of the Board are properly carried out. He may grant leave of absence for one turn of duty to a Commissionaire, taking the place of the man to whom he has granted leave. Should leave for a longer period be required, the Sergeant should report the circumstances to the Inspector, who is at once to communicate with the Board.

9. The Staff-Sergeant in charge is, at the end of each week, to make a written report to the Veterinary Inspector of the wharf, stating the occasions on which he has visited the wharf, and whether the necessary duties have been performed by the Commissionaires. He is also to give particulars of any

irregularities he may have observed. This report is to be forwarded by the Veterinary Inspector to the Secretary of the Board.

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

Board of Agriculture,
May, 1894.

No. 57.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,
June 6, 1894.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, that, on examination by a Veterinary Inspector, the lungs of an animal landed at Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, ex S.S. "Toronto," from Montreal were found to present appearances distinctly suggestive of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. In accordance with the Board's instructions the diseased portion was forwarded to London for examination by the Veterinary Officers of the Department, a copy of whose report as to the pathological condition of the lungs is forwarded herewith.

The lungs of a second animal, which was landed at Liverpool ex S.S. "Laurentian" from Montreal on the 23rd ultimo, were also found to present appearances indicative of pleuro-pneumonia, and a copy of the report of the Board's Veterinary Officers concerning the result of their examination of the diseased portion is also sent herewith.

In view of the important bearing of these cases upon the application by the Canadian Government for the restoration of the privilege of free entry for cattle imported into the United Kingdom, the Board made arrangements for the examination of the diseased portion by Professor G. T. Brown, C.B., who retired from the position of Director of the Veterinary Department on the 30th December last, but whose services as a consulting veterinary adviser remain at the disposal of the Board, and it will be seen from the copy of Professor Brown's report (Enclosure No. 3) that his opinion as to the conclusions to be drawn from the appearances presented is identical with that of Messrs. Cope and Duguid.

Immediately upon the discovery of the "Toronto" lung, the Board thought it desirable to take such measures as were practicable to secure ample evidence upon which to base any further investigation as to the nature of the disease which might be decided on, and they, therefore, invited the following gentlemen

to attend at this Office for the purpose of making careful observations as to the appearances presented by the diseased portion while it was still fresh, viz., Professor John F. McFadyen, M.B., B.Sc., Dean of the Royal Veterinary College, Professor William Williams, F.R.C.V.S., Principal of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, Mr. F. R. Ingersoll, M.R.C.V.S., Mr. S. J. Rayment, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Mr. Francis Vacher, F.R.C.S., Edin., Medical Officer of Health at Birkenhead, Dr. H. D. Littlejohn, Medical Officer of Health at Edinburgh, Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S., Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., and Mr. Clement Stephenson, F.R.C.V.S.

All these gentlemen, with the exception of Professor Williams, who was unable at once to leave Edinburgh on such short notice, inspected the diseased portion of the "Toronto" lung on the 26th ultimo, and took such steps as they individually considered desirable to record the results of such inspection.

Mr. W. W. Smart, M.R.C.V.S., the Board's Senior Inspector at Liverpool, and Mr. S. G. Holmans, M.R.C.V.S., the Board's Senior Inspector at the Foreign Animals Wharf at Deptford, were also instructed to examine the diseased portion and to take careful notes of what they saw. Mr. Holmans did this on the 25th ultimo, and Mr. Smart on the following day.

A similar invitation to that given to the gentlemen above-named was subsequently addressed, at the suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper, to Professor J. McCall, F.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Veterinary College at Glasgow and the Board's Veterinary Inspector at that Port, Professor J. Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S., of the Royal Veterinary College, and Mr. R. Rutherford, F.R.C.V.S., of Edinburgh. Professor McCall was unable to leave Glasgow immediately, but the diseased portion was inspected by Professor Macqueen and Mr. Rutherford on the 28th ultimo.

It now remains for the Board to state the conclusions at which they have arrived as to the best means of securing that careful investigation and comparison of the views of scientific men who have given attention to the subject, which, as the Secretary of State is already aware, they have for some time past had in contemplation.

As was stated in my letter of the 16th April last (printed as No. 53 in Parliamentary Paper C. 7366), the Board cannot in any way abrogate the functions which attach to them under the statute, but they would wish, with the best assistance they can command, to examine in detail and to collate the views of the various professional gentlemen who have seen the diseased portion of the "Toronto" lung, alike as to the appearances presented and the conclusions as to the character of the disease which are to be drawn therefrom.

The Board are glad to state that they have been fortunate enough to secure for the purpose they have in view the co-operation of the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., and

Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., Waynflete Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, who have consented to attend the enquiry and to assist the President as legal and pathological assessors respectively. The Board would also wish, if possible, to have the assistance which might be afforded by the attendance at the enquiry of a representative of the Colonial Office, with a view to his addressing to the various gentlemen examined any questions which he may consider calculated to throw light on the question which the Board have to determine, and the Board would be glad if the Secretary of State would nominate some suitable member of his Department for the purpose.

The Board propose to arrange for shorthand notes of the evidence to be taken with a view to its subsequent presentation to Parliament, and they will at the close of the investigation summarise their conclusions in a formal minute, which would of course be communicated to the Secretary of State and subsequently published.

It only remains for the Board to add that it was with much regret that they received the intelligence which they now officially communicate to the Secretary of State, inasmuch as it confirms the fear which the Board have previously expressed as to the introduction of pleuro-pneumonia into the Dominion without the knowledge of the authorities there. The matter is a grave one from every point of view, and the Board venture to hope that the investigation now to be commenced will have the effect of providing common ground upon which the action both of the Canadian Government and of the Board can alike be based.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,

The Under Secretary of State,

Secretary.

&c., &c., &c.,

Colonial Office.

Enclosure 1 in No. 57.

REPORT upon the LUNGS forwarded to the DEPARTMENT by
Mr. SMART, CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR of the BOARD of
AGRICULTURE at the PORT of LIVERPOOL, on May 24th,
1894.

External appearances.

The set of lungs received at the Royal Veterinary College had, from their size, evidently belonged to a full-grown animal, and were identified by a double cross cut in both the large lobes, as stated in Mr. Smart's letter of May 24th.

All the lobes of the left and those of the right lung, except the anterior lobe, were healthy, they were resilient to the touch and pervious to air.

The whole of the anterior lobe was swollen, and was about twice its normal size, its aspect indicated general congestion, there was some slight pleurisy at the edge, and over the part where it was most elevated there was a roughened condition of the pleural covering. No tuberculosis or emphysema was observable in any part of either of the lungs, but there was collapse of some of the lobules in the diseased part.

An incision had been made into the diseased portion by Mr. Smart, and from it some serous fluid had escaped into the box in which the lungs had been packed. On pressing the diseased lobe it was found that there was a circumscribed and consolidated area within it, which measured about four inches in length and the same in breadth, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness.

To the touch the consolidated portion was hard and unyielding, and a small quantity of coloured exudate drained from the incision which had already been made.

Internal aspect.

On making a longitudinal section through the entire length of the consolidated portion it was at once seen that several of the lobules were surrounded by exudation within the interlobular tissue, giving a marked marbled appearance to the surfaces exposed. This exudate was most dense and pronounced around the lobules in the centre of the diseased part, having here assumed a firm and fibrinous character.

In the spaces between the lobules immediately surrounding the centre the infiltration was less in quantity and semi-fluid. There was also evidence of fluid exudation having extended along the course of the lymphatics within the interlobular spaces more remote from the primary centre of disease, the interlobular tissue being here unnaturally loose and the lobules being more disconnected than in the healthy lung.

The lobules within the consolidated portion varied very much in colour, those in the centre being of a much deeper red than the surrounding, there was plugging of some of the vessels in these particular lobules which had caused them in some parts to assume an almost black colour. Some of the bronchi within the diseased area were filled with dense catarrhal product.

Not the least important feature in connexion with the specimen was the large amount of coloured serum which drained from the cut surface during 24 hours; this continuous exudation was followed by a corresponding diminution of the bulk of the consolidated lung tissue.

The foregoing pathological changes are those always present in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and in our experience we have never met with similar lesions in any other disease in

the lungs of cattle in this country, or those imported from abroad.

(Signed) : ALEXANDER CURTIS COPE.
(Signed) W. DUGUID.

31st May, 1894.

Enclosure 2 in No. 57.

REPORT on the EXAMINATION of LUNGS forwarded by Mr. VESSEY from BIRKENHEAD on May 20th, stated to have been taken from an ANIMAL ex S.S. "LAURENTIAN" from CANADA.

External appearance.

In this case the right lung was congested throughout almost the entire structure, and there was extensive thickening of the pleural covering of the right lobe at the posterior part, with collapse of some of the lobules, especially in the anterior and central lobes. At the postero-superior part of the large lobe there was an area immediately under the seat of the pleurisy which was consolidated.

Internal aspect.

A section made longitudinally through the consolidated portion revealed all those morbid changes which are present in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, viz., thickening of the pleura over the diseased part, exudation of a fibrinous nature into the tissue between the lobules, some of these bands thus produced being broad and dense, there was plugging of the vessels in several places, producing dark hæmorrhagic spots in some of the lobules, and from the cut surface of that portion where pleuro-pneumonia was present there was an abundant drainage of fluid exudate.

In addition to pleuro-pneumonia this animal had suffered from bronchial catarrh, which was comparatively recent, probably due to cold and exposure combined with bad ventilation on the voyage.

In this lung the evidence of pleuro-pneumonia was even more marked than in that landed from the S.S. "Toronto."

(Signed) ALEXANDER CURTIS COPE.
(Signed) W. DUGUID.

31st May, 1894.

Enclosure 3 in No. 57.

REPORT ON PORTIONS OF DISEASED LUNGS OF CANADIAN
CATTLE.

Specimen No. 1 examined 25th May 1894.

In the portion of lung submitted to me there was a piece of consolidated or hepatised structure between three and four inches in diameter. An incision had been made through this part, and the exposed surfaces exhibited a characteristic marbled appearance.

The disease had evidently begun in the substance of the lung and had only reached the surface at one point, and there the pleura was considerably thickened. In the interlobular spaces there were bands of fibrinous lymph, and the lymph vessels were much distended and filled with fluid. All the lobules were congested and varied in colour from vermilion to dark red, and in some of them at the part in contact with the interlobular bands there were very marked hæmorrhagic lines. Clots were apparent in many of the vessels, and some of the bronchi contained a tenacious muco-purulent matter.

A considerable quantity of straw-coloured fluid had exuded from the incision which had been made in the diseased part, which was separated from the healthy tissue by a well-defined line.

In the course of a long experience I have never seen the above-described morbid conditions except in contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle.

Specimen No. 2 examined 29th May 1894.

The left lung presented an enlarged consolidated mass at the supero posterior portion of the principal lobe, well-marked pleurisy of some standing was evident on the inner surface, and a dense fibrous membrane could be stripped from the part. An incision carried through the solid portion of the lung displayed very pronounced marbling, and, in the centre of the diseased part, the morbid process had evidently commenced at a much earlier period than that in the surrounding structure. The interlobular bands in this most advanced form of the disease were much more dense and broader than in other parts of the lung, variation in the colour of lobules in this case was most marked, as was also the line of separation between the diseased and healthy structures, and there was an excessive quantity of serous fluid which had flowed from the cut surface of the lungs.

Most of the arteries were plugged with blood clots, and the bronchi contained a large quantity of muco-purulent matter.

It is impossible for me in the face of this evidence to come to any other conclusion than that which I arrived at from the inspection of specimen No. 1.

The case is one of pleuro-pneumonia of a most pronounced form, not one of the distinctive characters of the disease being absent.

In the whole of the lung beyond and around the part affected with pleuro-pneumonia there is decided pulmonary collapse, and in the bronchial tubes evidence of a recent acute attack of catarrh, from which, of course, the previous existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia could not protect the animal.

The Secretary, (Signed) G. T. BROWN,
Board of Agriculture.

No. 58.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,

SIR,

June 11, 1894.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 6th instant, No. 29,487, I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to transmit, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, copy of a report of the Chief Veterinary Officer of this Board on a set of lungs taken from an animal landed at Liverpool on the 2nd instant from Montreal.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,

The Under Secretary of State, Secretary.
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 58.

REPORT on a SET OF LUNGS forwarded by MR. SMART from LIVERPOOL on June 5th, and taken from an ANIMAL landed from S.S. "LAKE SUPERIOR" on June 2nd.

The whole of the lungs were free from disease except the right anterior lobe; in the centre of this lobe there was a portion about from two to three inches long, and an inch and a half thick, which was enlarged and consolidated, and there was slight pleurisy over the raised part.

On making a section the usual marbled condition due to exudation between the lobules was observed on the surfaces exposed.

Several of the lobules were found to be highly congested and some were quite dark, a result of plugging of the vessels.

The appearances of this diseased portion of the lung were similar to those found in contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

(Signed) ALEX. C. COPE.

June 7th, 1894.

No. 59.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,

June 14, 1894.

SIR,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 6th instant, No. 29,487, I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, that a set of lungs from a bullock landed at Liverpool on the 6th instant, ex S.S. "Mongolian," from Montreal, has been forwarded to this Department by one of the Board's Veterinary Inspectors stationed at that port, and in connection therewith I am to forward to you a copy of the Report of the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Board on the subject, and to inform you that Mr. William Hunting, Dr. Armand Ruffer, Professor J. F. McFadyean, Professor Macqueen, Mr. F. R. Ingersoll, Mr. S. J. Rayment, Mr. S. G. Holmans, and Dr. Sims Woodhead were at once invited to inspect the diseased portion of the lung, and to take careful note of the appearances presented. This was done by Mr. Hunting, Dr. Armand Ruffer, and Dr. Sims Woodhead on the 12th inst., and by Professor Macqueen, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Rayment, and Mr. Holmans yesterday morning. The Board trust that the evidence of these gentlemen as to the present case will be available for their assistance in the enquiry they are about to institute, as indicated in the Board's letter of the 6th inst.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,

The Under Secretary of State,

Secretary.

&c., &c., &c.,

Colonial Office,

Enclosure in No. 59.

REPORT on the LUNGS of an ANIMAL landed at LIVERPOOL
ex "MONGOLIAN" from CANADA on 6th June 1894.

In this case the disease was confined to the posterior part of the large lobe of the right lung; there was slight pleuritic deposit upon the surface of the pleura. The part affected

measured about four inches by three, and there was distinct consolidation in the centre.

A section through the middle revealed the usual marbled appearance, and around several of the lobules at the upper part of the diseased portion the exudate was firm. From this centre the exudate was extending downward along the course of the lymphatics, the interlobular spaces being here cedematous. Upward the exudate had advanced to the under surface of the pleura, which was raised above the lung structure. The affected lobules varied in colour, some being of a deeper red than others, and where there was plugging of the vessels the colour was dark red.

The disease was of more recent origin than in the case of the animal ex "Laurentian."

Some bronchial catarrh was present.

(Signed) ALEX. C. COPE.

June 13th, 1894.

No. 60.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 14, 1894.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 29,487 of the 6th instant, and No. 29,750 of this day's date, reporting the discovery in the lungs of two Canadian animals of appearances suggestive of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and stating the arrangements which the Board have made for an examination of the lesions in these lungs by a number of veterinary experts and others, with a view to an enquiry by the Board as to the character of the disease.

His Lordship understands that though there have been other cases of suspected disease discovered since the opening of the season, the enquiry is to be confined to the appearances presented by the lungs of the animals referred to in your letters under reference, which have been seen and examined by experts on behalf of the High Commissioner for Canada.

With regard to the wish expressed by the Board to have the assistance of a member of this Department with a view to his addressing to the various gentlemen examined any questions which he might consider calculated to throw light on the question the Board have to determine, his Lordship regrets that he is unable to meet the wishes of the Board.

The enquiry will be of a highly technical character on a matter altogether outside the ordinary duties of the members of this Office, and his Lordship considers, therefore, that the presence of one of the staff of the Colonial Office, who, of course,

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

Downing Street, June 15, 1894.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,
June 9, 1894.

June 9, 1894.

As you are aware, I have not received from you any official communication on the subject, but I think it right to let you know at once the contents of Mr. Anger's telegram.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

Enclosure 2 in No. 61.

Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,
June 9, 1894.

DEAR SIR ROBERT MEADE,

AFTER seeing you yesterday I sent for Mr. Hunting, and told him of our conversation respecting the Canadian lungs which were recently under examination.

Mr. Hunting tells me that he has only seen a small piece of one lung of the animal ex the "Toronto"; that it presented the appearance that have been shown in previous cases, and that he does not consider it to be pleuro-pneumonia. This, of course, is the purport of the report he made to me, and which I showed you yesterday.

I take this opportunity of saying that both I and Mr. Hunting have only been advised of the "Toronto" case. Mr. Gardner mentioned in the House the other day that another suspected case* had arrived by the "Laurentian," and I learn unofficially that other lungs were sent up a few days ago. I certainly think we ought to be advised of all the cases immediately they are reported to the Board of Agriculture, so that Mr. Hunting may see the lungs, and I may be in a position to have the animals traced to the places from which they came, for the purpose of investigation in Canada. This procedure was adopted last year, and I understood it was to have been continued. It would have been more satisfactory, in my opinion, from every point of view, if this had been done.

I remain, &c.,

The Honourable (Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.
Sir Robert H. Meade, K.C.B.

No. 62.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
June 19, 1894.

SIR,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 14th instant, No. 29,750, I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, that a set of lungs from an ox landed at Deptford on the 7th instant ex S.S. "Dracona" from Montreal has been forwarded to this Department by one of the Board's Veterinary Inspectors stationed at the port of London, and in connection therewith I am to forward to you a

* Particulars of this case were communicated to the Colonial Office by the Board of Agriculture in their letter of the 6th June, No. 57.

copy of the report of the Assistant Veterinary Officer to the Board on the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 62.

REPORT on LUNGS of an Ox landed at DEPTFORD on the 7th of June 1894, ex S.S. "DRACONA," from MONTREAL, and forwarded by Mr. S. G. HOLMANS, FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET, DEPTFORD, on the 13th of June 1894.

In the lungs sent by Mr. Holmans there was in the under and posterior part of the large lobe of the lung a swollen and consolidated patch about the size of a cricket ball. On the surface of this diseased piece of lung there was pleurisy with adhesion to the surface of the diaphragm, a portion of which was still attached. When divided the fresh cut surface of this portion of lung showed all the characters of pleuro-pneumonia, viz., consolidation with exudation into the interlobular tissue, plugging of the blood-vessels, and the whole cut surface presented the usual marbled appearance characteristic of that disease.

(Signed) W. DUGUID.

15th June 1894.

No. 63.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,
June 26, 1894.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to transmit, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, copy of an Order passed this day which revokes from and after the 29th instant the Order of the Board intituled The Canadian Cattle (Slaughter and Examination) Order of 1894 (7th May 1894).

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 63.

By the BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1893, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The Order described in the schedule to this Order is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order, or affect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

1.8.

(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Order revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5171	1894. 7 May - -	The Canadian Cattle (Slaughter and Examination) Order of 1894.

No. 64.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
June 27, 1894.

SIR,

ADVERTING to my letter of the 19th instant, No. 29,711, I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to state, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, that a set of lungs from a red bullock landed at Glasgow on the 17th instant ex S.S. "Assyrian" from Montreal has been forwarded to this Department by the Board's Veterinary Inspector temporarily stationed at the port of Glasgow, and in connection therewith I am to forward to you a copy of the report of the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Board on the subject.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
The Under Secretary of State, Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 64.

REPORT on LUNGS of a RED BULLOCK landed at GLASGOW on the 17th of June 1894, ex S.S. "ASSYRIAN" from MONTREAL and forwarded by MR. W. ASHTON HANCOCK, SHIELDHALL WHARF, GLASGOW, on the 21st of June 1894.

This was a case of pleuro-pneumonia in the early stage. There was consolidation of one large lobule situate immediately beneath the pleura on the upper surface of the right large lobe. This lobule was deeply congested, and there was plugging of the bronchus and exudation into the spaces round the lobule. This exudation had extended to the under surface of the pleura, which was thickened on the outside, and was also extending into the adjacent interlobular tissue.

(Signed) A. C. COPE.

June 22nd, 1894.

No. 65.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 3, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Agriculture, a copy of a letter and its enclosures, from

the High Commissioner for Canada respecting the alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

The Secretary to the
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 65.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,
Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street
London, June 28, 1894.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge Mr. Bramston's letters of the 14th, 16th, and 21st instant, with reference to further cases of alleged pleuro-pneumonia in the lungs of animals imported from Canada. The first letter referred to an animal landed from the S.S. "Lake Superior" on the 2nd instant, the second to animals landed from the S.S. "Toronto" on the 20th ultimo, from the S.S. "Laurentian" on the 23rd ultimo, and the S.S. "Mongolian" on the 5th instant; and the third, to an animal ex the S.S. "Dracona," landed at Deptford on the 7th instant.

The veterinary expert employed by the Canadian Government, Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., has only been permitted to examine the lungs of the suspected animals ex the steamers "Toronto" and "Mongolian," and I enclose herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, copies of the reports he has made to me on the subject.

It will be observed that Mr. Hunting expresses the opinion that the appearances of the lungs in question are similar in every respect to those which he examined last year, and that in his judgment the cases are not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but an affection of a non-contagious nature presenting conditions different from those found in the former disease.

Excepting with regard to the cases ex the steamers "Toronto" and "Laurentian," no information has been given to me by the Board of Agriculture which might be of assistance in enabling me to trace the suspected animals. I have, therefore, been obliged to obtain, in other ways, any particulars that might be available to aid the Canadian Government in their desire to have the herds examined from which the animals came. The Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa telegraphs me, in reply to my enquiry, that the suspected animals from the two steamers in question, "Toronto" and "Laurentian," have been traced, and that no disease or suspicion of disease has been found as the result of the investigation.

I feel bound to express my regret that the course adopted last year has not been continued. I refer to the opportunities

that were given to Mr. Hunting to examine, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the lungs of all suspected cases as and when they occurred. While mentioning this matter, I may state that the Board of Agriculture were unable to accede to my request to have a piece of the lung of the animal landed from the S.S. "Toronto" placed at my disposal for the use of the Canadian Government. In this connection I would also refer to the fact that in the cases in which Mr. Hunting was advised, only a small piece of the affected lungs in each case was shown to him, and that in the "Toronto" case, while he was asked not to take away any of the lung, a piece of it had been cut away before he had an opportunity of inspecting it.

I desire to call attention particularly to Mr. Hunting's report of the 25th instant, which is based upon an examination of the communications accompanying Mr. Bramston's letter of the 16th instant. Last year certain differences between the appearances of the Canadian lungs and those found in cases of typical pleuro-pneumonia as known in this country were recognised and admitted. This appears, however, to have been discontinued, and reliance is now placed upon the general characteristics of the lungs, which characteristics are not, as Mr. Hunting claims, peculiar to pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa. The Canadian lungs present, invariably, differences of so marked a character to those observable in typical pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, that the veterinary advisers of the Board were induced last year to define the affection as the "North American type of pleuro-pneumonia."

The correspondence which has taken place between the Board of Agriculture and the Secretary of State I have read with much interest, and trust that the investigations now being made will remove the fears the Board have previously expressed that pleuro-pneumonia has been introduced into the Dominion without the knowledge of the authorities. The differences between the appearances of the lungs of Canadian animals and those in cases of typical pleuro-pneumonia appear to me to show that the disease in the former case is not a contagious one, and certainly not contagious pleuro-pneumonia. This opinion has been expressed in regard to former cases by experts of the highest eminence, and it is strengthened by the fact that no outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have ever been known in the Dominion, and that all the investigations of the Government at the places from which the suspected animals that have given rise to the correspondence were sent, have failed to discover a single animal affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. It has been frequently asserted by the veterinary experts of the Board of Agriculture that pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa is both virulent and fatal, and it is impossible to doubt, therefore, if any of the alleged cases from Canada had really been contagious pleuro-pneumonia, that the disease must have made itself

apparent before this time not in one place, but in hundreds of places in the Dominion.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

16, Trafalgar Square, S.W.,

June 23, 1894.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge copies of reports by the veterinary officers of the Board of Agriculture on lungs of animals landed at Liverpool from Canada. The reports refer to lungs taken from animals landed from—

- (1) Steamship "Toronto."
- (2) Steamship "Mongolian."
- (3) Steamship "Laurentian."

Portions of the two former lungs I had an opportunity of inspecting; the latter, said by the officers to be the most marked case, was not shown to me.

I accept as generally correct the descriptions given of the affected lungs, which are similar in appearance to those I saw last year, and which were then described by the veterinary advisers of the Board as the North American type of pleuro-pneumonia.

I desire to point out a remarkable departure made in these reports from the method adopted last year by the Board's veterinary experts. Then certain constant and peculiar differences in the appearance in the Canadian lungs from the conditions found in pleuro-pneumonia in this country were acknowledged. Now these differences are ignored, and a diagnosis is founded upon a similarity to the "general characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia." These "general characteristics," consisting of swelling, consolidation, "marbling" and pleurisy, are found in inflammations affecting the lungs of oxen due to more than one recognised cause, and cannot be accepted as proof of the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Before the present question arose I was shown at the Board of Agriculture a section of lung presenting "all the characteristic appearances of pleuro-pneumonia," and I was assured that it had been artificially produced and was indistinguishable from the contagious disease. Cases are recorded in English and Continental veterinary works in which all the "characteristic appearances" have been met with, but in which the clinical history and surrounding circumstances rendered it impossible that the cases could have been contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The "constant differences" shown by the lungs of Canadian cattle cannot be ignored. The very slight amount of pleurisy, the uniform colour of the inflamed surface, and the comparative absence of

firm consolidation of the lobules, which mark the cases found in Canadian cattle, are evidence of either a different disease or a different stage of the disease. The latter supposition cannot be accepted as the differences are just as marked in an extensively affected surface as in a small one. In some cases where the diseased part is not extensive but in which the firmness and hardness of the interlobular bands is most noticeable, and in which we may, therefore, conclude the stage of disease is pretty far advanced, we find the differences just as evident as in cases of less duration.

Of course the appearances of the lung are no evidence of the contagious nature of the disease. Proof of this can only be obtained by experiment, and all the evidence which has been collected in Canada goes to support the conclusion deduced from the clinical facts noticed here, that the disease is not contagious. All the lungs examined here present the same appearances, and if this be interpreted as evidence of an early stage of disease, we are met with the unanswerable question—How is it no more advanced cases are ever seen? That animals shipped here from an infected country should always arrive with the same stage of disease apparent is quite inexplicable. The condition is simply explained by the action of a cause which operates at a regular period of time anterior to the arrival of the animals here, viz., the effects of the transit. I have before referred to the fact that in some cargoes no case is found, and that one case in a cargo consisting of hundreds is entirely opposed to the theory that the disease is contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Every animal in the cargo is examined during life and after death by veterinary experts with the result that one case of a distinct type, presenting constant differences from pleuro-pneumonia as here known, is recognised. I cannot, even in the face of the positive opinion of experts of great experience, bring myself to doubt that the disease occasionally seen in the lungs of Canadian cattle is not *pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa*.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM HUNTING.

The High Commissioner for the
Dominion of Canada.

16, Trafalgar Square,
Chelsea, S.W.,

SIR,

June 13, 1894.

AT 4.30 yesterday, Tuesday, I received a telegram from the Board of Agriculture to go as soon as possible and see a portion of lung from a Canadian animal. I went at once, and found the invitation was one to me, as a veterinary surgeon, and not as your representative. I declined to act, unless I might

send report to you, and, in the Secretary's absence, I was asked to see the lung and await telegram to-day.

The telegram arrived, and says I may report to you.

The section was a portion of one lung and showed a typical specimen of the disease I have seen before, "broncho-pneumonia" or "transit pneumonia." It differed essentially from pleuro-pneumonia.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) W. HUNTING.

No. 66.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 9, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter No. 29,963 of the 27th of June, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Agriculture, a copy of a letter from the High Commissioner for Canada, expressing regret that the Veterinary Adviser of his Department was not allowed an opportunity of examining the lungs of the bullock ex "Assyrian," and requesting to be furnished with a copy of Mr. McCall's report on the case, if he has made one.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 66.

Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

SIR,

July 4, 1894.

I BEG to acknowledge Mr. Bramston's letter of the 2nd instant with a copy of a further communication with enclosure from the Board of Agriculture with reference to the lungs of a red bullock landed at Glasgow by the S.S. "Assyrian" on the 17th instant.

I have no remarks to offer on the subject excepting to express my regret that I was not advised of the case immediately it arrived, and that Mr. William Hunting, the Veterinary Surgeon employed by this Department, was not given an opportunity of seeing the lungs when they reached London.

I shall, however, be glad to be informed if the lungs were

seen by Professor McCall, and, if so, to be furnished with a copy of his report, presuming that he made one.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

No. 67.

BOARD of AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.,
July 18, 1894.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bramston's letter of the 9th instant, transmitting copy of a letter from the High Commissioner for Canada with reference to the examination of the lungs of the bullock ex "Assyrian."

In reply, I am to state for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, that the lungs of the bullock in this case were sent up to the Board by Mr. W. A. Hancock, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector in charge of the Foreign Animals Wharf at Shieldhall, Glasgow, during the period that the Canadian Cattle (Slaughter and Examination) Order of 1894 was in operation, and I am to transmit a copy of the report made by Mr. Hancock in transmitting the lungs and of his certificate of disease in the usual form, which might be sent to Sir Charles Tupper for his information.

I am to add that although, as stated in my letter of the 6th ultimo, Professor McCall was unable to leave Glasgow immediately upon receipt of the invitation addressed to him to inspect the diseased "Toronto" lung, and in consequence did not have an opportunity of examining that lung while it was still comparatively fresh, as did the other gentlemen who were invited to examine it, by Sir Charles Tupper's desire, the Board have nevertheless had the advantage of receiving evidence from Professor McCall in the course of the special inquiry upon which they have been engaged. This evidence will be included in papers which will be communicated to the Colonial Office and presented to Parliament as early as possible.

I am further to add that in view of the enquiry in question, the Board were extremely anxious to avoid any possible confusion of specimens and unnecessary complication of facts, such as might very easily have occurred if professional gentlemen, not officers of this Department, had been invited to examine each of the six cases pronounced by the Veterinary Officers of the Board to present the characteristic indication of pleuro-pneumonia during the present year. The Board, therefore, based their

enquiry on the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" lungs alone, with regard to which, as the Colonial Office are aware, the Board took steps to secure expert evidence from every quarter in which it seemed likely to prove of value, including several gentlemen whose names were suggested by Sir Charles Tupper. By means of the enquiry, evidence has been obtained which the Board believe will be accepted as fully and fairly representative of the opinions of those who are qualified to deal with matters of the kind, and its limitation to the two cases referred to has certainly resulted in the presentation of those opinions in a clear and intelligible form.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure 1 in No. 67.

Shieldhall Wharf, Glasgow,
June 21, 1894.

DEAR SIR,
I HAVE forwarded this morning (per Staff Sergeant Robinson) by passenger train one set of lungs of a bullock (red) landed from S.S. "Assyrian," Montreal.

The vessel arrived on 17th instant, and the cattle were sold by auction 20th (yesterday).

This beast was purchased by Mr. Nimmo of Partick, and was marked "Z" near hook, "S.S." right hook, and the auctioneers were Swan and Sons.

As there is only a limited area of lung diseased I did not deem it advisable to make a very large incision, but it appeared to me sufficiently suspicious to forward to the College.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) W. ASHTON HANCOCK.

A. C. Cope, Esq.,
Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure 2 in No. 67.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE of CONTAGIOUS or
INFECTIOUS DISEASE among FOREIGN ANIMALS.

This form is only to be used when any contagious or infectious disease is detected in a cargo, and should be forwarded by the first post after the termination of the examination.

Ship Assyrian, from Montreal, Canada, landed at Shieldhall Wharf, Port of Glasgow, at 1 p.m. o'clock, June 17th, 1894.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Other Animals.
Total Number of Animals landed and examined.	268	—	—	—

This is to certify that at 9 o'clock this day, I examined the above-mentioned animals, and found contagious or infectious disease to exist in the following, viz. :—

Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Other Animals.	Name of Disease.	Disposal.
1	—	—	—	Pleuro-pneumonia -	—

The lungs were forwarded to the Royal Veterinary College on 21st instant.

The bullock from which they were taken was purchased by Mr. Nimmo of Partick at the auction held in the wharf on 20th instant by Messrs. Swan and Sons.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. ASHTON HANCOCK,
Veterinary Inspector of
the Board of Agriculture.

June 21st, 1894.

No. 68.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD of AGRICULTURE.

SIR, Downing Street, July 25, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Agriculture, a copy of a letter with its enclosure from the High Commissioner for Canada respecting the case of alleged pleuro-pneumonia in the animal landed ex "Mongolian" at Liverpool on the 6th ultimo.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD FAIRFIELD
The Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Enclosure in No. 68.

Office of the
High Commissioner for Canada,
Victoria Chambers,
17, Victoria Street, S.W.,
July 18, 1894.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting a case of alleged pleuro-pneumonia in the lungs of an animal landed at Liverpool on the 6th ultimo ex the S.S. "Mongolian" from Montreal, I beg to transmit herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, a copy of a letter I have received from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Canada, from which his Lordship will observe that the whole of the farms from which the cattle, forming the consignment of which the animal in question was one, came, have been visited and inspected by a qualified man, with the result that the localities were found to be perfectly healthy, no trace of any disease being found.

I also beg to quote the following telegram, which has reached me from the Minister of Agriculture:—

"Lake Superior and Numidian animals traced except nine bought open market Toronto. All localities healthy."

This has reference to the cases of the animals ex the S.S. "Lake Superior" (reported in your letter of the 14th ultimo) and S.S. "Numidian." I have had no communication from your Department or from the Board of Agriculture respecting the latter, but it was reported to me by the agent of the Canadian Government at Liverpool that the lungs of an animal ex that vessel had been sent to London, and I notified the Dominion Government, with a request that enquiry might be instituted.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER,

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada,

SIR,

June 25, 1894.

AS respects the 45 heads of cattle shipped by the "Mongolian," by Watson of Blyth, Ontario, consigned to Sullivan, all the farms from which they came have been visited and inspected by Mr. William Cowan, V.S., an officer employed by the Department, under Professor Andrew Smith, for this service.

The animals were obtained from the following persons in Blyth:—

Duncan Garner	-	-	-	-	3
George Robinson	-	-	-	-	4
Adam Robinson	-	-	-	-	5
William Scott	-	-	-	-	6
Joseph Pollock	-	-	-	-	2
B. Comeby	-	-	-	-	5
Joseph Lyons	-	-	-	-	2
R. McGowan	-	-	-	-	6
B. Merritt	-	-	-	-	2
S. Caster	-	-	-	-	1
James Logan	-	-	-	-	3
Mrs. Magrage	-	-	-	-	1
John Wells	-	-	-	-	5

45

The locality was found to be perfectly healthy. No trace of any disease was found.

In the absence of any trace of suspicion, the Minister did not think that any justification could be found, under the provisions of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," for ordering the slaughter of the herds of the farmers from whom these animals were obtained.

Professor McEachran, who was consulted on this question, said that it would be impossible in such circumstances to say where a slaughter of that nature was to begin or where to end. There would not have been the slightest hesitation to act if any trace of disease had been discoverable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. LOWE,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Honourable
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.B., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London, England.

**Copy of a Minute of the Board of Agriculture,
dated the 13th August 1894, as to the landing
in Great Britain from Canada of Cattle affected
with Pleuro-pneumonia.**

On the completion of the special enquiry upon which the Board have been recently engaged as to the character of the morbid appearances present in the lungs of certain cattle landed in Great Britain from Canada, the Board think it desirable to place on record the following observations as to the circumstances under which the enquiry was instituted, the evidence which has been elicited, and the general conclusions at which the Board have arrived upon a careful review of the facts before them.

I. PRELIMINARY.

It will be convenient in the first instance to set out the circumstances under which the Board, in November 1892, in pursuance of the statutory provisions by which they are governed, found themselves compelled to withdraw the privilege of free importation previously allowed in the case of Canadian cattle, and to require such cattle to be slaughtered at the port of landing in conformity with Rule 3 of the Fifth Schedule to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

In October and November 1892, four animals which had been landed in this country from the vessels "Monkseaton" and "Hurona" were found upon slaughter to have been affected with a lung disease of a serious character. This disease was reported by the Veterinary Inspector of the district as being contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, a view which was confirmed by the Board's Veterinary Officers. Upon the slaughter of a home-bred animal which had been in contact with one of the diseased Canadian beasts, lesions were found in a small part of one lung which also were pronounced to be those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the early stage.

In consequence of these discoveries the privilege of unrestricted importation was necessarily withdrawn, but arrangements were made, on the resumption of the trade after the winter season, for a detailed examination of the lungs of the animals brought for slaughter at the ports. Towards the end of May 1893, three animals were landed, one from the S.S. "Brazilian," and two from the S.S. "Lake Winnipeg," and, on examination, the lungs were found to present appearances similar in character to those existing in the case of the four animals landed in October 1892. These three animals were declared by the Board's Veterinary

Officers to have been also affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

In October 1893 a further case of the same character, making eight in all, was reported, the lungs of an animal landed from the S.S. "Hurons" and slaughtered at the Deptford Wharf presenting marked indications of disease which the Board's Veterinary Officers declared to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

It was urged, however, on behalf of the Canadian Government, that errors in diagnosis had taken place, and reports of certain British and Canadian pathologists and veterinarians were referred to in support of this contention. It was also claimed that the absence of any information as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, notwithstanding the period of time which had elapsed since the landing of the "Monkseaton" and "Hurons" animals, the publicity given to the matter, and the special investigation which had been instituted, confirmed the view that the disease detected in the animals in question was not of a contagious character, and it was alleged that the very small number of diseased animals in proportion to the total imports from Canada indicated that the disease was of a sporadic character, and probably due to the hardships of the railway and ocean journey.

In view of the distinct and unanimous verdict given by the Board's Veterinary Officers as to the nature of the disease in all the cases above specified, the Board felt it to be impossible for them to give effect to the wishes expressed by the Canadian Government, but on the other hand, they deemed it to be their duty to make every possible endeavour to satisfy that Government, and the various interests affected both in the Dominion and at home, that the grounds upon which the Board considered it necessary to maintain the requirement of slaughter at the port of landing were of a character so substantial that the Board could not possibly and consistently with their public duty disregard them and set them aside.

The Board therefore determined, so soon as the trade of the year 1894 had fairly re-opened, to again make arrangements for a special examination of the lungs of all cattle imported from Canada for slaughter at the port of landing, and it was suggested by the present Chief Veterinary Officer of the Board, that in the event of the detection of any further cases of disease, competent pathologists and veterinarians should be invited to examine and take notes of the appearances presented while the lungs were still fresh; accurate diagnosis being greatly facilitated by an examination of the diseased portion, as a whole, at the earliest possible moment. Cope, 62.

By this means the Board hoped to secure ample material upon which to base their future action should further cases of disease amongst Canadian cattle be discovered at the Ports, a contingency which unhappily occurred very soon after the special examination of lungs commenced. Rutherford, 697-8.

II. SPECIAL EXAMINATION AT THE PORTS, 1894.

The Canadian Cattle (Slaughter and Examination) Order of 1894 came into operation on the 16th May 1894. On the 20th May an animal shipped from Montreal twelve days previously by the SS. "Toronto," was landed at Liverpool, and it was slaughtered on the 23rd May. The lungs of this animal were declared by the Inspector, Mr. William W. Smart, to present the characteristic appearances of pleuro-pneumonia. These lungs were forwarded to London, and on examination the opinion of Mr. Smart was confirmed by Messrs. Cope and Duguid, the Board's Chief and Assistant Veterinary Officers respectively, and subsequently by Prof. G. T. Brown, C.B., Consulting Veterinary Adviser to the Board. Nine gentlemen, to whose individual qualifications the Board will subsequently refer, were thereupon invited to attend at the offices of the Board for the purpose of inspecting the diseased portion of the lung, and they were asked to make careful notes of the appearances presented.

They were as follows :—

Prof. John F. McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., C.M., F.R.C.V.S.
 Prof. William Williams, F.R.C.V.S.
 Mr. F. R. Ingersoll, M.R.C.V.S.
 Mr. S. J. Rayment, M.R.C.V.S.
 Dr. Francis Vacher, F.R.C.S. Edin.
 Dr. H. D. Littlejohn, F.R.C.V.S. Edin.
 Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S.E.
 Mr. Wm. Hunting, F.R.C.V.S.
 Mr. Clement Stephenson, F.R.C.V.S.

Prof. Williams, Dr. Sims Woodhead, and Mr. Hunting, had been asked by the High Commissioner for Canada to make reports to him regarding some of the previous cases to which the Board have above referred.

The Board subsequently, by desire of the High Commissioner, extended a similar invitation to

Prof. J. McCall, F.R.C.V.S.,
 Prof. J. Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S., and
 Mr. R. Rutherford, F.R.C.V.S.,

and they also asked Mr. S. G. Holmans, M.R.C.V.S., their senior Inspector at the Foreign Animals Wharf at Deptford, to examine the specimen.

All these gentlemen were able to accept the Board's invitation, with the exception of Professors Williams and McCall, who were unable to leave Scotland in time to admit of an early examination of the diseased lung.

Subsequently to the landing of the "Toronto" animal, and during the operation of the Canadian Cattle (Slaughter and Examination) Order of 1894, five other cases of disease were detected by Inspectors at Liverpool, Deptford, and Glasgow, amongst cargoes of cattle arriving from Canada, the disease

being declared by those Inspectors, and by the Veterinary Officers of the Board, to be in each instance contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The following table shows the vessels in which the animals were imported, the date of shipment, the date and place of landing, and the date of slaughter:—

Date of Shipment.	Date of Landing.	Date of Slaughter.	Vessel.	Place of Landing.
1894. 12 May	1894. 23 May	1894. $\frac{25}{26}$ May	"Laurentian"	Liverpool.
23 "	2 June	$\frac{4}{5}$ June	"Lake Superior"	"
28 "	6 "	11 "	"Mongolian"	London, Deptford. Glasgow.
22 "	7 "	12 "	"Dracona"	
6 June	17 "	21 "	"Assyrian"	

With a view to avoid any possible confusion of specimens and the unnecessary complication of the scientific question at issue, the Board did not at first propose to make arrangements for the examination of any of the specimens in these five cases by professional gentlemen not in the service of the Department, but the Board subsequently determined somewhat to extend the evidence at their disposal, and they invited the following gentlemen to examine the "Mongolian" lung, viz:—

Prof. John F. McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., C.M.,

Mr. F. R. Ingersoll, M.R.C.V.S.,

Mr. S. J. Rayment, M.R.C.V.S.,

Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S.E.,

Mr. Wm. Hunting, F.R.C.V.S.,

Prof. J. Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S.,

Dr. M. Armand Ruffer, M.D., F.L.S.,

together with the senior Inspector at the port of London (Deptford) Mr. S. G. Holmans, M.R.C.V.S.

Each of these gentlemen had also seen the "Toronto" lung, with the exception of Dr. Ruffer, whose name had been suggested by the High Commissioner of Canada too late to permit of his being invited to examine the specimen in that case.

III. CHARACTER of the ENQUIRY INSTITUTED and QUALIFICATIONS of WITNESSES.

It remained for the Board to determine in what manner the scientific evidence thus available as to the nature and character of the morbid appearances could be best presented for consideration, and the Board decided in favour of a vivâ-voce examination of the pathologists and veterinarians above named, with the aid of assessors specially well qualified to elicit completely and accurately the opinions of experts on an intricate and technical question which affected most important interests,

and which it was on many grounds essential to place in as clear a light as possible.

The Board were fortunate enough to obtain the assistance in this capacity of the Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., and of Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, F.R.S., Waynflete Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, to whom they desire to express their grateful acknowledgment of the very valuable services they have been so good as to render to the Board in this matter.

The Board sat, with their assessors, on four separate occasions, when they received the evidence of the following witnesses, whose qualifications and experience as stated to the Board, may conveniently be summarised at this point.

1. Mr. Alexander Curtis Cope, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Officer of the Board of Agriculture.

Cope, 1-6.

Mr. Cope stated that he had been acquainted with pleuro-pneumonia for thirty years, that he had held office under the Privy Council and subsequently under the Board of Agriculture since 1872, that since 1890 he and the present Assistant Veterinary Officer had had under observation 3,133 sets of lungs, in which they had detected 1,087 cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and that in consequence he had had exceptional opportunities of seeing and recognising the disease.

2. Prof. George Thomas Brown, C.B., Hon. Assoc. R.C.V.S., Consulting Veterinary Adviser to the Board of Agriculture.

Brown, 120-8.

Prof. Brown stated that he had studied pleuro-pneumonia since 1846, that after appointment to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester in 1850 he had much experience of the disease in the surrounding district, that on the formation of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council in 1865 his opportunities of examining morbid specimens very much increased, and that since the Department had been engaged in stamping out the disease he had been constantly examining the lungs of diseased cattle.

3. Mr. William Wilkinson Smart, M.R.C.V.S., senior Veterinary Inspector at the Port of Liverpool.

Smart, 184-8.

Mr. Smart stated that he had acted as a Port Inspector for about eighteen years, and during that period he had had considerable experience in the examination of the lungs of cattle.

4. Mr. Stephen Giles Holmans, M.R.C.V.S., senior Veterinary Inspector at the Port of London (Deptford).

Holmans, 209-31.

Mr. Holmans stated that he had had experience of pleuro-pneumonia during the past thirty-six years, and that he had been employed at Deptford for about twenty-one or twenty-two years.

5. Dr. German Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., F.R.S.E.

Woodhead, 228-31.

Dr. Woodhead stated that he was Director of the Research Laboratory of the Conjoint Boards of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England,

that he was closely interested in pathological research, and that he was the author of works on the subject.

6. Dr. Henry Duncan Littlejohn, F.R.C.S. Edin., President of the British Institute of Public Health and Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh.

Dr. Littlejohn stated that since 1863 he had been Chief Inspector of the Edinburgh abattoirs, where meat inspection was vigorously carried on, ^{Littlejohn, 291-3.}

7. Prof. John F. McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., C.M., F.R.C.V.S., Dean of the Royal Veterinary College.

Prof. McFadyean stated that he had been familiar with pleuro-pneumonia for about eighteen or twenty years, that it was his duty to prepare and examine sections of pleuro-pneumonia lungs as a class exercise, and that he had examined very many hundreds of sections in that way. ^{McFadyean, 312-3.}

8. Dr. Francis Vacher, F.R.C.S. Edin., M.R.C.S. Edin., F.C.S., Medical Officer of Health for Cheshire. ^{Vacher, 344-7}

9. Prof. James Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S., Professor of Surgery in the Royal Veterinary College.

Prof Macqueen stated that since 1877 he had had a good deal of experience with pleuro-pneumonia, that he had acted for nine years as deputy Inspector to the Local Authority for Glasgow, and as deputy Inspector at the Port at Glasgow, and that he had seen most of the cases sent to the Royal Veterinary College under the slaughtering Order. ^{Macqueen, 354-7.}

10. Mr. William Duguid, F.R.C.V.S., Assistant Veterinary Officer of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Duguid stated that his tenure of office under the Privy Council and the Board of Agriculture had afforded him exceptional opportunities of studying pleuro-pneumonia. ^{Duguid, 470-2. Cope, 6. Brown, 830.}

11. Mr. William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S.

Mr. Hunting stated that he had been in practice for a considerable number of years in London, and had also been for some time one of the Veterinary Inspectors of the London County Council. He had not had very much experience in connexion with the disease of pleuro-pneumonia. He had had to deal with about half-a-dozen cases of pleuro-pneumonia in London, and with probably twenty cases before he came to London, but the former were the only cases in respect of which he had borne any responsibility during the past thirteen or fourteen years. His professional experience had been almost entirely among horses. ^{Hunting, 510-7, 565-71.}

12. Mr. Richard Rutherford, F.R.C.V.S.

Mr. Rutherford stated that he had had a very large experience of cases of pleuro-pneumonia, both in this country and in Australia. ^{Rutherford, 686-7.}

13. Mr. Clement Stephenson, F.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Adviser to the Northumberland County Council and the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Stephenson,
699-702.

Mr. Stephenson stated that he had been familiar with the post-mortem appearances of pleuro-pneumonia since 1856; that between 1878 and 1890 he had made a post-mortem examination of the lungs of every animal in his district which had died from the disease, or which had been slaughtered as being affected, or as having been in contact with the disease, and that he had seen the diseased condition of the lungs in all stages from its inception till death had resulted.

14. Mr. Frederick Richard Ingersoll, M.R.C.V.S., one of the Veterinary Inspectors of the London County Council.

Ingersoll, 714-7.

Mr. Ingersoll stated that in the district in which his practice lay, there had been, until recently, a great deal of pleuro-pneumonia, and that he had had frequent opportunities of studying that disease.

15. Mr. Samuel James Rayment, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Inspector at the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

Rayment, 728-30.

Mr. Rayment stated that his position at the Cattle Market, and in connexion with the slaughter-houses there, had given him exceptional facilities for the study of pleuro-pneumonia.

16. Dr. M. Armand Ruffer, F.L.S., F.M.S. Lond.

Ruffer, 739-40,
759.

Dr. Ruffer stated that he was a member of the Physiological and Pathological Societies, and had acted as assistant editor of the "Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology." He had had very little experience himself of veterinary science; he had seen cases of pleuro-pneumonia, but was not an expert on the microscopical appearances of it.

17. Professor James McCall, F.R.C.V.S., Principal and Professor of the Veterinary College of Glasgow, Veterinary Inspector at the Port of Glasgow, and Veterinary Inspector of the Glasgow Corporation.

McCall, 761-3.

Professor McCall stated he had held the appointment last named since 1865, and that it had given him great opportunities of studying pleuro-pneumonia.

IV. HEADS of ENQUIRY and SUMMARY of EVIDENCE.

The principal matters to which it appeared to the Board to be requisite that the examination of the various witnesses examined should be directed were as follows, viz. :—

1. The appearances ordinarily present in undoubted cases of pleuro-pneumonia, (*a.*) as described in standard text-books of recognised authority, and (*b.*) as met with in the experience of the witnesses.

2. The appearances present in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" lungs.

3. The degree of resemblance or of variation as between the appearances of the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" lungs, and the appearances stated to be present in undoubted cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

4. The possibility of error in the differentiation of pleuro-pneumonia from other known lung diseases of cattle.

5. The duration of the disease in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases, and the possibility of its being occasioned by exposure and hardships in transit.

6. The general conclusions of the witnesses as to the nature of the disease in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases.

(1.) *The appearances ordinarily present in undoubted cases of pleuro-pneumonia, (a.) as described in standard text-books of recognised authority, and (b.) as met with in the experience of the witnesses.*

The Board determined to use, for purposes of comparison, (a.) the description of the post-mortem experiences of pleuro-pneumonia given in Professor Williams's "Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine"; (b.) the description of the pathological anatomy of pleuro-pneumonia given in Dr. George Fleming's "Manual of Veterinary Science and Police"; and (c.) the Report on the Pathological Anatomy of Pleuro-Pneumonia, by Prof. Gerald F. Yeo, published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, second series, Vol. xiv., Part I., pp. 169-205. These descriptions are separately reprinted,* and they need not now be cited at length, but the Board would observe that several of the witnesses examined alluded to Dr. Yeo's Report in terms of the highest praise. Dr. Woodhead regarded the description of pleuro-pneumonia given by Dr. Yeo as "the most complete of the naked-eye appearances" of the disease, Dr. Littlejohn thought it "a classical description," Prof. Macqueen referred to it as "a splendid description," and Prof. McCall considered it "by far the best description in the English language."

Woodhead,
250.

Littlejohn, 304.
Macqueen, 375
McCall, 784.

In addition to the information as to the characteristic appearances of disease thus made available, several witnesses gave accounts of those appearances drawn from their personal experience.

Mr. Cope said: "Pleuro-pneumonia is distinguished by the enlargement of the diseased part and the marbled appearance which presents itself on making a section of the lung. Secondly, by the disease being localised and extending from a centre to the surrounding lobules; and, thirdly, by the excessive amount of exudation which takes place, and which is always to be seen when the lung is cut through and allowed to drain. This fluid which is exuded around the lobules, and drains out of the lungs when cut, in very large quantities, is also a distinguishing feature, because you do not find an equal amount of exudation in any other form of lung disease that I know of."

Cope, 38, 40-2.

* See Appendix B. pp. iii-xxvii, *infra*.

- Similarly, Prof. Brown said, in reply to the enquiry as to what he regarded as in general the best criterion of the acute stage and of the more advanced stage of pleuro-pneumonia, after death: "I expect to find enlargement of the diseased part, what is commonly called consolidation or hepatisation; and if the disease is advanced sufficiently for the pleura to become affected, then distinct marks of pleurisy. On making a section I expect to find the lobules darker in colour than naturally, sometimes varying in colour, but by no means always. The most characteristic symptom, which I have never observed in any other disease, is the immediate exudation of a large quantity of straw-coloured fluid."
- Brown, 146-7.
- Dr. Littlejohn described the appearances especially characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia as "First of all, the remarkable manner in which the lobules are hedged in by means of a marked thickening of the interlobular spaces; secondly, the marbling thus occasioned; and, thirdly, the tendency to hæmorrhage."
- Littlejohn, 309.
- Professor McFadyean said: "The most prominent and distinguishing features of pleuro-pneumonia are, that the inflammation, as far as we can discover, begins in and extends along the interlobular connective tissue, and that the exudate is characterised by being abundantly rich in fibrine and poor in cells. Then the secondary or incidental lesions are those that are found in the lung tissue, and these occur in consequence of the primary one—that is, the exudate in the connective tissue. Such secondary changes are compression of the air vesicles, collapse of them, secondary catarrh, in some cases extending also to the small bronchi, and even to the interlobular bronchi, but the catarrh in true pleuro-pneumonia is always and obviously secondary."
- McFadyean, 332.
- Professor Macqueen regarded the characteristics of an early case of pleuro-pneumonia as being "A very small area or a number of small areas in the same lung; perhaps not very much fibrinous deposit on the pleura, possibly more discoloration; some hardening, and the presence of a considerable quantity of fluid in the interlobular tissue. . . . When a section is made of the diseased area, usually the parenchyma is inclined to become a little prominent. . . . Very likely there would be an exudate into the air-cells. Some of the bronchial tubes might be perfectly free; some of them might contain mucus or catarrhal elements." Professor Macqueen had "yet to see" a case of pleuro-pneumonia in which there was uniformity of colour, and he did not believe the nature of the disease ever permitted of such a thing.
- Macqueen, 435-6, 466.
- Mr. Duguid stated that the earliest stage of the disease which he had seen was that in which "the interlobular exudation is in that liquid condition when the interlobular tissue appears cedematous and swollen," the smaller bronchial tubes being frequently filled with catarrhal products.
- Duguid, 478-80, 505-9.

He had seen "a number of cases in our own home-bred cattle" where the colour was quite uniform," and although variation of colour was usually present, it was not a uniform characteristic of the early stages of pleuro-pneumonia. In those stages the large differences of colours, referred to by Professor Yeo in his book, in regard to a later stage of the disease, were certainly not necessary to differentiate pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Hunting expressed the opinion that the earliest lesions which were actually observed were "change of colour of the lobule and exudations in the interlobular spaces." It seemed to him that "the disease spreads from a centre through the interlobular spaces. You will always find a zone round the coloured space in which the lobule of the lung is hardly changed at all and yet the interlobular spaces are distended." The contents of the fine bronchial tubes and the air cells in the early stage were, he said, muco-purulent. On further examination Mr. Hunting stated that the symptoms described in the report made by Professor Brown on the "Toronto" case, with the exception of the appearance of the pleura, were all symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia, and that that report described the general characteristics of the disease. He had "never seen a case of pleuro-pneumonia of uniform colour."

Hunting, 540-7.

Hunting, 622-40, 649-54, 656-60, 661-5.

The information thus obtained as to the general characteristics of the disease, taken in conjunction with the descriptions quoted in the text-books already referred to, obviously afforded valuable data for comparative purposes in connexion with the specific cases under consideration, but the Board note that Dr. Sims Woodhead did not consider that any one of the particular appearances described in the text-books could be regarded as in itself patho-gnomic, or characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia, inasmuch as those descriptions referred to cases in which the various stages of the disease had developed. In almost all of them, Dr. Woodhead said, it was found that the characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia was "the peculiar mottling, the peculiar differences in the texture in different parts of the lung, but when you come to these earlier conditions, it is somewhat difficult to accept this as a characteristic, although it is so strongly insisted upon by the various writers on the subject."

Woodhead, 288-9.

Prof. Macqucen stated that before he would go the length of saying that the disease with which the "Toronto" animal was affected was not contagious, or that it was contagious, he would require to make a post-mortem examination of the bullock, to see the interior of the chest, whether it contained fluid, and whether there was congestion, to see the condition of the lining of the chest, and also to know in what part of the ship the animal stood while being conveyed across the sea. Mr. Hunting expressed the same opinion. The clinical behaviour of the disease, and the history of it were, he said, more important than the inspection of the lung, and he did not think that any person, however experienced he might be, could tell by the lung

Macqucen, 424.

Hunting, 572-610, 611-8, 619-20, 679-84.

- Woodhead, 287. alone whether it was affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Woodhead also endorsed this view. "If it were possible," he thought, "to obtain the history of a case we should be able to determine whether the case was pleuro-pneumonia or not. The difficulty is only in those cases where it is difficult to get the history."
- Cope, 791-800. On the other hand, Mr. Cope and Professors McCall and Brown pointed out that in practice it was impossible for the Inspector at the ports to do more than study the post-mortem appearances present in infected animals, and to compare them with similar appearances found in animals in this country. In support of his belief that pleuro-pneumonia might be diagnosed by the ordinary naked-eye appearances, Prof. Brown referred to the fact that out of 3,133 sets of lungs, the Veterinary Officers of the Department had separated 1,087 as being cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and in proof of the accuracy of this diagnosis, he pointed out that in no single case had disease been traced back to animals which had been declared unaffected with pleuro-pneumonia; whilst on the other hand, in cases where it was necessary to act promptly and to avoid the risk of spreading the disease, more pronounced and older cases had been found on killing out the animals which had been in contact with the test animal.
- Holmans, 214-7. Woodhead, 233-5, 257. Littlejohn, 294-6. McFadyean, 314-5. Vacher, 348-51. Macqueen, 364-8, 370-4, 377. Hunting, 521-2, 525-30, 550, 552-3, 628, 632-4, 665. Rutherford, 688-91, 694-5. Stephenson, 703-8. Ingersoll, 718-22. Rayment, 731-4. Ruffer, 741-7. Cope, 801, 808-11. Brown, 823-31. Woodhead, 233-5, 257-61, 267, 289. Cope, 808-10.
- (2.) *The appearances present in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" lungs.*
- The reports made by the Board's Veterinary Officers as to these appearances, together with a special report by Prof. Brown in the "Toronto" case, are printed in an appendix* to the evidence received by the Board, and copies of these reports were supplied to each of the witnesses examined.
- There was a general acquiescence in the correctness of the descriptions contained in those reports, but some observations were made respecting them which the Board consider desirable to place on record. Dr. Woodhead thought it should be pointed out that the pleurisy was confined almost entirely to the regions over the interlobular septa in both cases, and that the portion of the "Toronto" lung that was not affected was very much collapsed. He also thought it should be noted that in the "Mongolian" specimen "there was advanced tuberculosis in the same lung, and, close to the nodule affected, in this case, in fact forming part of it, there was a calcareous mass, apparently in one of the bronchi, and behind this mass there was a very large quantity of muco-purulent secretion."
- On re-examination, Mr. Cope stated with regard to the features pointed out by Dr. Woodhead that "we have a great number of cases of collapse in cattle which are slaughtered at the Ports, and sometimes there is a very large portion of the lung in that condition, and which are free, not only from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but from any other disease

* See pp. i-ii, *infra*.

"that we can discover except ordinary bronchitis." Mr. Cope agreed with Dr. Woodhead that the deposit of lymph on the surface of the diseased lung accurately followed the lines of the diseased septa beneath, but this, he said, was "very characteristic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Pleuritic deposit, when found upon the consolidated portion of the lung, is usually most developed at the point of junction between the septum and the surface of the lung; it is more thickly deposited there than elsewhere."

Prof. Brown had no doubt that Dr. Woodhead was right in stating that there was pulmonary collapse, but this was such a very common occurrence in various lung diseases that he "should not have taken any particular notice of it. . . . Pleuro-pneumonia does not protect an animal from any other form of disease. It may have two or three forms of disease at the same time."

Prof. McFadyean would have described the consolidated portion of the "Toronto" lung as being "firm" rather than as "hard and unyielding," and he would have said that in the lobules there was a variety of colour, rather than that they varied "very much in colour." With regard to the exudate in the bronchi, Prof. McFadyean would not like to say without a microscopic examination that it was a catarrhal product. He rather thought in some cases it was not catarrhal, but a croupous or fibrinous exudate similar to that present in the septa.

Prof. Macqueen noted the excision of a piece of the "Toronto" specimen, which had been removed by Prof. Brown for microscopic purposes, and to his view the bands were about the same thickness throughout the surface of the section. On re-examination, Prof. Brown asserted that the bands in the "Toronto" specimen varied in width and in density, a statement the accuracy of which the Board can themselves confirm.

Mr. Hunting agreed with the Board's Veterinary Officers in their statements of facts generally, and he added that the "Toronto" case resembled the other Canadian cases which he had seen, with the additional peculiarity of showing a larger "dark-coloured patch" or "thoroughly hepatised dark red piece" than he had ever seen before in any Canadian case. He thought the phrase "dark red" in the descriptions should be "dark pink," there being in the "Mongolian" case "a whole series of different shades of pink," and he would have described the pleura as "very slightly" rather than as "considerably" thickened.

Dr. Ruffer concurred generally in the description of the experts of the Board as to the appearances of the "Mongolian" lung, but he added that there were some very small hæmorrhages in the visceral pleura covering the lung which he did not see noticed in the reports.

(3.) *The degree of resemblance or of variation as between the appearances of the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" lungs, and the appearances stated to be present in undoubted cases of pleuro-pneumonia.*

Cope, 67.

Mr. Cope stated to the Board that there was nothing exceptional in either the "Toronto" or the "Mongolian" case, regarded as cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and this statement was confirmed by the evidence of many of the experts who were asked to compare the appearances present in the two cases under consideration with the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia as described in the text-books, and as met with in their own experience.

Holmans, 218-25.

Mr. Holmans considered that the descriptions of the disease given by Prof. Williams and Prof. Yeo were "identical, or nearly so," with the appearances in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" lungs, and that those appearances coincided with Dr. Yeo's description of pleuro-pneumonia.

Woodhead, 236-48.

Dr. Woodhead stated that the appearances described in the reports of the Board's Veterinary Officers agreed, on the whole, with the descriptions cited from Prof. Williams, Dr. Fleming, and Dr. Yeo, subject to the qualification that all those authorities described the patches of consolidation as being very extensive, involving the base and several lobules of the lung, whilst the two cases under consideration were certainly not nearly so advanced as the cases described by the authorities named.

Littlejohn, 297-304.

Dr. Littlejohn saw no difference between the description of the appearances reported in the "Toronto" case and the description in Prof. Williams's work. Prof. Williams, he said, spoke "generally, but not definitely enough"; but reading between the lines, he saw no difference between them. The same observation applied "more strongly" to Dr. Fleming's description, and "entirely" to the more exhaustive report of Dr. Yeo.

McFadyean, 324-6, 334-35.

Prof. McFadyean thought the descriptions cited from Prof. Williams, Dr. Fleming, and Dr. Yeo applied quite as well to the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" lungs as they would to what might be called ordinary contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Vacher, 352-3.

Dr. Vacher agreed generally that the appearances described by the authors named agreed with the appearances which he saw in the "Toronto" lung.

Hunting, 531-6.

Mr. Hunting saw no differences between Prof. Williams's description of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and the appearances described by the officers of the Board. Speaking generally, the appearances were the same in both cases, and the same observation applied to the descriptions of the disease by Dr. Fleming and Prof. Yeo.

Rutherford, 692-93.
Stephenson, 709-10.
Ingersoll, 723-4.

Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Stephenson expressed a similar opinion with regard to the "Toronto" case, and Mr. Ingersoll agreed that in both cases the lungs corresponded with the descriptions in the text-books.

Mr. Rayment stated that the appearances of which he took notes in the case of the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" specimens agreed generally with the descriptions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia contained in the standard works referred to, but with those of Dr. Yeo more especially. It appeared to him that the other two writers described a more advanced stage of the disease, but Dr. Yeo's report, especially the portion of it which described the earlier appearances, was precisely the same, the lesions being of the same character.

Dr. Ruffer agreed that the appearances put forward by the authors named agreed with the appearances which he saw in the "Mongolian" specimen, and Prof. McCall thought that the descriptions by the Veterinary Officers of the Board corresponded "to a very general extent" with the descriptions of pleuro-pneumonia given in the works cited for purposes of comparison.

Whilst admitting, however, the general correspondence of the appearances present in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" animals with those ordinarily met with in pleuro-pneumonia, it was urged, both by Prof. Macqueen and Mr. Hunting, that there were certain points of difference which prevented a positive diagnosis of the contagious disease.

Prof. Macqueen thought "there was a considerable difference in colour; a considerable difference in density; a considerable difference in the enlargement of the whole specimen," and although he agreed that there were differences of shade, there was not the variety of colour usually met with. "One part of the specimen," Prof. Macqueen said, "was dark red—the small block. The other part of the specimen was dull red, and on either side bright salmon red—almost the colour of normal lung. Now in a piece of contagious pleuro-pneumonia lung, such as we meet with in this country, the colour within the interlobular bands varies considerably. There would be, for instance, a piece of dark red, a piece of light red, a piece of buff colour, a piece of drab, and so on, and perhaps a piece of healthy lung placed between two other parts." He had never seen a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in which there was uniformity of colour, and did not believe the nature of the disease ever permitted of such a thing. Mr. Hunting expressed a similar opinion. "Pleuro-pneumonia," he said, "apparently starts from a number of centres, and therefore you have varieties of colour in any patch you may take, not a dark red in the centre and gradually shaded off, but perhaps a piece of lung in which there are slight changes in the middle of the diseased part, whereas in the Canadian disease you have the differences of shade but very little variety of colour. You will have a whole series, as in the 'Mongolian' lung, of different shades of pink. In other cases I have seen there is hardly a change of colour at all, except that the whole surface is darker than usual." The "Toronto" lung, Mr. Hunting added, differed very much

Rayment, 735-7.

Ruffer, 748-9.
McCall, 783-5.

Macqueen,
367-8, 375-7,
448-53.

Macqueen,
466.

Hunting, 550-3,
649, 656-60.

from previous Canadian cases in having that thoroughly hepatised dark red piece which he had never seen before in any one of these lungs, and if he had seen that lung before he had seen any Canadian he would have called it pleuro-pneumonia, but the other tissue round about it resembled exactly the spongy dark pink that he had seen in other Canadian cases. Mr. Hunting, like Prof. Macqueen, had never seen a case of pleuro-pneumonia of uniform colour, and had never seen one described.

Duguid, 505-6. In opposition to the views thus expressed by Mr. Hunting and Prof. Macqueen, Mr. Duguid had previously stated that although variation of colour is usually present, he had seen a number of cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the early stage where the colour was the same throughout, and Mr. Cope subsequently reminded the Board that in a recent case of a home bred calf, slaughtered when only two months old, the whole of one large lobe was affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia in which the whole of the lobules were of a uniform dark pink colour. Prof. Brown confirmed the statements of Mr. Cope and Mr. Duguid as to the occurrence of cases in which there was an absence of any variety of colour.

Macqueen, 376-7. Prof. Macqueen also attached importance to the uniformity of the thickness of the bands separating the lobules in the "Toronto" case, there being in contagious pleuro-pneumonia "a variety of thicknesses."

Brown, 804, 831. Prof. Brown agreed with Prof. Macqueen that in pleuro-pneumonia "the bands vary not only in width but in density," but he declined to admit that there was uniformity of thickness of the bands in the "Toronto" case, and he produced to the Board a section of the "Toronto" lung which had been preserved in spirit, and pointed out that the widest part of one of the bands was about $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch, and that some of the smaller bands were less than $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch in width. There were a number of bands in the lobules which were "mere streaks—microscopic lines." This, Prof. Brown stated, was exactly what would be met with in any case of pleuro-pneumonia.

Hunting, 555-62. Mr. Hunting also laid stress on the fact that in all the Canadian cases of which he had a specimen, the hardened exuded material might be picked out from the interlobular spaces in "little spheroidal bodies," instead of as "irregular broken detached pieces," as if they were contained in cavities, or distensions of the lymph spaces. Mr. Hunting would not say positively that this feature did not occur in English pleuro-pneumonia, but he referred to statements made by Prof. Adami in his report to the Canadian Government to the effect that Prof. Welch of the John Hopkins University had called attention to this "difference in the behaviour of lungs affected by contagious and by other forms of pneumonia in cattle," and which, "according to Prof. Welch, must prove the Canadian lungs to be unaffected by the contagious disease."

[C.—7866,
p. 99.]

Examined on this point, Mr. Cope stated that these appearances had been noticed not only in American and Canadian cattle, but also in cattle bred in this country which had been slaughtered, and similar evidence was given by Prof. Brown. "There are," Prof. Brown said, "plenty of cases in this country in which we have had the ordinary appearances of pleuro-pneumonia, with the addition of those little solid bodies in the lymph vessels which you can pick out with the point of a needle or a knife." He had repeatedly met with these ovoid bodies in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle undoubtedly home-bred, and he added that he first observed them in cattle from the United States, and that it was so common in them that for the purposes of description he spoke of it as being "characteristic of the type of pleuro-pneumonia which we found among those animals." "That expression, on my part," Prof. Brown continued, "has been made a great deal more of than I myself ever meant in using it. It meant simply that there was that peculiar condition in a very large number of cases. Having noticed it, I began to look more closely into the lungs of cattle slaughtered in this country, and I found the ovate bodies very frequently indeed, particularly in the parts where the deposit was most recent, and most remote from the centres where the disease was evidently in a very acute form."

In the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases the ovoid bodies were not present, and Prof. Brown stated that if he had found nothing in the United States cattle and the Canadian cattle beyond what he had seen in those specimens, he would never have said anything about the difference of type at all. The ovoid bodies were, he said, found in undoubted cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and it was quite possible, and indeed even probable, that they might exist in other forms of lung disease. He thought from a large number of cases where these bodies were present, it was not unreasonable that he should classify them together as forming a type; but the fact of their being present in association with the ordinary appearances of pleuro-pneumonia did not seem to him to be a matter of any very great pathological importance. If he had not noticed them, and said nothing at all about them, there would have been no question of any particular type of disease. He did not attach much importance to them from the circumstances that "we find them in cases about which there is no question, which are admitted to be pleuro-pneumonia."

Mr. Hunting drew further distinctions between the Canadian cases examined by him in 1893 and cases of undoubted pleuro-pneumonia in "the want of consolidation or hepatisation" and "the comparative absence of pleurisy," and the Board gather from Prof. Macqueen's evidence that he also saw reason to doubt the presence of pleuro-pneumonia in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" animals, *inter alia*, on these grounds. Mr. Hunting, however, subsequently agreed that "consolidation" was present, that it was a matter of degree depending upon the

Hunting, 649-55.

Macqueen, 370-5.

Woodhead, 233-4.
Littlejohn, 308-9.

intensity, locality, and duration of the disease, and he replied in the negative to the enquiry as to whether what he saw in the "Toronto" case was inconsistent with the disease existing under some of the conditions in respect to time and intensity.

With regard to the lesion of the pleura being a matter of degree, Mr. Hunting gave similar evidence, and it is to be noted that Prof. Macqueen, in agreement with Dr. Yeo, did not consider the lesion of the pleura to be an invariable condition of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. That the pleura was slightly affected both in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" specimens is clear from the evidence of Drs. Woodhead and Littlejohn and the reports of the Veterinary Officers of the Board.

(4.) *The possibility of error in the differentiation of Pleuro-pneumonia from other known lung diseases of cattle.*

The existence of disease in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" animals being incontestable, the Board in the conduct of the enquiry directed special attention to an endeavour to ascertain whether any lung disease of cattle was known to exist, which on post-mortem examination would present appearances liable to be mistaken, even by specialists, for contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and the Board received much interesting information upon the point.

Cope, 43-4,
48-57, 82-6.

Mr. Cope stated that there were diseases similar in appearance to pleuro-pneumonia which might deceive a person who was not a skilled person, and he instanced tuberculosis, cases of which had been sent up by veterinary surgeons for examination under the impression that the disease was pleuro-pneumonia. In tuberculosis, however, there was never an abundant serous exudation, as in pleuro-pneumonia, and the consolidation produced by the two diseases was of an entirely different character. Mr. Cope knew of no other disease at all comparable to pleuro-pneumonia which produced consolidation, such as might resemble pleuro-pneumonia, and he pointed out that in more acute affections of the lung, the consolidation did not progress from a particular point and spread therefrom to the rest of the lung, but that a large area became involved at the same time; there being in such affections an absence of exudation between the lobules, a uniformity of colour throughout the diseased part, and deep congestion of the whole of the lobules.

Brown, 148-52, 153-61,
175-80.

Prof. Brown also distinguished tuberculous consolidation and the consolidation arising from ordinary and non-infectious pneumonia from that present in pleuro-pneumonia. In catarrhal pneumonia interlobular bands producing the so-called "marbling" were found, but the extreme density and the perfectly white colour of the bands in the former case enabled him absolutely to discriminate between this appearance in catarrhal pneumonia and in pleuro-pneumonia. The bands in catarrhal pneumonia were more like bands of ordinary tendinous structure.

There were no distended lymphatics in any case of catarrhal pneumonia which Prof. Brown had seen, the much smaller amount of fluid exudation being the most characteristic difference between the two diseases. Prof. Brown further stated that in consequence of exposure and other disadvantageous circumstances, large numbers of imported cattle were found to be affected with bronchial pneumonia, with congestion, and much pulmonary collapse. "In such cases," he said, "a small part of the lung is frequently what might be called consolidated, and there is a little exudate into the interlobular tissue—often perhaps one-twentieth of an inch in thickness—and in the lobule itself there are evidences of breaking down of structure in a case that has been going on for some time. But certainly no one would ever dream of comparing it with pleuro-pneumonia; there is not the most indistinct resemblance in the two things."

The criteria which would make it impossible to confuse the one with the other were, Prof. Brown stated, "in the first place, the lobules in that part of the lung are dark, nearly black, and uniform in colour, there is no variation at all. There is quite distinct evidence of very acute congestion or inflammation—a complete plugging of all the blood-vessels, and the interlobular tissue merely exhibits lines of infiltration of quite a different character from the exudate of pleuro-pneumonia. There are no distended lymph vessels, no marks of formation of fibrous material."

Prof. Brown added that the appearance of lungs suffering from bronchial pneumonia or catarrhal pleuro-pneumonia was perfectly easily distinguishable from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, although in every case of pleuro-pneumonia that he had ever examined there were "very distinct evidences of bronchitis, and very often plugs in the bronchial tubes, and always loosening of the epithelium."

Mr. Holmans thought there were cases of bronchial pneumonia in which it was possible for some differences of opinion to exist, ^{Holmans, 226-7.} but he knew of no other disease which might be mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia, and in such cases as the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" animals he failed to see how any mistake could be made.

Dr. Woodhead thought it "a very difficult question indeed" ^{Woodhead, 271-87.} to differentiate between catarrhal-pneumonia and contagious pleuro-pneumonia. He had seen animals which had been cooped up during a storm, in the lungs of which there were patches of pneumonia of a non-specific kind, so far as he could tell, in which the appearances were somewhat the same as in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases, and it would have been very difficult by mere examination to distinguish an acute case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia from those cases, if in the corresponding stage. He did not, however, know of any

specific disease of cattle which could be confounded with contagious pleuro-pneumonia throughout its whole course.

Brown, 827.

On re-examination as to the differentiation between catarrhal pneumonia and contagious pleuro pneumonia, Prof. Brown declined to admit that the question was one of difficulty. The difference was, he said, "so palpable in cattle that the merest glance is sufficient to make it clear to the observer," and he produced to the Board a specimen recently brought to him by Prof. McCall presenting "the characteristic marbling" of chronic catarrhal pneumonia, "as unlike the marbling of pleuro-pneumonia as anything could possibly be."

Woodhead,
273-4.

Dr. Woodhead also called attention to certain cases of septic pneumonia in calves, produced by inoculation by Dr. Poels, the Government Veterinary Surgeon at Rotterdam. The post-mortem appearances in those cases "had somewhat the same appearance" as those of pleuro-pneumonia in respect to the thickened septa and the consolidation, but the latter was somewhat darker; and there was apparently more congestion.

Brown, 826.

Prof. Brown thought, however, that this disease "could hardly be confounded with pleuro-pneumonia in the contagious form, and if it were so confounded by any accident, the organism, which could be detected in a cover-glass preparation in five minutes, is perfectly characteristic, and it is there to the exclusion of other microbes." Mr. Duguid agreed that there was a certain resemblance between the cases described by Dr. Poels and pleuro-pneumonia, but he did not think the two could be mistaken, and in any case the disease was not one which could possibly occur in imported cattle.

Duguid, 491-4.

Littlejohn,
309-11.

Dr. Littlejohn stated that he could not attribute the appearances which he found in the "Toronto" lung to any other disease than contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Macqueen,
378-85.

Prof. Macqueen stated to the Board that the appearances in the "Toronto" case were also presented in sporadic croupous pneumonia of cattle, that "marbling" had been spoken of as one of the characteristics of ordinary pneumonia in cattle, and that he had seen the appearances presented by the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" specimens in cattle which had drowned, the presence of medicine in the trachea causing a certain amount of irritation of the tubes and a localised change. The results of such an accident were "discolouration of a certain area of the lung, collection of fluid in the bronchial tubes, and a certain amount of emphysema," but "not a very great deal" of interlobular infiltration, the "characteristic thing" being the limited area.

Macqueen,
458-62, 466-8.

Macqueen,
378, 385, 460.
Brown, 832.

Prof. Macqueen was also good enough to supply the Board with references to a case of "sporadic croupous pneumonia," and to one of "sporadic pleuro-pneumonia," described in certain German veterinary publications,* in both of which cases the lesions were said to resemble those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and he directed attention to certain descriptions given in veterinary works of the marbling due to the increased promi-

* See Appendix C., pp. xxvii-viii *infra*.

nence of the interlobular connective tissue of the lung and admittedly met with in sporadic pneumonia of the ox.

Mr. Hunting knew no other disease with which pleuro-pneumonia could be confounded, "unless there is some disease we have very little experience of," such as he held the disease present in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases to be. The general characteristics of those two diseases, if there were two, were alike, but there were differences which were not explainable on the theory that the disease in the Canadian cases was pleuro-pneumonia. He further stated that "in the case of so-called sporadic pneumonia when seen in the ox the lesions described are identical with those of pleuro-pneumonia," and he knew "of no reliable data upon which a man can distinguish between the post-mortem appearances" of the two diseases, and in support of this view he referred to one of the cases cited by Prof. Macqueen from the "Manual of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics." He thought that the "Toronto" case could be confused even with the early stage of a case either of catarrhal or of croupous pneumonia. Hunting, 548-50, 553, 611.

Dr. Ruffer, in reply to questions as to whether he was acquainted with the existence of any infective diseases of the lungs of cattle except contagious pleuro-pneumonia, instanced tubercle, actinomycosis, and ordinary catarrhal pneumonia, which he thought occurred as an infectious disease. He thought it would be very difficult to say whether catarrhal pneumonia could be confounded, as regards its post-mortem appearance, with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. He could not, however, say that he was acquainted with the prevalence of any infective disease of the lungs in cattle which was liable to be mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia. Ruffer, 751-5, 760.

On re-examination, Prof. Brown stated that cases of croupous pneumonia and catarrhal pneumonia had been repeatedly sent up to him as suspected cases of pleuro-pneumonia, but that the marbling, though most distinct, was totally different from the marbling of pleuro-pneumonia. Prof. Brown added that the thickened interlobular connective tissue in catarrhal pneumonia was of a peculiar density, and so hard that he had spoiled two or three razors in cutting sections, which was never the case with pleuro-pneumonia. In a specimen of catarrhal pneumonia which he submitted to the Board, he failed to find a single lymphatic vessel distended, but there was a dense fibrous deposit, and an entire absence of congestion of the lobules. Brown, 832.

Prof. Brown further stated that he was aware of the statements made by Continental authorities that in the ox it was almost impossible to distinguish contagious pleuro-pneumonia from ordinary pneumonia associated with pleurisy without the clinical history—that the peculiar structure of the animal's lung rendered all forms of disease identical in that respect, but he could only "flatly contradict" them so far as Great Britain was concerned, and so far as imported animals were concerned, from all exporting countries in Europe, and also from America. In Brown, 833.

- croupous pneumonia you certainly often had the localisation of the disease to a lobe of the lung, which was commonly called lobar-pneumonia on that account; "you get occasionally a slight marbling, generally amounting to extremely thin lines of fibrous deposit; but nothing in the way of the enlarged lymphatics or variety of density and difference in width which you get in pleuro-pneumonia." The description of the case of "Sporadic Croupous Pneumonia in a Cow," reported by Herr Utz,* did not convey to Prof. Brown's mind that the disease could possibly have been mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia by anyone who knew pleuro-pneumonia and who was in the habit of seeing it constantly, and Prof. Brown added that if he had seen the case reported by Herr Utz, he would certainly not have considered it to be pleuro-pneumonia. He would have examined the contents of the air cells of the bronchial tubes, and have expected to find they were cases of croupous pneumonia such as had been met with constantly in this country.
- Brown, 834.
- Brown, 835-6. With regard to the case of "sporadic pleuro-pneumonia" reported in the "Wochenschrift für Thierheilkunde und Viehzucht" (September 1891),† Prof. Brown pointed out that the bronchial tubes in the diseased part in that case were stated to have contained yellowish, frothy, purulent, foul-smelling serum, and that was not a characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia. The only part of the description of the morbid appearances in that case which resembled pleuro-pneumonia was that which referred to "thickened septa circumscribed angular fields filled with hepatised lobules," and he certainly did not consider that the description would be likely to mislead anyone who was well acquainted with the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia.
- Brown, 846. Finally, Prof. Brown stated that all the diseases of the lung which had been referred to as having appearances in any way resembling pleuro-pneumonia had been met with in the herds slaughtered in this country, and, as he held, they had not been confused with pleuro-pneumonia.
- Macqueen, 393-415, 454-6, 458-60. In the evidence given by Prof. Macqueen, he stated that in the course of his professional duties at Glasgow, between the years 1878 or 1879 and 1888, he had "quite often" found "cases of localised lung disease" presenting appearances "very similar to the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases—appearances which included congestion of the pleura and its reddening over a limited area, a slight swelling of the lung, and the presentation, on section, of a darker red surface, together with slight thickening of the interlobulated connective tissue, with fluid. These cases, Prof. Macqueen said, he sometimes reported to Prof. McCall, whose deputy he was, and who would sometimes examine the animal or the carcase; but he could not understand anyone ever thinking that they were cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia "as we see it."
- McCall, 764-70, 772-7. The Board thought it desirable to bring this evidence under the notice of Prof. McCall, who requested that he might be

* See Appendix C., p. xxvii *infra*.

† See Appendix C., p. xxviii *infra*.

examined respecting it. The Board had no hesitation in complying with this request, and Prof. McCall then stated, in explicit terms, that he had no knowledge of any such cases as those to which Prof. Macqueen referred; that he had never at any time seen in the lungs of Canadian cattle landed at Glasgow between 1878 and 1888 appearances such as these described by the Veterinary Officers of the Board in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases; and that, if such appearances had been brought under his notice, he would have detained the cattle, forwarded the lungs to London to be examined by the Veterinary Officers, and at the same time reported them to the Board as suspicious cases.

The evidence given by Prof. Macqueen as to the resemblance between the Glasgow cases disposed of by him between 1878 and 1888 and the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" specimens was also brought under the notice of Prof. Brown on re-examination. Prof. Brown did not consider that the appearance described by Prof. Macqueen suggested the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, and he took exception to the statement that those appearances were very similar to the appearances present in the "Toronto" case. In the so-called "Glasgow cases" the appearances described included very slight thickening of the interlobular connective tissues. On the other hand, "some of the bands" Prof. Brown said, "that I saw in various parts of the 'Toronto' specimen were as broad as I have seen them in advanced cases of pleuro-pneumonia. They were certainly as broad as one would ever expect to find them in a case of that early character." Prof. Brown further referred to the statement of Prof. Macqueen that in the "Glasgow cases" the surface of the section was darker red, and called attention to the fact that in the "Toronto" case there was "a very distinct variation of colour in comparing one congested lobule with another."

As to the possibility of error in the differentiation of catarrhal pneumonia from pleuro-pneumonia, Mr. Duguid also gave evidence. He had seen many cases of circumscribed catarrhal-pneumonia during the last three or four years, and to a certain extent a condition of the kind resembled the first beginning of pleuro-pneumonia, but there was a marked difference, even in the earliest stages, and he did not think that anyone acquainted with pleuro-pneumonia could ever make a mistake about the appearances as compared with catarrhal pneumonia. On being requested to give a sketch of the difference between the two diseases, Mr. Duguid explained that in catarrhal pneumonia the lobules of the lungs were comparatively free from consolidation, and that the quantity of the exudate in the interlobular spaces was very much less than in pleuro-pneumonia, a difference which in an early case was very important.

Mr. Duguid had seen no infective disease dependent upon a specific cause other than pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Hunting also called attention to the report by Prof. Nocard on "An infectious Broncho-Pneumonia of American

Brown, 337-40.

Duguid, 481-90.

Duguid, 491.

Hunting, 562-

4.

Oxen; Corn Stalk Disease," which appeared in the "Recueil de Médecine Veterinaire" for August 1891,* and the Board directed the special attention of Mr. Cope and Prof. Brown to the statements contained in that report. Dr. Billings had referred to the so-called "corn-stalk disease" in his "Report on the Work of the Laboratory of Nebraska for the year 1888," but Mr. Cope stated that he believed that Dr. Billings had said that he had not seen that disease himself, and he was not aware of any reports which had been issued by Dr. Salmon, the veterinary expert employed by the United States Government, on the subject of this disease. With regard to the specific cases of disease in American cattle upon which M. Nocard had reported, Prof. Brown stated that he had received a piece of the lung from M. Nocard, and had examined sections of it, with the result that he had not the slightest doubt that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, a conclusion to which he had also been led on a perusal of M. Nocard's report.

(5.) *The duration of the disease in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases, and the possibility of its being occasioned by the exposure and hardships in transit.*

In view of the theory that the disease under investigation was due to the hardships and exposure attendant on long railway or ocean journeys—a theory which had even led to the suggestion that it should be designated "transit-pneumonia"—the Board endeavoured to obtain information as to the probable duration of the disease. Mr. Cope pointed out, however, that nothing definite was known with regard to the period of incubation of pleuro-pneumonia, because the disease could not be produced experimentally, but he had never seen any specimen in the condition of the "Toronto" case which had been less than about three weeks or a month old. He thought the "Mongolian" case was rather older, because the exudation around the lobules at the upper part of the lung was much firmer.

Dr. Woodhead thought that in both cases there was evidence that the disease was "not of long standing," and he should say that it would not be more, probably less, than two or three weeks since the disease "began to give rise to distinct "pathological lesions." The incubation period was, he said, "given as lasting such variable periods—ten days to six weeks."

Dr. Littlejohn confirmed Dr. Woodhead's opinion that the condition of the pleura indicated that the disease "was of "comparatively short duration," and Prof. Macqueen also agreed that it was "a very early case."

Mr. Duguid considered the "Toronto" case to be "relatively an acute case" and added that it was impossible to tell the duration.

Mr. Hunting also held that the "Toronto" case was "not "perhaps as old as the Mongolian." It would be very difficult," he said, "to give an opinion as to whether it had been a week "or three weeks or anything of that kind by looking at it."

* See Appendix C, p. xxviii. *infra*.

Prof. Brown was most certainly of opinion that the disease in both cases was contracted before the voyage began, and that the morbid appearances could not have been produced during the voyage. He fixed the period of the "Toronto" case "at something like a month."

(6.) *The general conclusions of the witnesses as to the nature of the disease in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases.*

It will be convenient under this head to summarise the views of the witnesses examined as to the identity of the disease in the two Canadian animals with pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Smart "had no doubt" in his own mind about either case. He was convinced the disease was pleuro-pneumonia. Smart, 203-8.

Dr. Littlejohn recognised the "Toronto" case "at once as contagious pleuro-pneumonia." He "had no doubt about it." Littlejohn, 305-7.

Prof. McFadyean would not like from his examination of the two lungs to say that he considered them to be cases of pleuro-pneumonia; but on the other hand he was quite unprepared to say that the disease was not pleuro-pneumonia. The descriptions of pleuro-pneumonia given in the various text-books applied to the two cases, but it might be that those descriptions were not minute enough to enable it to be distinguished from other diseases which resembled it as regards the naked-eye anatomy, and he would like simply on that account to safeguard himself. He was quite positive, however, that the disease, if not pleuro-pneumonia, was "a bacterial or germ disease," and he "had never seen such lesions as were present in these lungs in British cattle, except in pleuro-pneumonia." McFadyean, 327-8, 336-40.

Prof. Macqueen did not think the "Toronto" lung was "a lung of contagious pleuro-pneumonia," but if he were acting as a Port Inspector he would "certainly look upon the case" as a "suspicious disease," although "the clinical history of the whole of the cases did not point to its being a contagious disease." On further examination Prof. Macqueen stated that he did not see much to distinguish between what was actually observed in the "Toronto" case and the early stage of the true disease, and it was for this reason that he said it was "a suspicious case—a case of doubt." Macqueen, 361, 386-91, 416-21, 425-6, 437-47.

Mr. Hunting would not say that there was any one symptom of those described in Prof. Brown's report on the "Toronto" case which was inconsistent with the existence of contagious disease, and apart from the deficiencies to which he subsequently referred, he would have said that the case was one of suspicion. On the supposition that he was a tenant farmer possessed of a very valuable herd of cattle, Mr. Hunting said that he would most distinctly have declined to have put cattle in the same condition as the "Toronto" animal among the herd, and have run the risk. Still less, he said, would he like to do it for his neighbour, and still less would he like to do it if he were "a Minister holding a responsible position for the British public." Hunting, 646-8, 665-8.

Mr. Rutherford expressed the opinion that the lesions in the "Toronto" case were "undoubtedly those of a pneumonia—

- “strongly resembling, if not actually, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, in an early stage of the disease.”
- Stephenson, 711-3. Mr. Stephenson said, with regard to the “Toronto” case: “In my opinion there can be no doubt it was contagious pleuro-pneumonia. I would like to add to that, that if under the old regime when I was acting for the County, I had found such a piece of lung in my professional work I should have considered without any doubt I had an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia to contend with, and as soon as possible, I would have got the machinery to work to stamp it out. There is no doubt about that.”
- Ingersoll, 725-7. Mr. Ingersoll expressed a similar opinion. He felt positive that the disease in the “Toronto” and “Mongolian” cases was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if the cases had come before him, and it had depended upon him whether he would have condemned them as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, he would have done so decidedly.
- Rayment, 738. Mr. Rayment stated that if he had seen the post-mortem appearances present in the “Toronto” and “Mongolian” animals he would “certainly have said they were distinctive of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and contagious pleuro-pneumonia alone.”
- Ruffer, 749-50. Dr. Ruffer did not like to pledge himself to saying that the “Mongolian” case was a case of pleuro-pneumonia, but he would not say that it was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and the appearances which he saw did agree, generally speaking, with the descriptions given in the text-books.
- McCall, 796. Prof. McCall stated that if in the performance of his official duty he had found appearances in the lungs of Scotch cattle similar to those described in the reports of the Veterinary Officers or in the picture of the “Mongolian” specimen which had been submitted to him, he would decidedly not have considered himself justified in advising the Local Authority to deal with the disease as anything else but contagious pleuro pneumonia. He would have had no hesitation in regard to the matter.
- The opinions of the Veterinary Officers of the Board as to the character of the disease are sufficiently stated in their official reports, but it may be added that in reply to questions addressed to him, Prof. Brown stated that he was as positive that the disease which he saw in the “Toronto” and “Mongolian” animals was pleuro-pneumonia as he had ever been in regard to any case of pleuro-pneumonia which he had ever seen. He was as confident that it was pleuro-pneumonia as he would be that a person was suffering from small-pox if he saw the pustules on his face. “Indeed,” Prof. Brown added, “I think I should be more confident, because I know more about pleuro-pneumonia than I do about small-pox.”

V. CONCLUSION.

It appears to the Board, upon a review of the evidence above summarised, that the result of their enquiry has been to confirm

and support the diagnosis made by their Professional Officers to a degree even beyond that which might have been expected. The position of those Officers differs very materially from that of the non-official witnesses who were good enough to give evidence before the Board, by reason of the fact that the former are compelled to come to a distinct and definite conclusion in every case submitted to them, and upon that conclusion the administrative action of the Board must necessarily depend. It is, therefore, in the highest degree satisfactory to the Board to find that so much evidence corroborative of the verdict of their Officers has been forthcoming from gentlemen occupying, it is true, a much less onerous and responsible position than the Veterinary Officers of the Board, but who were nevertheless well qualified to form a judgment on the question at issue. In no single instance did any of the witnesses examined find themselves in a position to assert, without qualification, that either the "Toronto" or the "Mongolian" case was not one of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, whilst, on the other hand, the verdict of the Professional Officers of the Board was absolutely and unreservedly confirmed in many instances.

Turning to the various points presented in the evidence summarised in this Minute, it appears to the Board that the very close correspondence, amounting to practical identity, between the appearances present in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases, and those described in the text-books, or met with in the experience of many of the witnesses, is clearly established. Dr. Woodhead, Prof. Macqueen, and Mr. Hunting were of opinion that diagnosis based only upon an examination of the post-mortem appearances of the lungs presented considerable difficulty, but even if this be the case, it is clear that the difficulty diminishes in proportion to the special skill and experience of those by whom the diagnosis is made, and the evidence given by Prof. Brown as to the work of himself and his colleagues in connexion with the lung diseases of cattle, and as to the actual results of their decisions in the 3,133 sets of suspicious cases they have examined since the passing of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act of 1890, gives the greatest possible weight to any verdict which they may pronounce.

The suggestion that the diagnosis of pleuro-pneumonia by the post-mortem examination of the lungs is a matter of difficulty must, moreover, be more or less valid in proportion as the appearances presented in cases of that disease approximate to those manifested in other known lung disorders of cattle. In this connexion, the septic pneumonia of calves reported by Dr. Poels, and the results of drenching—disorders due to artificial or accidental causes—were cited, and may safely be set aside as inapplicable to the cases under consideration, and the possibility of confusion as between tuberculosis and pleuro-pneumonia, although apparently not infrequent on the part of persons not

well skilled in lung diseases of cattle, may also be disregarded when diagnosis is made by experts in those diseases; the theory that the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases were cases of tuberculosis not being even propounded by any of the witnesses examined.

The doubts expressed by those gentlemen who feel themselves unable to express unqualified concurrence in the views of the Board's Veterinary Officers appear, therefore, to depend either upon the feeling that it is difficult to distinguish the post-mortem appearances of ordinary catarrhal or broncho-pneumonia from those of early cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or else upon the possibility of the disease with which the Canadian animals were affected being a distinct disorder with the nature and properties of which veterinarians are as yet unfamiliar.

It appears to the Board that the evidence before them is sufficient to negative the suggestion that the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases were cases of either catarrhal or croupous pneumonia. The Veterinary Officers of the Board have an extended knowledge of those two diseases, they expressed no doubt whatever as to their ability to distinguish between them and pleuro-pneumonia, even in its early stages, and they explained in detail the *differentia*, both verbally and by the production to the Board of specimens, in a manner which strengthens the confidence felt by the Board in the accuracy of their diagnosis.

It is not unnatural that some of the witnesses examined should safeguard themselves by a reservation as to the possibility of the disease present in the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases being some distinct lung disorder not hitherto observed or distinguished by veterinary pathologists. Prof. McFadyean, to whose opinion great weight must attach by reason of his personal qualifications and high official position in his profession, was one of the witnesses who referred to this possibility, but it is to be noted that Prof. MacFadyean wished thus to safeguard himself solely on the ground that "we do not know the organism of pleuro-pneumonia, and, therefore, have not an absolute mark for the recognition of that disease," and not on account of anything of a special character in the appearances of the two Canadian lungs. "I have never seen," Prof. MacFadyean said, "such lesions as were present in these lungs in British cattle except in pleuro-pneumonia."

McFadyean,
328.

McFadyean,
340.

In this respect Prof. McFadyean differed from Prof. Macqueen and Mr. Hunting, who supported the theory of the presence of "a new disease in Canada" by the differentiation of the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases from the cases of pleuro-pneumonia described in the text-books and met with in their experience. But the evidence above summarised appears to the Board to show that this latter view was due either to inadequate observation of the Canadian cases or to insufficient

experience of cases of undoubted pleuro-pneumonia. The Veterinary Officers of the Board were emphatic in the statement that in no single particular did the diseased specimens present appearances with which they have not met in cases of pleuro-pneumonia occurring in British animals, and the detailed examination of those officers respecting the various features to which the attention of the Board was directed by Prof. Macqueen and Mr. Hunting appeared to the Board to leave no room for doubt on this point.

The evidence received by the Board seems to them, therefore, clearly to establish (1) that there is a close resemblance, amounting to practical identity, between the post-mortem appearances of the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" specimens and those presented in cases of pleuro-pneumonia; (2) that the approximation of the appearances in those specimens to those presented in the case of pleuro-pneumonia is very much greater than in the case of any of the known diseases affecting the lungs of cattle; and (3) that none of the appearances recorded in the Canadian cases can be regarded as foreign to pleuro-pneumonia, or as indicative or suggestive of some other disease hitherto unobserved.

It follows that the Board feel themselves unable to accept the suggestion that in pronouncing the cases in question to be cases of pleuro-pneumonia, errors in diagnosis were made by their Veterinary Officers. On the contrary, the Board consider that those Officers would have failed in their public duty if, on the information in their possession, they had negatived the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the cases submitted to them, and the evidence received by the Board shows that their verdict is endorsed by members of the veterinary profession who have had special opportunities of studying the disease.

In the institution of the enquiry the Board were animated by a twofold desire. In the first place, doubts had been freely and publicly expressed as to the accuracy of the diagnosis of the Board's Professional Officers, and the Board were anxious to acquaint themselves with the grounds upon which those doubts had been based. In the second place, the Board desired, in the event of that diagnosis being confirmed and supported, as it has been by unofficial professional opinion, to place Canadian veterinarians in possession of a complete statement of the views of experts in this country, since it is with the members of the veterinary profession in the Dominion that, in the opinion of the Board, the next step rests. It is beyond question that a disease occurs in the lungs of Canadian cattle imported into this country which, in the opinion of many of the most experienced and best qualified veterinarians in this country, is contagious pleuro-pneumonia, which, even in the opinion of pathologists ready to admit the hypothesis that the disease is new and hitherto unobserved, is a bacterial or germ disease, and which could not have developed to the extent shown on the slaughter of the diseased animals in this country a fortnight or three weeks

after shipment, unless it had been originally contracted before leaving Canada. In the view of the Board these matters deserve and will doubtless receive the serious attention of the Canadian Government, and of public and private veterinarians in the Dominion, but in the meantime the duty of the Board is clear. They have no alternative but to act on the assumption that the disease found in the Canadian animals was in fact contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and in view of this fact they must maintain in force the normal security provided by the statute against the introduction of disease by means of imported animals, viz., by their slaughter at the first port of landing.

(Signed) HERBERT GARDNER,
President of the Board of Agriculture.

4, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
13th August 1894.

Minutes of Evidence Given to the President
of the Board of Agriculture as to the
Appearances present in the Lungs of certain
Cattle landed in Great Britain from Canada in
May and June 1894.

Committee Room, No. 10, House of Commons,
Thursday, June 14th, 1894.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBERT GARDNER, M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY JAMES, Q.C., M.P., &c.

Dr. BURDON SANDERSON, Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford
University.

Mr. T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. A. W. ANSTUTHER, Private Secretary to the President.

[Transcript from the Shorthand Notes.]

Mr. A. C. COPE called and examined.

1. (*The President.*) You are the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Board of Agriculture?—Yes.

2. You have, I believe, had experience with regard to the subject of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—For thirty years I have been acquainted with the disease both in the living animal and also post-mortem, and since 1872 I have been associated with Professor Brown, and the previous adviser, Professor Simonds, at the Privy Council Office, in advising in reference to contagious diseases of animals. I have devoted my time to that subject for the last twenty years.

3. What position did you hold before you were with the Board of Agriculture; you were with the Privy Council were you not?—I was appointed to the Privy Council in 1872, and on the formation of the Board of Agriculture I was transferred there as one of the advisers.

4. You have, I understand, had the practical duty of examining lungs of cattle for some time?—My experience has extended all over Great Britain during the time I have been in the employ of the Government; and, in addition to that, I have also acted as one of the consulting officers in connexion with all the foreign cattle which were imported into this country.

5. You are a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—Yes.

6. Have you had exceptional opportunities of seeing and recognising cases of pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes, because when the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act of 1890 was passed the Board of Agriculture took up the entire duty of stamping out the disease, and nearly every outbreak has come under my notice. In the case of every first animal slaughtered in a suspected

outbreak the lungs are sent up to the Board for examination, either by Mr. Duguid or myself, and unless we are satisfied that the disease is pleuro-pneumonia the herd is never slaughtered; and the result of that work has been that during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894 we have had under our observation 3,133 sets of lungs, in which we have detected 1,087 cases of pleuro-pneumonia. That work is going on at the present moment with regard to suspected cases of pleuro-pneumonia in all parts of Great Britain.

7. You know this work of Professor Yeo's*?—Perfectly. I assisted him in getting the material for it.

8. With regard to the general characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, are they in your opinion distinct and easily recognisable?—In all advanced cases of pleuro-pneumonia a common butcher would be quite competent to decide what the disease is. But there are very few veterinarians who have had experience in seeing the disease in the early stage, because it is only when slaughtering out a herd that they would come across this early evidence of the disease. It is evidently a disease which commences in a spot in the centre of the lung, or at some portion of the lung structure, and extends from that centre, and involves the other lobules which are surrounding it.

9. Can you give us a short description of the various symptoms; to begin with, the pleural lesion?—First of all I should explain that the term "pleuro-pneumonia" is practically a misnomer. It is really a disease of the lung structure, and ultimately it may advance to the pleura or it may not. The poison apparently enters into the bronchial tubes and settles itself within a lobule in the lung; and round this lobule where the poison has entered a semi-fluid effusion occurs, which in process of time becomes hardened.

10. There is no particular spot in which it usually starts?—No.

11. It generally starts, as I understand, from the interior?—Always from the interior of the lung; not on the outside, or pleural cover.

12. It starts from the interior of the lung, and works to the surface?—Yes.

13. And the pleura is the skin which is on the surface of the lung?—Yes, but there are many instances in which the disease never extends to the surface at all; it remains in the centre of the lung itself, and it ultimately becomes encapsuled and shut up, and those are cases in which the animal recovers from the disease.

14. It comes from a contagion?—Our experience has certainly proved that it can only be communicated by associating the living diseased animal with the healthy; and it is taken in by the breath.

15. The bacillus has not been discovered; has not been absolutely differentiated?—No, nothing specific has ever been detected.

16. With regard to the way in which it is caught, it is generally supposed, is it not, that the animals snuff up, as it were, the germs of the disease, and that on that account it is more frequent in byres and cowsheds?—Yes, it always spreads more rapidly where you get the animals associated together in numbers as in cowsheds.

17. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Is the lesion of the pleura an invariable or essential part of the disease?—Not at all.

18. There have been cases in which the pleura has not been affected?—Yes, in many cases the pleura is not affected at all.

19. (*The President.*) Is that all you have to say with regard to the lesions?—I have given a description of the way in which the disease originates, the first change observable being the exudation around the affected lobule. This gradually becomes consolidated, and ultimately

* Report on the Pathological Anatomy of Pleuro-Pneumonia. By Gerald F. Yeo, Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. (See Appendix B, p. iv.)

very firm, in the meantime the exudation extends between the lobules surrounding it in a fluid form, it may extend up to the pleura, or down into the lung; and very often, when it affects a large lobe of the lung, it extends all over the entire lung until you get consolidation of the whole of the lung structure; and in some instance the lungs which, when healthy, weigh about 15 lbs. have been found to weigh 40 lbs. when they have been taken out, and are perfectly firm, consolidated, in every portion. When they are in that condition, they present an appearance which it is impossible not to note, namely, the distinct marbling of the whole of the structure when cut. It is just like a marble mantel-piece.

20. (*The President.*) What is that marbling?—It is caused by the interlobular exudation which has become firm.

21. That is caused by the disease, in your opinion?—That is the first change that is recognisable to the unaided eye.

22. That is one of the specific signs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—That is always present in pleuro-pneumonia.

23. Have you ever seen it in any other disease except pleuro-pneumonia?—Not this fluid form of exudate; it is a special feature of pleuro-pneumonia.

24. Does it appear in the earlier stages?—In the earlier stages you do not see it in that firm form which you see in that book*; but it is exuded in the form of a serous fluid, that becomes consolidated, and presents those appearances subsequently.

25. Have you ever seen contagious pleuro-pneumonia without that marbling?—No. It would not be contagious pleuro-pneumonia if the marbling were absent.

26. It is the result of the disease?—It is the result of the disease; and that is what distinguishes it from other forms of disease of the lungs of cattle.

27. And you know no other lung disease where that marbling exists, except that which is called contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—No, I do not know of any disease in which you get first of all the serous exudation, ending ultimately in that condition to which you refer.

28. You were saying that the name pleuro-pneumonia does not correctly describe this disease?—No, because, as a matter of fact, it is a disease of the lung structure. A more correct term would be exudative infectious pneumonia, because it does not follow that the pleura should become affected in any way. A characteristic of the disease is the presence of clots in the blood vessels, and also in the bronchial tubes. These clots block up the supply of blood to the lobules and prevent its exit, and in those cases you get dark hæmorrhagic lobules producing that variation of colour which is generally seen in a lung structure when cut.

29. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Will you complete that explanation by describing the clots in the bronchial tubes?—I think I had better describe it by showing you some drawings which we have.

30. You did not tell us about the clots in the bronchial tubes; you did tell us about the clots in the vessels?—We frequently find clots in the bronchial tubes.

31. You do not mean blood clots?—Not blood clots—fibrinous clots—the clots in the bronchial tubes are fibrinous clots.

32. (*The President.*) Can you explain to us what a fibrinous clot is?—It is a clot of a whitish yellow appearance, within a bronchial tube, which can be drawn out of the tube like mucus from the nostril, but it is firmer. It is the exudation of the serum of the blood into the bronchial tubes which has become firm in the same way as it has in the interlobular structure between the lobules.

* The Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, 1884, by W. Williams. Plate I.

33. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Are those easily detached or detached with difficulty?—Not easily. Of course that depends upon the stage of the disease. In old cases the whole structure is so compressed that it becomes one huge consolidated mass, very firm throughout; but in all these cases which we have had from Canada you could pick them out from the bronchial tubes with great ease with the forceps.

34. (*The President.*) Consolidation is one of the great signs of this disease, is it not?—Yes. The presence of consolidation is detected by passing the hand over the surface of the lung, the consolidated portion being distinctly firm to the touch. The healthy lung is really light and resilient to the touch and moves up and down easily. The part affected with pleuro-pneumonia is always consolidated.

35. There are different kinds of consolidation, are there not? There is what is called opaque consolidation?—Yes, but it is all the same practically. The same process only in a different stage.

36. Now with regard to the broncho-vascular lesion?—That I think I have referred to in reference to the condition of the clots which you observe in those parts.

37. Will you describe the condition of the walls of the bronchus?—The alterations are not observable to the unaided eye. You must use the microscope to examine the condition of the lining of the bronchus, but there is always evidence of the lesions of the linings of the walls of the bronchus in cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

38. Could you sum up for me what you consider to be the leading and undoubted signs of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as shortly as possible and in as plain English as possible?—Pleuro-pneumonia is distinguished by the enlargement of the diseased part and the marbled appearance which presents itself on making a section of the lung. Secondly, by the disease being localised and extending from a centre to the surrounding lobules; and thirdly, by the excessive amount of exudation which takes place, and which is always to be seen when the lung is cut through and allowed to drain. This fluid, which is exuded around the lobules, and drains out of the lungs when cut, in very large quantities, is also a distinguishing feature, because you do not find an equal amount of exudation in any other form of lung disease that I know of.

39. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Would you tell us whether you can draw any distinction between the earlier stage and the later stage to account for the quantity of liquid which could be squeezed out?—In the older stage you have very little of this fluid exudation left because the exudation has been converted into fibrinous material which forms bands between the lobules; but on the outer edge of the diseased part where the disease is more recent the fluid exudation is most abundant.

40. So that at the part of the lung where the disease is most advanced there is much less infiltration?—Less fluid escapes in consequence of the conversion of the exudate into fibrinous material.

41. Much less than there is in the parts of the lung where the disease is actually in progress?—Yes.

42. And similarly there is the same difference between a lung at the initial stage and a lung in the subsequent stage of firmer consolidation?—Quite so.

43. (*Sir Henry James.*) Are there any diseases that are similar in appearance to pleuro-pneumonia that may deceive a person who is not a skilled expert?—There are.

44. Will you tell me what those diseases are, and where the points of difference are so that a skilled person can always know the difference between them?—There are some cases of tuberculosis of the lung, especially if it has existed for any length of time, in which there is a thickening of the tissue around the diseased portion, giving the lung, when cut through, an appearance similar to pleuro-pneumonia.

45. What is tuberculosis?—It is consumption in the man and the same disease in animals.

46. It would not be the result of contagion?—Not necessarily. Professor Sanderson can tell you more about that than I. I should not like to speculate too much upon it. The present theory is that it is due to the introduction of the bacillus of tuberculosis into the system.

47. (*Professor Sanderson.*) You would say it is not contagious in the same sense?—Not in the same sense.

48. (*The President.*) You do not imply that the appearances of tuberculosis outwardly could be mistaken for those of pleuro-pneumonia?—No, not on the external surface of the lung.

49. (*Sir Henry James.*) Might unskilled persons be deceived?—I have known instances in which veterinary surgeons have slaughtered animals with tuberculosis, and have sent the lungs up to us for examination under the impression that the animals had pleuro-pneumonia.

50. (*The President.*) Was there any of that interlobular extravasation or marbling?—You never get that abundant serous exudation in tuberculosis.

51. (*Sir Henry James.*) Was there marbling?—It has sometimes that appearance.

52. (*Professor Sanderson.*) I think if you were to explain what the difference between the consolidation produced by tubercular disease and the consolidation produced by pleuro-pneumonia is, it would make it quite clear?—The consolidation in tubercular disease is usually what is termed nodular to the touch. The small nodules consist of tubercular matter encased in fibrous material in the structure of the lung, and vary from the size of a pea to that of an orange. This tuberculous material is generally distributed about the affected lung. The consolidation in pleuro-pneumonia has a firm fleshy feel, and is nearly always localized.

53. I was going to ask you whether you could mention any other disease at all comparable to pleuro-pneumonia which produces consolidation and such consolidation as might resemble pleuro-pneumonia?—No, I do not know of any. Of course you might also have consolidation as the result of parasitic disease, but making a section settles the matter directly with regard to that, in the mind of a person who is acquainted with the various diseases of the lungs of cattle.

54. Then as to acute affections of the lung more acute than tuberculosis, what do you say?—In the more acute affections of the lung we always find that a large area becomes involved; that there is an absence of exudation between the lobules; and, further than that, the colour throughout the diseased part is uniform. You get deep congestion of the whole of the lobules; they are all one colour.

55. You said just now that a large space was involved. You mean that a large space is involved at the same time?—Yes at the same time.

56. The consolidation does not progress from a particular point and spread therefrom to the rest of the lung; but the whole or at least a large portion of the lung is involved at the same time?—Yes, invariably. We have some very good specimens of that form of pneumonia before us in our office to-day in the case of an animal recently brought across the Atlantic—our officer at Liverpool brought them up to show us—the disease in them was the result of the hardships of the voyage. This animal had congestion of the lung, but there was an entire absence of exudation between any of the lobules; and the colour is so characteristic of congestion of the whole of the vessels that it is not even similar to pleuro-pneumonia.

57. Would you call that acute pneumonic consolidation?—Yes; in some parts there was collapse of the lobules.

58. (*The President.*) We will now proceed with your evidence with regard to the two sets of lungs which came from Canada in the ships "Toronto" and "Mongolian"?—The first case is that of an animal landed from the "Toronto," the lungs of which were forwarded to the Department by Mr. Smart, Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Board of Agriculture at the Port of Liverpool, on May 24th 1894, in respect of which Mr. Duguid and I wrote the following Report:—

"External Appearances.

"The set of lungs received at the Royal Veterinary College had, from their size, evidently belonged to a full-grown animal, and were identified by a double cross cut in both the large lobes as stated in Mr. Smart's letter of May 24th. All the lobes of the left and those of the right lung, except the anterior lobe, were healthy, they were resilient to the touch, and pervious to air. The whole of the anterior lobe was swollen, and was about twice its normal size, its aspect indicated general congestion, there was some slight pleurisy at the edge, and over the part where it was most elevated there was a roughened condition of the pleural covering. No tuberculosis or emphysema.—"

59. What is that?—That is, blown out with air, as the result of severe coughing. We frequently find this in cattle which have come a long sea voyage. It is asthma. Our Report continues: "No tuberculosis or emphysema was observable in any part of either of the lungs, but there was collapse of some of the lobules in the diseased part. An incision had been made into the diseased portion by Mr. Smart, and from it some serous fluid had escaped into the box in which the lungs had been packed. On pressing the diseased lobe, it was found that there was a circumscribed and consolidated area within it which measured about four inches in length, and the same in breadth, and about 2½ inches in thickness. To the touch the consolidated portion was hard and unyielding, and a small quantity of coloured exudate drained from the incision which had already been made."

"Internal Aspect.

"On making a longitudinal section through the entire length of the consolidated portion it was at once seen that several of the lobules were surrounded by exudation within the interlobular tissue, giving a marked marbled appearance to the surfaces exposed. This exudate was most dense and pronounced around the lobules in the centre of the diseased part, having here assumed a firm and fibrinous character. In the spaces between the lobules immediately surrounding the centre the infiltration was less in quantity, and semi fluid. There was also evidence of fluid exudation having extended along the course of the lymphatics within the interlobular spaces more remote from the primary centre of disease, the interlobular tissue being here unnaturally loose and the lobules being more disconnected than in the healthy lung. The lobules within the consolidated portion varied very much in colour, those in the centre being of a much deeper red than the surrounding, there was plugging of some of the vessels in these particular lobules which had caused them in some parts to assume an almost black colour. Some of the bronchi within the diseased area were filled with dense catarrhal product. Not the least important feature in connexion with the specimen was the large amount of coloured serum which drained from the cut surface during 24 hours. This continuous exudation was followed by a corresponding diminution of the bulk of the consolidated lung tissue. The foregoing pathological changes are those always present in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and in our experience we have never met with similar lesions in any other disease in the lungs of cattle in this country, or those imported from abroad. (Signed) Alexander Curtis Cope. (Signed) W. Duguid, 31st May 1894."

I have with me a drawing of this specimen which I should like to give you if you will allow me (*witness handed in drawing*).

60. (*Sir Henry James.*) Has any question been raised by anyone as to whether this lung was affected by pleuro-pneumonia?—I believe so.

61. (*The President.*) We had similar cases last year which were very much disputed.

62. (*Sir Henry James.*) Was this disputed?—I do not know. The action that we have taken now, sir, is this. I suggested that when we had fresh specimens of the disease various persons familiar with this disease should be invited to come and see them in the fresh condition; because microscopical examination had not proved satisfactory. So we invited a number of individuals to come and see the diseased lung as we saw it, and as our artist saw it, and I believe they have taken notes, and they are coming before you to tell you what their views are.

63. Did they see the specimens?—Yes.

64. (*The President.*) Several of those gentlemen who were asked to come were recommended by the High Commissioner for Canada?—I believe they were.

65. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Is this a section?—That is a drawing of a section. It shows the consolidation of the central lobules, with the firm exudation in between them and those surrounding. The drawing in the other case will show it very plainly.

66. (*The President.*) Will you now read us what you have to say about the Mongolian lung?—This is a "Report on the lungs of an animal landed at Liverpool, ex S.S. 'Mongolian,' from Canada on 6th June 1894. In this case the disease was confined to the posterior part of the large lobe of the right lung." In the first specimen the disease was found in the anterior lobe of the lung, which is just immediately in front of the heart. In this specimen that I am now dealing with it is found in the very large lobe which occupies the greater part of the chest of the animal. "In this case the disease was confined to the posterior part of the large lobe of the right lung; there was slight pleuritic deposit upon the surface of the pleura. The part affected measured about 4 inches by 3, and there was distinct consolidation in the centre. A section through the middle revealed the usual marbled appearance, and around several of the lobules at the upper part of the diseased portion the exudate was firm. From this centre the exudate was extending downward along the course of the lymphatics, the interlobular spaces being here oedematous." At the bottom there, where the painted sketch of the lung is coloured blue, it was not of a fluid character. "Upward the exudate had advanced to the under surface of the pleura, which was raised above the lung structure." That is another marked peculiarity in the exudation which takes place in the lung structure. It advances upward and lifts the pleura. "The affected lobules varied in colour, some being of a deeper red than others, and where there was plugging of the vessels the colour was dark red. Some bronchial catarrh was present. (Signed) Alex. C. Cope, June 15, 1894."

67. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Is there, do you think, anything exceptional in either of these cases, regarded as cases of pleuro-pneumonia?—No. There was no other disease in those portions of these lungs, except that in one case there was some catarrh of the bronchus. There was no evidence of tubercle or any other disease.

68. (*The President.*) You mean in the second case?—Yes; but in the first case there was no evidence of any other disease except pleuro-pneumonia.

69. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Did you regard that exudation as excessive?—No, not at all. One of my friends thought, without making an examination of it with particular care, that it was quite possible that it was fibrinous deposit, and not catarrhal mucus. There is a white spot, which you will see by referring to the sketch, which to my mind was catarrhal in its nature.

70. Would you explain what catarrhal means?—An excessive secretion of mucus accumulated in the bronchial tubes.

71. You rather think there is more of that kind of accumulation here than usual?—Yes.

72. At certain points, you mean?—Yes, chiefly at that particular point where there is a white spot drawn. But there is an entire absence of that anywhere else.

73. What do you conjecture to be the duration of the first case?—It is really quite speculative to give any opinion upon that. We know nothing definite with regard to the incubation of the disease, because, unfortunately, we are not able to produce it experimentally. But judging from what we have had before us in days gone by, when we have had these very small portions under consideration, we have never seen anything in that condition which has been less than about three weeks or a month old.

74. It must be more than three weeks or a month?—Yes, I think so.

75. Does that observation apply to the first case?—Yes, I think that was more recent of the two, because the interlobular deposit in that case, if I recollect rightly—the band between the lobules—was less marked. In the second case, the exudation was much firmer than it was in the other especially around the lobules at the upper part of the lung.

76. So that you think the second case was rather older?—I do.

77. Would you explain what the ordinary duration of the first stage of the disease is, the stage which is antecedent to consolidation?—I am afraid I cannot. We have never been able to arrive at any definite knowledge as to the primary stage of the disease. We only recognise it when the exudation is present around the lobules.

78. (*The President.*) It is very difficult to see by external symptoms when the disease commences?—You cannot detect it. None of these animals from which specimens were taken would have shown any evidence of disease when they were alive.

79. (*Professor Sanderson.*) So that you think you cannot state in months what the usual duration of a case of pleuro-pneumonia is; it would be difficult to do so?—It would. I can tell you what our own experience shows, and that is this, if you have a healthy herd, and you put into a shed a diseased animal, you never, as a rule, find any animal showing any evidence of the disease until a month or five weeks has elapsed. But that does not assist us very much, because there is no doubt that this disease may exist in the lung for a long time before you get any external symptoms. You may have a portion of the lung, and a very large portion, too, affected in cows which are kept confined in sheds without its being recognised. Professor Yeo in his pamphlet explained this circumstance by pointing out that until the pleura became affected the animal did not experience pain.

80. So that it is perfectly clear that you may have a state of consolidation existing over a considerable portion of the lung without there being any obvious symptoms?—I have seen numbers of cases in which portions of a lung, nearly a foot square, have been involved, and no evidence was shown of the animal being ill until the disease attacked the pleura. It is then that the animal goes off its milk because of the pain, and the owner for the first time finds out that he has an animal ill, because it is not milking properly. If such a case is examined the next day you find all the alarming symptoms present in pleuro-pneumonia, as the result of the pleura being attacked. There is fever and pain, and dulness over the side and walls of the chest. If the animal is killed, although it has only been known to be ill perhaps three days, you will perhaps find the whole of one of the large lobes of the lung consolidated.

81. All of which consolidation, you have no doubt, existed before these symptoms declared themselves?—Quite so.

82. You have told us that there is no disease, except acute pneumonia, which produces consolidation, which could be at all compared with the consolidation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I do not think there is.

83. That, of course, applies to the experience of this country and to the prevalence of disease in this country?—Certainly to this country.

84. In other parts of the world are there such diseases?—No, I am not aware of them. I do not know that they have any diseases affecting the lungs of cattle abroad that have not existed here in the past.

85. You mean on the Continent of Europe?—In Europe.

86. Do you believe that there exists a disease in America which results in consolidation, and of a sub-acute or chronic character, which is not contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I have never heard of such a thing, and I have had enormous opportunities of judging, because all the cattle which have come from America have since 1879 been slaughtered at the ports, and in some years we have imported 400,000 live cattle. Our officers at the port are extremely interested in this subject, and if they found any disease other than those diseases with which they are acquainted, I think they would certainly have drawn our attention to it.

87. You, of course, have read the report by Professor Nocard* on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes; with reference to what they call the cornstalk disease.

88. Do you not believe in the existence of the cornstalk disease?—I do not know what they mean by cornstalk disease. How consolidation of the lung can be induced from eating cornstalks is a little difficult to follow.

89. Is there any evidence relating to the subject?—No, none whatever. We have had no works at all upon that subject sent to us.

90. No reference to it in any of the American reports?—Dr. Billings said that he had heard of it through some other person, but I believe that he had said that he had never himself seen the disease in the living animal.

91. You do not mean Dr. Billings who is at the head of the Medical Department?—No, he is a veterinarian.

92. Did he publish any observations on the subject?—No observations, only what he had heard other people say. He said distinctly that he had not seen it himself.

93. At all events, you do not know of the existence of any book relating to the subject which could be referred to?—No, I am not aware of any reports which have been issued by Dr. Salmon, who is the veterinary expert employed by the United States' Government, on the subject of this disease. He has not made any reference to any disease of that kind, that I know of.

94. It is said to exist in Illinois and Indiana?—Yes.

95. But at the present we have no information respecting it?—No, no information at all.

96. (*Sir Henry James*.) Have specimens of these lungs been retained, or would they alter so very much in character that it would not assist us to see them now?—They would to a slight extent, but not much. The last case is, I think, sufficiently fresh to assist you.

97. Supposing you put a healthy lung and a diseased lung together, so as to have the same condition of preservation, would the contrast assist us at all, do you think?—Yes, and I have shown to the President and to the Secretary of the Board specimens of healthy lung by the side of diseased Canadian specimens.

98. (*The President*.) It would be possible for you to show us a specimen of a healthy lung and a specimen of a diseased lung?—Quite so.

* In the *Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics*. Vol. iv., p. 312. For reprint, see Appendix C. p. xxviii.

99. (*Mr. Elliott.*) With reference to what you said about tuberculosis, there can be no possible difficulty in distinguishing between the case of the lung ex "Toronto" and tuberculosis?—No, there was no other disease in that case at all.

100. I notice in your report you refer to the coloured exudate. What colour did the exudate take?—The normal colour of the exudate is a pale yellow or straw colour, but it always becomes red when you cut the lung; it gets discoloured with some of the blood which is in the lung. When it drains away into a dish it is always slightly coloured red.

101. There is no doubt in your mind that there was variation in the colour of the lobules?—In both these Canadian specimens there was variation in colour according to the stage of the disease.

102. (*The President.*) You know this book,* I think?—Yes, perfectly. It is by Professor Williams, of Edinburgh.

103. That diagram† represents, as I understand, what he recognises to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes; but it is intended to show a very advanced case of pleuro-pneumonia. I should think in all probability Professor Williams had not had many opportunities of seeing cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the early stage.

104. (*Mr. Elliott.*) I think you have seen these three plates in the "Report of the American Bureau of Animal Industry"‡?—Yes. (*The witness explained diagrams.*)

105. (*The President.*) I think you said just now that it was highly difficult, or in fact almost impossible, to discover in the early stages of the disease that the disease existed?—Yes, especially in the living animal.

106. In fact that is I think admitted?—Yes, it is.

107. It is not until the disease has reached an advanced stage that it is possible to detect it by the outward symptoms?—By the outward symptoms, yes.

108. It has been said that it is a strange thing that out of so many thousands of animals that have come over, so few cases of disease have been detected. Would it be possible that if the many thousands of animals which were slaughtered at the ports had been let into the country, in many cases the disease would have declared itself?—There is a latent stage of infection during which the disease is not recognizable, and is quite probable that it would subsequently have declared itself as you suggest.

109. (*Sir Henry James.*) You mentioned that the owner of the animal would not know of the disease till it went off its milk. What is the maximum time which may elapse between the first existence of the disease and such development?—There are a certain number of cattle which take the disease in a mild form, and which never show any external symptoms or indications of it at all, to the ordinary observer. Those are instances in which the disease locates itself in the centre of a lobe, and the diseased part becomes encapsuled. In those cases where the disease ultimately produces external symptoms, two months often elapse before they are developed.

110. It may be infectious?—That was a source of trouble to us. Such animals used to be sold in the open market as healthy cattle, and no one could detect them. The greatest expert could not find it by auscultation. These animals used to be taken to centres where there had been no pleuro-pneumonia existing before, and if the disease suddenly broke out in a healthy herd it was frequently looked upon as spontaneous. But when slaughtering out these herds we found what is popularly termed an old lunger—an animal which had been brought there perhaps six months before and had communicated the disease to these animals.

* The Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, 1884, by W. Williams.

† Plate I., 4.

‡ Department of Agriculture, Third Annual Report of Bureau of Animal Industries, Plates X., XI., XII.

111. Is the contagion passed not only from live animal to live animal, but also from dead animal to live animal?—No. When Professor Sanderson was at the Brown Institute an endeavour was made to produce the disease by any means, other than that of associating the diseased with the healthy cattle. The serous fluid from a diseased lung has been injected into a healthy animal's lung, and it has not had the least effect. That is, it has not produced pleuro-pneumonia. It has been injected into the windpipe, and it has had no result. It has been injected into the veins of the ear, and finally a lung from a diseased animal has been put into the manger where the healthy animal stood and it had not contracted the disease when killed months afterwards.

112. It must be the living breath?—There is no doubt about it. The result of our work in carrying out the Pleuro-Pneumonia Act has gone to show that you cannot convey the disease by any means short of placing the living diseased animal in contact with the healthy.

113. (*The President.*) In connexion with what I asked you just now about the infectivity, I want to ask you this: a cargo of animals may be slaughtered, as these animals were slaughtered, and only one case of pleuro-pneumonia be found among 800 or 900; but among those which were to the eye healthy is it not quite possible that there might have been others which were infected only at the earlier stage of the infection?—It is quite possible that that would prove to be the case if they were kept alive for three or four months.

114. They might each of them become centres and spread the disease?—I should not say each of them; it is quite possible that some of them might.

115. And that is the case, although it may be utterly impossible to detect any symptoms of the disease when you kill the animals at the port?—Quite so. If all that cargo had been kept alive for say three or four months it is quite possible we should have had some of them falling, at intervals, with the disease.

116. (*Sir Henry James.*) Is any such thing known as the spontaneous creation of this disease? Can it come without absolute contagion from another diseased animal?—The history of the world goes to show that there has never been pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of a country without the introduction in the first place of a diseased animal from an infected country.

117. (*The President.*) You mean if once stamped out it would be always stamped out?—Practically, I am happy to say, that is our condition now. We have been hard at work since 1890 in stamping the disease out, and except that we may have an occasional isolated outbreak, I do not apprehend that we shall ever get the disease here again unless it is reimported by the living animal.

118. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Unless the disease is re-introduced?—Re-introduced by the living animal. It has been stamped out in the Netherlands. They were the first to carry out that system successfully. It was more prevalent there than in England, and they stamped it out as we have nearly done.

119. In continental countries there must always be danger of it being carried?—Very great indeed; but in the Netherlands they have a very choice race of cattle, and they will not let a single animal come in from anywhere. It has occasionally got across the frontier, but they have stamped it out directly.

Professor GEORGE THOMAS BROWN called and examined.

120. (*The President.*) You have had, I believe, considerable experience as a veterinarian?—Yes; I began my experience in 1846, when I entered as a student at the Royal Veterinary College and obtained my diploma. I have been connected with the Veterinary College, either as one of the staff or as Principal, since 1872.

121. With regard to what is called contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as I understand, you have had exceptional experience?—At the time I entered the College as a student in 1846 pleuro-pneumonia was very rife indeed, and it was a particular subject of teaching at the College when Professor Simmonds held the appointment of teacher of cattle pathology.

122. When was it settled that pleuro-pneumonia was a contagious disease?—At that time it was looked upon as a very doubtful question. As late as 1864 a Bill was introduced by Mr. Bruce and Sir George Grey, which included pleuro-pneumonia, but it was abandoned on account of the opposition of stock owners; and in 1869, when there was a Veterinary Department, and I strongly urged that pleuro-pneumonia should be dealt with as severely as cattle plague had been, the Lords of the Council did not deem it expedient to treat it as a disease of a virulent character, and it was put in the definition of contagious diseases, and dealt with by occasional Orders of Council which were executed by the Local Authorities.

123. You have had considerable experience in the working of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts?—Yes, of all of them.

124. In fact, both with the Privy Council and the Board of Agriculture you have been the Chief Officer in the working of those Acts?—Yes.

125. And you have consequently had much experience with regard to the examination of lungs affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and with other diseases?—Yes. From the time of the formation of the Veterinary Department in 1865, my opportunities of examining morbid specimens have very much increased; but before that, in 1850, I was appointed Professor of Veterinary Science at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and during the time I held that office I had a great deal to do with the disease in the surrounding district and in other parts of the country. There are models in the museum of that Institution which I myself made and coloured from diseased lungs about 1854 or 1855; and of course, at that time I was and have been since in the habit of describing the morbid appearance to my students.

126. May I ask you if you can tell us roughly how many sets of lungs you suppose you have examined in the course of your career?—In the course of the whole time you mean?

127. Yes?—I could not form the remotest idea. I know that since the Department have been engaged in stamping out the disease, I have been constantly examining specimens, and I have heard from Mr. Duguid just now that there have been 1,100 cases of disease examined at the College, and I have seen nearly all of them.

128. You mean cases in which the disease was determined?—Yes, actual cases of pleuro-pneumonia; and that is within the last two or three years.

129. You have read the Reports made by Mr. Cope and Mr. Duguid with regard to the lungs sent up, ex “Toronto” and ex “Mongolian”?—Yes; I saw the lung of the Toronto animal.

130. In that case you sent in a separate Report?—I sent in a separate report. I saw the specimen on the 25th.

131. Perhaps you will tell us what your Report is on the “Toronto” case?—In that specimen there were all the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia.

132. Will you read it to us?—“In the portion of lung submitted to me there was a piece of consolidated or hepatised structure between 3 and 4 inches in diameter. An incision had been made through this part, and the exposed surfaces exhibited a characteristic marbled appearance. The disease had evidently begun in the substance of the lung, and had only reached the surface at one point, and there the pleura was considerably thickened. In the interlobular spaces there were bands of fibrinous lymph, and the lymph vessels were much distended,

* See Appendix A., p. ii.

" and filled with fluid. All the lobules were congested, and varied in colour from vermilion to dark red, and in some of them at the part in contact with the interlobular bands there were very marked hæmorrhagic lines. Clots were apparent in many of the vessels, and some of the bronchi contained a tenacious muco-purulent matter. A considerable quantity of straw-coloured fluid had exuded from the incision which had been made in the diseased part, which was separated from the healthy tissue by a well-defined line. In the course of a long experience, I have never seen the above described morbid conditions, except in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle."

133. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Have you read the report signed by Mr. Cope and Mr. Duguid in this case*?—Yes. I have just read it.

134. Does it agree with your own view of what you said?—Yes, I think so. I do not observe they say anything about the lymph vessels containing fluid; but that is such a very common condition that probably they did not think it worth while to mention it.

135. Apart from that have you anything to say as to their report?—It is quite enough to satisfy me as to the disease they were describing.

136. When you say "lymph vessels were much distended and filled with fluid," do you mean the lymph vessels only of the affected part, or the lymph vessels leading therefrom?—I mean the vessels all round; but chiefly in the interlobular tissue, and I put stress upon that, because in so many of the American lungs the contents have been solid, and appeared as little solid bodies which you could pick up with the point of a scalpel.

137. What do you mean by "American lungs"?—The lungs of the cattle which have come from the United States, and also some of those from Canada. That same condition I have also repeatedly found in the lungs of cattle in our own country; but they were so common in North American pleuro-pneumonia that it struck me; and therefore I noticed that in this particular case, instead of those solid bodies we had the ordinary fluid exudate which we find generally in our own country in the interlobular structure and in the lymph channel.

138. Will you describe that particular appearance a little more fully?—I am thinking of course of the mixed examination with my own eyes and the microscope. It can be seen of course much better under the microscope. On a naked eye inspection there are seen along the course of the interlobular structure, which is fibrous, openings of the lymph channels, in which there is a very considerable quantity of fluid, and in the uncut lung I have been in the habit of piercing these channels with a pipette and breaking it underneath the pleura, in order to get perfectly pure fluid; and, in that pure fluid, I always noticed there was a remarkable absence of any organism.

139. Were there many corpuscles, or only a few?—A considerable number.

140. But perfectly clear?—Yes, absolutely clear, and absolutely harmless. The injection of it into the centre of an animal's lung never produced the slightest disturbance—not even a rise of temperature.

141. (*The President.*) Are you speaking of a specific set of lungs?—No, in ordinary pleuro-pneumonia.

142. (*Professor Sanderson.*) You mean that that appearance was here observed?—That appearance was observed in the case which I examined on the 25th.

143. It is not noted in the other report?—I am not certain; but it struck me, as I read it through, that I did not see a reference to that clear lymph in the lymph channels.

144. At what part of your report* do you note that?—In the second paragraph.

* See Appendix A., p.

145. You mean that there were oval cavities?—"In the lobular spaces" there were bands of fibrinous lymph, and the lymph vessels were much "distended, and filled with fluid." The lymph vessels were cut across in various directions; some presented oval openings from being cut obliquely, and in the vessels there was the limpid fluid.

146. With reference to pleuro-pneumonia, what do you regard as in general the best criteria of the acute stage, and of the more advanced stage after death?—I expect to find enlargement of the diseased part—what is commonly called consolidation or hepatisation; and if the disease is advanced sufficiently for the pleura to become affected, then distinct marks of pleurisy. On making a section, I expect to find the lobules darker in colour than naturally, sometimes varying in colour, but by no means always. The most characteristic symptom, which I have never observed in any other disease, is the immediate exudation of a large quantity of straw-coloured fluid, so that in using it for the purpose of inoculation experiments you may get a tablespoonful out of a cut of four or five inches long, after waiting for a couple of minutes.

147. Is this abundance of straw-coloured fluid a characteristic of the advanced or of the earlier stage?—Of course, at the early stage the diseased part is so limited that you would not get any very large quantity. It is only in recent years we have had a chance of observing the very earliest stage. I am speaking now of a case where the greater part of the principal lobe of one lung is implicated—where you have a patch of disease of something like eight inches in diameter.

148. (*The President.*) You did not make any reference to what is called interlobular exudation in what you said as to the appearances, did you—what is commonly called the marbling—when you answered Professor Sanderson just now?—That is, of course, the cause of the marbling. The interlobular tissue is only a very fine white fibre in its natural state. It is always very abundant in the lungs of the ox, and it is the effusion of lymph into that, and the consolidation or coagulation, and the formation of fibre, which produces these interlobular bands.

149. That is an appearance which you have never seen in any other disease except pleuro-pneumonia?—Very often the interlobular bands are quite as dense, or more dense, than you find them in pleuro-pneumonia; but the particular character of that form of interlobular exudation is the absence of any large quantity of fluid.

150. (*Professor Sanderson.*) In what diseases do you find interlobular bands most markedly?—In catarrhal pneumonia when associated with interlobular exudation, and commonly in tubercule.

151. But in catarrhal pneumonia particularly?—Yes, specially. It is also observed in pleuro-pneumonia of long standing, where a portion of the lung has become dead and partly encysted. The spread of these dense interlobular bands from the cyst is very marked—producing a most distinct marbling—but a mere glance separates it at once from the characteristic marbling of pleuro-pneumonia. We have, indeed, had many of these cases recently, in which in two sections made of the same lung, you may show first the characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, and a few inches further you cut again, and there is an equally distinct marbling, which is not true pleuro-pneumonia, but is the result of irritation from a portion of dead pleuro-pneumonia lung.

152. (*Sir Henry James.*) It is pleuro-pneumonia, only old?—It is old pleuro-pneumonia, which has become a mass of dead structure, setting up a common irritation, not an infectious disease at all, but inflammation, which results in this interlobular exudation.

153. (*Professor Sanderson.*) And you may have marbling of a lung arising from sub-acute or chronic pneumonia, which is not infective?—Distinctly. It is what you, sir, I think, many years ago would have called infective as distinct from infectious.

154. Of infective origin?—Just so.

155. (*Mr. Elliott.*) But I understand you are able to discriminate the so-called marbling in the one case from the marbling in the other?—Absolutely.

156. What are the essential differences in the appearance in the one case and in the other?—Extreme density and the perfectly white colour, they are more like bands of ordinary tendinous structure than the exudation from the infective disease; and there are no distended lymphatics in any case that I have seen.

157. (*Professor Sanderson.*) And much less fluid exudation?—Yes.

158. You regard that as the most characteristic difference between the two?—Yes, it is undoubtedly.

159. Are you acquainted with any disease which sufficiently resembles pleuro-pneumonia to be mistaken for it, even by a skilled observer, as prevailing in any other country or part of the world?—No, I do not recollect having met with a case which could be mistaken by a skilled observer.

160. Is there the existence of any such disease known in the literature of the subject?—Not that I am aware of.

161. So that with the exception of the kind of consolidation you have mentioned, namely, tuberculous consolidation, on the one hand, and the consolidation arising from ordinary and non-infectious pneumonia, there is nothing that the appearance of pleuro-pneumonia could even for a moment be confused with?—I should think not by any man who is perfectly familiar with pleuro-pneumonia.

162. Of course you are familiar with the argument that if the animals which have been imported had been suffering from infectious pneumonia, they would have infected the whole cargo?—Yes.

163. What is your answer to that argument?—I should say that the whole history of pleuro-pneumonia proves that its infective power is extremely low as compared with virulent diseases, such as cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, and sheep-pox; we know perfectly well that the progress of pleuro-pneumonia could in some measure be checked by the use of a thermometer and the removal of the diseased animal. An examination would then be made of the rest of the herd two or three times a week, and every animal with a temperature above 104 would be taken away; and I can recollect numerous instances in which the disease has stopped short and nothing more has been done.

164. So that there is a great gap between pleuro-pneumonia and the other infectious diseases as regards the degree of infectiousness?—Undoubtedly; and that is the most unfortunate part of the disease. All the stock owners of the country say they would rather have cattle plague; in cattle plague you know the worst of it; but that when you once get pleuro-pneumonia you never know when you will get rid of it.

165. (*The President.*) It is a disease that smoulders, as you may say?—Yes.

166. And your view of the infectious character of the disease would not be in any way affected by the fact that only one animal of a particular cargo brought from the other side of the Atlantic was discovered by our officers to be infected?—Not in the slightest degree. I should say that is perfectly consonant with everything that I have observed during the whole of my experience; and if the fact has any significance it is in favour of its being an infectious and not a common disease; because it is utterly impossible to imagine that of 700 animals on board a vessel, all of them exposed to common causes of disease such as climatic change, or hardship of voyage, only one or two of those animals would be affected. We are familiar with the results of those hardships, and we know that ordinary diseases of the lungs constantly occur among cargoes, and no notice is taken of them.

167. (*Sir Henry James.*) It is not pleuro-pneumonia if it arises from change of climate, is it?—No, it is ordinary catarrhal pneumonia.

168. (*The President.*) It is said this is what is called transit pneumonia. Transit pneumonia would, I suppose, mean pneumonia which was caught in transit?—Yes, undoubtedly.

169. Are those cases which you have seen of sufficiently recent origin for the disease to have been contracted on the voyage, or, in your opinion, was the disease contracted before the voyage began?—I should say most certainly contracted before the voyage began. It is quite certain that the morbid appearances I have seen could not have been produced during the voyage.

170. Are you as positive as you can be with regard to any matter of opinion that this disease that you saw was pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes, I am. That is to say I am as positive as I ever have been in regard to any case of pleuro-pneumonia which I have ever seen. Of course I am perfectly aware that I cannot prove it, and if as a matter of logic my proposition is denied and the onus of proof is thrown on me, I am perfectly helpless, because it is not an inoculable disease, and therefore I cannot demonstrate it.

171. If you saw these marblings and these serous discharges you could be as certain of the disease, could you not, as if you saw a person with small-pox pustules?—I should have an equal difficulty in showing that a particular case of small-pox was contagious, unless you allowed me to inoculate a person.

172. But would you have any more difficulty than if you saw the small-pox pustules on a man's face?—No, none whatever.

173. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Do you feel as certain from this report and from your own observation that this case is pleuro-pneumonia as you would feel if you had watched a case of small-pox?—Yes, quite; that is to say, if we have pleuro-pneumonia in this country at all. When I looked at this lung, unless I had been told of its origin, I should not have had not the slightest idea that I was looking at anything but an ordinary case of a lung of a cow killed in the recent outbreak in Kent.

174. (*Sir Henry James.*) I do not know whether you have answered the Professor's question; when you saw the "Toronto" specimen were you as confident that it was pleuro-pneumonia as you would be that a person was suffering from small-pox if you saw the pustules on his face?—Yes; indeed I think I should be more confident, because I know more about pleuro-pneumonia than I do about small-pox.

175. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Do cattle suffer from inflammation of the lungs in consequence of the exposures, or the disadvantageous circumstances to which they are subjected when imported?—Yes, constantly, by hundreds.

176. What is the disease from which they suffer?—Bronchial pneumonia, with congestion, and a great deal of pulmonary collapse.

177. Is that sometimes sub-acute?—Yes.

178. Does it sometimes last for several months?—There is no opportunity of settling that, because they are all killed within ten days.

179. But do such cases ever present the characteristics of consolidation, with marbling?—Yes, very often. A small part of the lung is frequently what might be called consolidated, and there is a little exudate into the interlobular tissue—often perhaps one-twentieth of an inch in thickness—and in the lobule itself there are evidences of breaking down of structure in a case that has been going on for some time. But certainly no one would ever dream of comparing it with pleuro-pneumonia; there is not the most indistinct resemblance in the two things.

180. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Could you give us one or two criteria which would make it impossible to confuse the one with the other?—In the first place, the lobules in that part of the lung are dark, nearly black, and uniform in colour; there is no variation at all. There is quite distinct

evidence of very acute congestion or inflammation—a complete plugging of all the blood-vessels, and, as I have said, the interlobular tissue merely exhibits lines of infiltration of quite a different character from the exudate of pleuro-pneumonia. There are no distended lymph vessels, no marks of formation of fibrous material.

181. (*Mr. Elliott.*) You have referred once or twice to the exudate being of straw colour; supposing that the diseased portion of the lung were placed in an ordinary dish and the exudate were allowed to flow from it, would it retain its straw-coloured appearance?—It would if there was no blood flowing at the same time.

182. But it may be discoloured by means of the blood?—It constantly is. But if care is taken it retains its straw-coloured appearance until decomposition. If, however, you left the lung in a dish, you would find it was mixed with a lot of blood, and it would lose its distinctive character. That was the case with the last lung which I saw at the Office.

183. (*The President.*) The appearance of lungs suffering from bronchial pneumonia or catarrhal pleuro-pneumonia is perfectly easily distinguishable from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, I take it?—Perfectly, although in every case of pleuro-pneumonia that I have ever examined there are very distinct evidences of bronchitis and very often plugs in the bronchial tubes and always loosening of the epithelium.

Mr. WILLIAM SMART called and examined.

184. (*The President.*) You have been connected with the veterinary profession I think for some years?—Yes.

185. How many years?—It is about twenty-five years since I was first articulated to a veterinary surgeon.

186. You have had considerable experience in the examination of lungs of animals?—About eighteen years as an Inspector for the Government.

187. What is your present position?—Inspector of the Board of Agriculture at the Port of Liverpool.

188. And you have had during those eighteen years considerable experience in the examination of lungs?—I have.

189. You sent up two lungs, one from the cargo of the S.S. "Toronto" and one from that of the S.S. "Mongolian" to the Board of Agriculture for examination?—Yes.

190. On what days did you send those lungs up?—The lung ex "Toronto" on May 24th.

191. And the "Mongolian"?—On June 11th.

192. (*Sir Henry James.*) On what day was the animal from the "Mongolian" landed?—On the 6th June.

193. (*The President.*) You sent them both up to the Board of Agriculture?—I sent them up.

194. Were they identified in any special manner?—Yes.

195. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Is that the label which you attached to the parcel?—This is my label of the box that contained the lung ex "Toronto."

196. (*The President.*) How did you pack them?—The lung was first of all put into a waterproof bag—a mackintosh bag—and then that bag was put into a box and nailed down.

197. (*Mr. Elliott.*) And you saw the diseased portion again in London, did you not?—I did.

198. (*The President.*) And you identify it as the same which you saw at Liverpool?—Yes.

199. (*Mr. Elliott.*) You have no doubt the diseased portion that you saw at the office of the Board in London was the diseased portion you saw

prior to sending it off from Liverpool?—To the best of my knowledge, it was the same lung.

200. (*The President.*) In both cases?—In the case of the lung ex "Mongolian," I have not made a second examination. I saw the lung ex "Toronto" at Liverpool, and also in London. The lung ex "Mongolian" I only saw at Liverpool. I have not seen it in London.

201. (*Sir Henry James.*) How long after death were these taken?—In the case of the "Toronto" lung, the animal was slaughtered after 7 p.m. on the night of May the 23rd. I saw it on the afternoon of the 24th.

202. I suppose you sent it up in exactly the same condition in which you found it?—I made a small incision into the diseased portion after I first saw it.

203. (*The President.*) Why did you send them up to us?—In consequence of instructions I had received to send the lungs which showed appearances of disease indicative of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

204. In other words, you conceived that these lungs were affected with pleuro-pneumonia?—I did.

205. You have seen many cases of pleuro-pneumonia?—A great many.

206. (*Sir Henry James.*) Had you any doubt about it?—I had no doubt in my own mind.

207. (*The President.*) In both cases?—Yes, in both cases.

208. You were convinced it was pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

**Committee Room, No. 10, House of Commons,
Thursday, June 14, 1894.**

PRESENT:*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBERT GARDNER, M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

DR. BURDON SANDERSON, Waynflete, Professor of Physiology at Oxford
University.

MR. T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

MR. A. W. ANSTUTHER, Private Secretary to the President.

[*Transcript from the Shorthand Notes.*]

MR. S. G. HOLMANS called and examined.

209. (*The President.*) You are, I believe, a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and have been for many years the senior Veterinary Inspector stationed at Deptford?—Yes.

210. Can you tell us what experience you have had in connexion with the disease of pleuro-pneumonia, more especially with regard to foreign animals?—I have had experience of pleuro-pneumonia during the last thirty-six years.

211. How long at Deptford?—Since the opening of the market, about twenty one or twenty-two years.

212. Before that you had had experience also of pleuro-pneumonia from foreign countries?—Much more so before than I have had since.

Sir Henry James was prevented by indisposition from attending at this sitting.

213. You have seen the reports of Messrs. Cope and Duguid, and Professor Brown?—I have.

214. Do you concur generally in the description of the appearances presented, first, by the Toronto lung?—Entirely so, with one exception, and that is a very trivial one, which, perhaps, you will allow me to state. I did not notice anything the matter with the pleura. Mr. Cope and Mr. Duguid, and Professor Brown say there was some disease of the pleura. That might be explained possibly by my want of observation; but, on the other hand, a portion of it was cut off before I saw the lung, and it may be that upon that portion the pleura was diseased. With that exception I entirely concur.

215. That is as to the Toronto lung?—The Toronto lung.

216. You have seen also the report on the Mongolian lung?—Yes.

217. Do you agree generally with the description of the appearances in that case?—Entirely so.

218. You have seen Professor Williams' work on the "Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine," published in 1884?†—I have.

219. Especially that portion of it which describes the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

220. I want to ask you whether any observations occurred to you on the comparison of the appearances presented by the diseased portion of the Toronto lung and the description of the disease as found in Professor Williams' work?—The description of the disease in Professor Williams' work strikes me as being identical, or nearly so, with the appearances in the Toronto lung.

221. You have also seen Dr. Fleming's "Manual of Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police," published in 1875?†—Yes.

222. Do the same remarks apply to that?—Entirely so.

223. You have also seen Professor Yeo's "Report on the Pathological Anatomy of Pleuro-Pneumonia"?†—I have.

224. Do the appearances of those lungs coincide with his description of pleuro-pneumonia?—They do. They are more extensive, but they entirely meet the case, I think.

225. Do the same remarks apply to the Mongolian lung, or have you any remarks to offer on that subject?—No, I have none, they apply to both.

226. Do you think, from your experience, that the general characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia are distinct, and easily recognisable, or are they likely to be mistaken for any other disease?—In such cases that I have been speaking about I fail to see how any mistake can be made. But there are some slighter cases of bronchial pneumonia in which it is possible, I think, for some differences of opinion to exist.

227. You do not think they are likely to be mistaken for any other disease that you know of?—I know of no other disease that they could be mistaken for.

Dr. GERMAN SIMS WOODHEAD called and examined.

228. (*The President.*) You are, I believe, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh?—I am.

229. And also of the Royal Society of Edinburgh?—Yes.

230. And also Director of the Research Laboratory of the Conjoint Boards of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England?—I am.

* See Appendix A., p. i.

† For extracts see Appendix B., p. iii.

231. Also, I understand, you are closely interested in pathological research, and you are the author of some works on the subject?—That is the case.

232. May I ask you whether you have seen the Report of the Veterinary Officers of my Board with regard to the two sets of lungs brought over from Canada respectively in the Toronto and the Mongolian?—I have; I have them here.

233. I should like to ask you whether you are able to add anything to those Reports which would assist us in the diagnosis of the disease?—I agree with the reports generally. There are one or two features which, I think, have not been insisted upon sufficiently, as they have a bearing upon the age of the disease. The first of these is that, in describing the pleurisy, the fibrinous lymph on the surface, it is not pointed out that it is confined almost entirely to the regions over the interlobular septa showing that the pleurisy is of comparatively recent date.

234. Is this the Toronto or the Mongolian case?—It is seen in both cases. This shows that the pleurisy, at any rate, is of very recent date. The pleura underneath is considerably thickened, but in both cases it appears that the actual effusion is of quite recent date. In both cases there is further evidence that the disease is not of long standing, not only in the condition of the pleura, but also, I think, in the condition of the nodule of consolidation in the lung, because in each lung there was a single nodule, and in these cases the disease appears to be little advanced, except around a single lobule. Then, I think, there is a second point that has not been insisted upon sufficiently. In the Toronto case the lung was very much collapsed. The portion of the lung that was not affected—in which the nodule was not actually situated—was very much collapsed. That I think has an important bearing upon the history of the disease. I should like to know in connexion with this Toronto case whether there was any large amount of fluid in the pleural cavity, that is, not in the lung itself, but in the pleural cavity, because I think it is a matter of some importance which is not referred to in this report.

235. But do I understand that in the general diagnosis of my Officers you virtually agree?—Yes, generally.

236. You know Professor Williams' work,† or at any rate you have seen the extract of it which contains the description of the disease?—Yes.

237. Do you find any difference in that and the description of this disease as put before you by my Officers?—I think that the latter part of Professor Williams' description should refer not to the bovine lung but rather to the course of events of a somewhat similar kind met with in the human lung.

238. Do you see any difference in the appearance of these lungs and the description by Professor Williams?—There is no very great difference except that Professor Williams' description is sketchy and does not convey a very full idea of the appearances presented. I think, probably, the reports of your Inspectors are more full than Professor Williams' report.

239. But on the whole they agree?—Yes.

240. May I take it that you have read the description of the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia in Dr. Fleming's "Manual of Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police"?†—Yes.

241. Does the same observation hold good as to that?—Yes, generally.

242. May I take it it also holds good with regard to Dr. Yeo's description, which we have also placed in your hands?†—Dr. Yeo's description is of course much more elaborate, and deals with details which are not entered upon in the other reports.

243. But I may take it from you that on the whole the description of the appearances of these lungs, ex the Toronto and the Mongolian, as

* See Appendix A., p. i.

† For extracts see Appendix B, p. iii.

placed before you by my veterinary advisers, agrees in the main with these three authorities as to what the appearances of contagious pleuro-pneumonia are?—Yes, with one slight exception, and that is, that nearly all these authorities describe the patches of consolidation as being very extensive, involving the base or several lobules of the lung; in fact they describe what is usually seen in a case of typical pleuro-pneumonia.

244. A very advanced case?—A very advanced case.

245. And these, I take it from you, were not advanced cases?—These I saw were not advanced cases. They certainly are not nearly so advanced as the cases descriptions of which are given by these authorities. They correspond more to a typical case, of which I have a drawing here. (*Witness handed in a drawing representing a portion of a diseased lung.*)

246. Is this a case in the early stage?—This is a case in a comparatively late stage.

247. This more nearly resembles the description of Dr. Yeo?—Yes.

248. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Is there any inconsistency between the two, or are the symptoms present in this portion of the lung, which you saw, consistent with the early stage of the disease, of which that drawing is a later stage?—I should not like to say definitely whether they are inconsistent, because I really do not know.

249. (*The President.*) Not many people have seen a case of early pleuro-pneumonia?—Of course, until the slaughtering came in it was very difficult to see early cases at all.

250. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Where do you think the best description of pleuro-pneumonia is to be found?—I think Dr. Yeo's description is the most complete of the naked eye appearances.

251. May I ask you again what stage your drawing represents?—That represents an advanced stage in which there has been one of the old so-called foci, with later changes which have taken place in the immediate neighbourhood. In fact, in that specimen, there were at least four different stages of the disease.

252. And this you think corresponds pretty well with the cases we have here?—Yes.

253. I mean the Toronto case?—This is far more advanced than the Toronto case.

254. Is the Toronto case the one that you have examined?—I have examined two cases; the Toronto case and the Mongolian.

255. You have seen the lungs?—I have seen parts of these organs.

256. In both these cases?—In both these cases.

257. And you think that the description that is given here is tolerably accurate?—Fairly accurate.

258. In one respect you thought it was not accurate. Would you mind just explaining what the difference was?—I do not think sufficient stress has been laid on the fact that there is very marked collapse of the lower lobe of the lung, which is a very important feature—that is, as regards the pathogenesis of this case—because we know that in cases of pneumonia in the human subject, the lung is usually very considerably devitalized before the organisms which are the exciting agents of the disease have any chance of acting, and I think this is rather an important point in this case.

259. The difference is, then, that there was more collapse than is here referred to?—There was very great collapse.

260. That you think is rather a failure of description?—I think it is rather an important point. I do not say it is a failure of description, but I think it should be borne in mind.

261. It is a point not sufficiently emphasised, perhaps?—Yes. Then the other point that was not sufficiently strongly brought out was that the

fibrinous lymph on the surface of the pleura follows very accurately the lines of the interlobular septa beneath; that is, the point at which the interlobular septa come to the surface of the lung. It was very well marked in both cases. There is very little fibrinous lymph on the surface, except just at the lines where the interlobular septa joined the pleura. In between, that is, over the parenchyma of the lung, there was no fibrinous lymph at all, no coagulated fibrinous lymph.

262. How does that bear upon the question of duration?—It indicates that it is a comparatively early stage; because in the later stages this lymph is found over the whole surface of the pleura.

263. And that, taken with other particulars, leads to the conclusion that the case was of rather recent origin?—Yes, I should say of very recent origin.

264. You would not say how recent?—I should say, probably, within two or three weeks, probably less; it may be less than that even; but certainly I do not think it would extend beyond two or three weeks.

265. (*The President.*) Do you mean two or three weeks since it developed, or two or three weeks since the animal contracted it?—Two or three weeks since the disease began to give rise to distinct pathological lesions.

266. But it may have been infected longer than that?—The incubation period is given as lasting such variable periods—ten days to six weeks.

267. (*Professor Sanderson.*) What are the points in this statement, taken with your amendments, which are most characteristic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—The most characteristic features are the thickening of the interlobular septa, which, however, of course, occurs in certain other diseases, and the consolidation of a localised area with less consolidation in the immediate neighbourhood, that is, of the parenchyma, the lobular structure. The interlobular septa are evidently infiltrated. Of course I have not examined this microscopically, but these septa are evidently infiltrated more than the surrounding tissue.

268. So that the existence of stages of the lesion is very characteristic?—Yes, I think there is only a single early stage here in either of these cases.

269. That is to say, you think it does not show different degrees of process?—No, it is a single process so far as I can see in both cases.

270. All parts being in the same stage?—With the exception of a little at the margin, where, of course, the process is not so distinctly marked, though it is probably still the same stage.

271. The point is, whether these appearances might or might not present themselves in connexion with any other sub-acute disease of the lung?—It is possible, of course, in other pneumonias in the cow, and there is a condition in the pig of a somewhat similar nature: that is where there is undoubtedly thickening of the septa.

272. In connexion with what?—In connexion with swine erysipelas.

273. Are you acquainted with any bovine disease which presents the same aspect?—The only one I know, or rather the only one of which I have seen any specimens, is the septic pneumonia of calves produced by inoculation by two Dutchmen, Poels and Nolen.* They sent some cultures of the organism producing this disease over here. I saw some of the specimens obtained by inoculation with this organism at the Royal Veterinary College.

274. They looked the same?—They had somewhat the same appearance, that is, the thickened septa and the consolidation. In those cases, however, it was somewhat darker, and there was apparently more congestion. There is a similar condition of affairs in the so-called contagious pleuro-pneumonia of the horse, in which there is also some interlobular thickening, but the disease is certainly not the same as that in the cow.

275. And all those are infective diseases?—Yes; I should say that they were all infective diseases.

* See foot-note, p. 39.

276. Do you know any infective pneumonia of bovine animals which presents these characteristics, and occurs accidentally?—I think that all these cases of pneumonia in cattle are infective. They vary very much in the degree of infectivity; but that they are infective, I feel sure.

277. You mean they are all due to the same infection?—Not to the same infection.

278. Are you acquainted with any infective disease which is not contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—The ordinary so-called catarrhic pneumonia which is found among cattle which are brought from abroad. I have seen animals which have been cooped up during a storm, in which there were patches of pneumonia in the lungs.

279. (*The President.*) But the appearances were not the same?—They were somewhat the same.

280. Not identical?—No; even the appearances presented in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia are not all the same. The two cases that were examined, the Mongolian and the Toronto, were not alike, so that I should not expect to find them identical; the appearances vary very considerably with the previous state of the health of the animal. You may examine a dozen cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and you will not find two of them quite alike either as regards the rate of development of the disease, or the actual pathological processes set up.

281. It is admitted it is possible to differentiate between catarrhal pneumonia and contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—If it were possible, I think the whole matter might be settled at once, but I think it is a very difficult question indeed.

282. (*Professor Sanderson.*) With reference to these cattle which came from abroad, were they all cases of a non-specific kind?—Yes, so far as one could tell.

283. And they presented appearances which very closely resembled contagious pneumonia in its early stage?—Yes, in the very early stages of the contagious form, except that they did not appear to be so acute.

284. They never went on to the later stage?—No, not to the later stage. The processes did not seem to be going on so rapidly.

285. Your point is that it would have been very difficult to distinguish an acute case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia from those cases, if in the corresponding stage?—From mere examination it would be difficult to determine. In the very early stages it would be a difficult matter.

286. How many cases did you see of these foreign cattle?—I think about three or four or even more at different times. This was some years ago. I took an interest in the matter. I was writing an essay on pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa at the time, and I got these and examined them.

287. You do not know of any specific disease of cattle which could be confounded with contagious pleuro-pneumonia throughout its whole course; that is what it comes to?—No, I think that if it were possible to obtain the history of a case we should be able to determine whether the case was pleuro-pneumonia or not. The difficulty is only in those cases where it is difficult to get the history.

288. And as regards the appearances, it is only after death that you are able to observe less advanced cases?—Yes, less advanced cases, because all the descriptions of pleuro-pneumonia given in the veterinary text-books refer to those cases of pleuro-pneumonia in which the various stages of the disease have developed. That is, they nearly all describe old cases of pleuro-pneumonia—long standing cases—and they are taken as the typical cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and in almost all the descriptions one finds that the characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia is that you get the peculiar mottling, the peculiar differences in the texture in different parts of the lung, but when you come to these earlier conditions, it is somewhat difficult to accept this as a characteristic, although it is so strongly insisted upon by the various writers on the subject.

289. In short, you cannot fix upon any particular appearance which is described here as in itself patho-gnomonic, as it is called, characteristic I mean of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—There is not one taken by itself to which I should like to pin my faith. I should like, if you will allow me, to say a word in connexion with the second lung of which we were speaking. There was advanced tuberculosis in the same lung, and, close to the nodule affected, in this case, in fact forming part of it, there was a calcareous mass, apparently in one of the bronchi, and behind this mass there was a very large quantity of muco-purulent secretion, and it is possible this might have something to do with devitalising the part in which the consolidation has occurred. It is a point that I think should be noted.

290. That is not referred to here?—It is not referred to.

Dr. HENRY DUNCAN LITTLEJOHN called and examined.

291. (*The President.*) You are, I believe, a Fellow, and have been President, of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh?—I am.

292. And President of the British Institute of Public Health?—I am.

293. You are, I understand, Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh?—I am. I am also, and have been for many years, medical adviser of the Local Government Board for Scotland, and since 1863 I have been Chief Inspector of our abattoirs in Edinburgh, where meat inspection is, I believe, carried on more rigorously than in any other town in the Kingdom.

294. I think you have seen a paper containing a description of the appearances presented by the Toronto lung, and signed by the Veterinary Officers of the Board*?—I have.

295. I should like to ask you whether you agree generally in that description?—I agree generally in the description and in the opinions those officers have formed as to the nature of the disease the animal laboured under.

296. Do you think any of the statements that are made in that description of the Toronto lung require any qualification from you?—They do not. I have carefully considered their statements, and also the notes that I took at the time, and I see nothing to suggest any qualification of their statement.

297. You have also seen, I think, the description of contagious pleuro-pneumonia contained in Professor Williams's work on the subject†?—I have.

298. Do you see any difference between the description of our experts in the Toronto case and the description in Professor Williams's work?—I do not. Professor Williams speaks generally, but not definitely enough; still, reading between the lines, I see no difference between them.

299. And you also have seen the description in Dr. Fleming's "Manual of Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police"†?—I have.

300. Does the same observation apply to that?—Yes, more strongly.

301. And you have also seen the more exhaustive report of Professor Yeo on the subject†?—Yes.

302. Does the same observation apply to that?—Entirely.

303. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Which description do you consider the best?—Professor Yeo's.

304. You would refer to that as a good description of pleuro-pneumonia?—I think that Professor Yeo's is a classical description. I myself have

* See Appendix A, p. i.

† For extracts see Appendix B, p. iii.

learned a great deal from it, I confess, though I have been at this work for upwards of 40 years.

305. What is your judgment as to the duration of these cases; we will take the Toronto case first?—I have only seen the Toronto case.

306. Did you see the lung?—I saw the lung. An incision had been made through the lung. I was not allowed to do anything else than simply touch the lung and look at it. I was not allowed to open any of the bronchi, or to make a section of the lung and submit it to microscopical examination. But looking generally I recognised it at once as contagious pleuro pneumonia.

307. And you felt no doubt about it at all?—I had no doubt about it.

308. What do you think about its probable duration?—From the fact that the pleura was not markedly affected I should say it was of comparatively short duration. As this disease comes to the surface, the pleura, both sympathetically and otherwise by contact becomes inflamed. Now there was only very slight evidence of the pleura being implicated. There was a thickening, but there was no actual pleuritic effusion, except a very slight appearance which might be attributed to that.

309. What appearances are especially characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia?—First of all, the remarkable manner in which the lobules are hedged in by means of a marked thickening of the interlobular spaces; secondly, the marbling thus occasioned; and, thirdly, the tendency to hæmorrhage. The tendency to hæmorrhage was less in this case than in the generality of cases, but it was quite evident to me at certain points of the section.

310. Do you think any other infective disease of the lung occurring in cattle could produce the appearances?—All that I can say is this, that since 1863 up to within two or three years ago, when suddenly pleuro-pneumonia disappeared (because we have had none of it in Edinburgh for the last three years), with all my experience I cannot attribute the appearances that I found to any other disease than contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

311. The appearances which you found in this lung?—Which I found in this lung. We would have condemned, I am perfectly sure, any such in our Edinburgh abattoirs.

Professor J. F. McFADYEAN called and examined.

312. (*The President.*) You are, I believe, Dean of the Royal Veterinary College?—Yes.

313. Can you tell me what experience you have had with regard to pleuro-pneumonia, both before you came to London and since you have occupied your present position at the Veterinary College?—I have been familiar with pleuro-pneumonia for about eighteen or twenty years. I really could not say how many hundreds of cases I have seen. It is also my duty to prepare and examine sections of pleuro-pneumonia lungs as a class exercise, so that I have examined very many hundreds of sections in that way.

314. You have seen, I think, two papers containing the description of the appearances of certain lungs brought over from Canada in the "Toronto" and the "Mongolian," as set forth by my veterinary advisers. I want to ask you whether you concur generally in the description of the appearances as they are set out?—Yes, generally.

315. In both cases?—Yes.

* See Appendix A, p. i.

316. I would ask you whether you are able to help us by adding anything thereto, which would assist us in the diagnosis of the disease?—No, sir, I am not aware that anything that I could add would assist in that direction. There are one or two minor points to which I would not perhaps assent in the description of the specimens.

317. Points which require qualification?—Yes.

318. Perhaps you will tell us what they are?—I think it is not quite a correct description to say, “to the touch the consolidated portion was “hard and unyielding.” I should have described it as “firm.”

319. You would wish to qualify that?—Yes, I should have said it was “firm.” Then, in another paragraph, it is said, “The lobules within the “consolidated portion varied very much in colour.” I had not noted in my own description of the specimen that the lobules varied very much in colour.

320. (*Mr. Elliott.*) There was a variety of colour?—A variety, yes; but I should hesitate about saying they varied very much.

321. It would not be correct to say that the colour was uniform?—No, not uniform. Again in the same paragraph I find, “Some of the bronchi “within the diseased area were full of dense catarrhal product.” I did not see that myself. There was some exudate in some of the bronchi, but I should not like to say, without a microscopic examination, that it was a catarrhal product. I rather think in some cases it was not catarrhal, but a croupous or fibrinous exudate similar to that which was present in the septa. Then I should object also to the use of the word “serum.” “The large amount of coloured serum.” It was not serum that escaped; but that is merely a technical misuse of the term, in my view.

322. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Coloured liquid would be better?—Inflammatory exudate I should call it. Then Professor Brown in his report, says, “That the lobules were congested and varied in colour from “vermilion to dark red.” That rather conveys the notion of greater variety of colour than was present when I saw the lung; but I think Professor Brown’s report would be made a day or two earlier, when the difference of colour would doubtless be more pronounced. Mine was made on Saturday, and the differences in colour would tend to disappear. He also says that “Some of the bronchi contained a tenacious mucous “purulent matter.” The only exception I would take to the Report with regard to the second lung is with reference to the colour. But then in that case the specimen had been immersed for a short time in spirit before I saw it, and therefore I could not give an opinion as to the original colour. But I would not like to assent to the statement that they varied very much in colour.

323. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Owing to the pressure of your other engagements you were not able to respond to the Board’s invitation quite immediately?—Not that evening. I did not get the telegram until 8 o’clock, and I did not know that I was expected to come that evening. I went the next day.

324. (*The President.*) You have seen a printed excerpt from Professor Williams’s work,† setting forth the appearances of contagious pleuropneumonia. Do you see any difference between the descriptions of the experts of the Board and those appearances as described by Professor Williams, or would they generally be of the same character?—I think the description here would apply quite as well to the lungs which I saw as they would to what we might call ordinary contagious pleuropneumonia. I do not think the description is a very good one of that, but it is equally applicable to the lungs which I saw.

325. And does the same apply to the second extract which you have got before you, from Dr. Fleming?†—Yes.

† For extracts see Appendix B, p. iii.

326. And to the more detailed report of Professor Yeo?—Quite so.

327. Then I may take it that you consider these to be cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I should not like to go so far as that from my examination of those two lungs. On the other hand, I should be quite unprepared to say that it was not pleuro-pneumonia. But the position which I would like to take up is this, that I doubt whether we can always distinguish between diseases caused, by different organisms, by their lesions, particularly when one is restricted to a naked-eye examination, and where one has not been able to make experiments.

328. I take it from you that you concur in the appearances of these lungs being the same as described by my experts, and, secondly, that you agree with the descriptions in the various text-books, reference to which has been made?—The descriptions given of ordinary pleuro-pneumonia apply to them, but it, of course, might follow that the description given of ordinary pleuro-pneumonia is not minute enough to enable one to distinguish it from other diseases that resemble it as regards the naked-eye anatomy, and I should like simply on that account to safeguard myself: we do not know the organism of pleuro-pneumonia, and, therefore, have not an absolute mark for the recognition of that disease such as we have in the case of anthrax and tuberculosis. But my examination would not warrant me in saying that they were not cases of pleuro-pneumonia.

329. (*Professor Sanderson.*) It would be useful if you could give us an account first of the early stage, and then of the more advanced stage of pleuro-pneumonia?—I will attempt to do so in a few words.

330. Will you first give a short description of the earliest observed stage?—It is very difficult to say how pleuro-pneumonia commences.

331. The earliest observed stage, after death I mean?—You mean the earliest lesion—the smallest lesion, and how it begins?

332. Yes?—Since we have no absolutely reliable mark for pleuro-pneumonia, until we get the lesion of a certain extent, the nature of it may be doubtful, and therefore I do not know that anybody has been able to make out what is really the starting point of it; that is, whether it starts in the bronchus, or whether it starts in the connective tissue; but when one gets a piece of pleuro-pneumonia lung up to the size of the hand (and that is what would be called an early case), then the lesions are of this sort. In the first place, there are what might be described as the primary and essential lesions of pleuro-pneumonia, and there are those that are secondary, and the primary lesion is an inflammation of the interlobular connective tissue of the lung—the inflammatory exudate having rather peculiar characteristics. It is an exudate that is rich in fibrine and very poor in cells. That is its leading character, and I would say that the most prominent and distinguishing features of pleuro-pneumonia are, that the inflammation, as far as we can discover, begins in and extends along the interlobular connective tissue, and that the exudate is characterised by being abundantly rich in fibrine and poor in cells. Then the secondary or incidental lesions are those that are found in the lung tissue, and these occur in consequence of the primary one—that is, the exudate in the connective tissue. Such secondary changes are compression of the air vesicles, collapse of them, secondary catarrh, in some cases extending also to the small bronchi, and even to the interlobular bronchi; but the catarrh in true pleuro-pneumonia is always and obviously secondary.

333. Would you refer this case to the stage you have described, or to a later stage?—Oh, to the stage I have been describing.

334. Do you find the description of that early stage in, for instance, Professor Williams's account?—He really does not give what I should call a good description of it, if I might be allowed to say so.

335. And particularly of the early stages?—Yes, of the early stages.

* For extracts see Appendix B., p. iii.

336. Do you agree that it is possible to be certain from such appearances that the disease is pleuro-pneumonia?—No, I have just said I should like to make a reservation about that until we discover the organism of pleuro-pneumonia or the organism of another disease that might crop up.

337. Your point is, I suppose, that you consider that such appearances might be produced by another infective disease?—Yes.

338. But not by ordinary pneumonia, such as would be produced by exposure to cold?—I am quite positive that this disease, if not pleuro-pneumonia, is a germ disease.

339. It is an infective disease?—I have no doubt whatever about that—that it is a bacterial or germ disease.

340. And you do not know an infective disease which could produce it, except contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as prevailing among cattle?—No, I have never seen such lesions as were present in these lungs in British cattle, except in pleuro-pneumonia.

341. And I suppose that as regards the later stages of pleuro-pneumonia there could be no doubt even in the absence of any diagnosis founded upon the examination of the organisms present?—I am not sure that the marks of pleuro-pneumonia are more distinctive in the later than in the earlier stage. I do not think they are.

342. They are more easily recognised, I suppose?—No, I do not know that they are. That is when one gets an area the size of one's hand, which is large enough generally to exhibit the changes which I described in the interlobular connective tissue, and the variety of colour in the lobules, which is one of the characteristic marks of pleuro-pneumonia.

343. And those appearances, to all pathologists, are quite sufficient to stamp it as an infective disease?—These have always been regarded as a reliable mark of pleuro-pneumonia in British cattle.

Dr. VACHEL called and examined.

344. (*The President.*) You are, I believe, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh?—I am.

345. And a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh?—Yes.

346. And a Fellow of the Chemical Society?—Yes.

347. You are also, I understand, Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst at Birkenhead?—I was appointed Medical Officer in 1873, and continued to hold office till the year before last. Then I resigned my post as Medical Officer of Health for Birkenhead, and early last year I was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the County of Chester.

348. I think you have seen some papers stating the appearances presented by a set of lungs brought here from Canada in the S.S. "Toronto," set forth by the experts of the Board of Agriculture?—Yes.

349. Do you concur generally in their description?—I do.

350. Could you add anything to that which would assist us in the diagnosis of the disease?—I have just made two notes here. Against emphysema: The description says, "No tuberculosis or emphysema was observable in any part of either of the lungs." My note against that is, that there was a little interlobular emphysema in the left lung, and also on the under surface of the right lung; there was a small portion of the left lung which was submitted to me at the same time as the diseased portion, and there was a little emphysema in both of them. Then I have also a note against these words: "On pressing the diseased

* See Appendix A, p. i.

" lobe it was found that there was a circumscribed and consolidated area within it, which measured about four inches in length and the same in breadth, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness." When I saw it it was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. But I apprehend the difference there would be due to the fact of a good deal of the glairy-fluid having been discharged by the crucial cut.

351. You generally agree in the description of the experts?—With those two exceptions, entirely.

352. You have seen the description, I think, which has been forwarded to you from us, by Professor Williams, of the general appearances of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Do you see any difference in these descriptions of this particular lung and Professor Williams's description?—I have read all the papers sent me; Professor Williams's and Dr. Fleming's, and also Dr. Yeo's.*

353. Do you agree generally that the appearances put forward by them as the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia agree with the appearances which you saw in the lung which came in the "Toronto"?—I do.

Professor MACQUEEN called and examined.

354. (*The President.*) I think you are a Professor of Surgery at the Royal Veterinary College?—I am.

355. And a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—Yes.

356. Can you tell us what experience you have had of pleuro-pneumonia before you came to London?—Since 1877 I have had a good deal of experience with pleuro-pneumonia. I may say that for nine years before coming to London I acted as deputy Inspector to the Local Authority of Glasgow, and I was also acting as deputy Inspector for the Privy Council, now the Board of Agriculture, about the same time, at the port of Glasgow.

357. And since you have occupied your present position at the Royal Veterinary College, I suppose you have seen many cases of pleuro-pneumonia?—I have seen most of those cases that were sent under the slaughtering Order.

358. You have also seen, I think, the description of the appearances presented by what are called the Toronto and Mongolian lungs, as set out in the report of the Officers of the Board of Agriculture?—†I have.

359. Do you agree with those descriptions?—Yes, except in a few points. There are a few differences.

360. Can you help us in the diagnosis of the disease by telling us anything further from what you so saw of the lungs?—I do not, of course, entirely agree with the description given there by the Officers of the Board of Agriculture.

361. But generally?—Generally, except the conclusion, of course. I do not think that the lung is a lung of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

362. We have not reached that point at present. I only wanted to know whether you agreed with them in the descriptions, as to whether they were the same as you saw?—As to the description of the external appearances, I cannot enter upon the question at all, because all that transpired before I saw the lung.

363. Will you kindly state what appearances you saw when you saw the lung, I suppose you took them down?—Yes, I noted a few facts.

364. Will you tell us what you saw?—It was a small piece of lung (I am referring to the Toronto), and a piece had been excised.

365. How large was it?—About two hands breadth, and the lung had been incised, and a slice removed. Then one surface of the section showed

* For extracts see Appendix B, p. iii.

† See Appendix A., p. i.

a small part of denser lungs margined on either side by lung not very different from normal. Opposite to that there was a little block, which had evidently been divided a second time before I saw the specimen, which was darker colour.

366. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Did you say that was incised?—It was on the opposite surface of the section. The interlobular connective tissue resembled very much that seen in the ordinary contagious pleuro-pneumonia of this country; but the lobules within the bands, according to my view, did not correspond with what is seen in contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

367. (*The President.*) What was the difference?—There was a considerable difference in colour; a considerable difference in density; a considerable difference in the enlargement of the whole specimen.

368. What was the difference in colour?—One part of the specimen was dark red—the small block. The other part of the specimen was dull red, and on either side bright salmon red—almost the colour of normal lung. Now in a piece of contagious pleuro-pneumonia lung, such as we meet with in this country, the colour within the interlobular bands varies considerably. There would be, for instance, a piece of dark red, a piece of light red, a piece of buff colour, a piece of drab, and so on, and perhaps a piece of healthy lung placed between two other parts.

369. This diagram is in the work by Professor Williams.* Would you say that refers to the ordinary appearance of pleuro-pneumonia?—The colour is wrong. It is almost impossible to bring the colours out.

370. Will you now go on with your statement of what you saw, and of the differences?—Those are the main differences. Of course there was the difference in the pleura. In most cases of pleuro-pneumonia seen in this country there is marked pleurisy.

371. In the early stages of pleuro-pneumonia?—I can scarcely recall a single instance where there was any doubt as to the existence of pleurisy, and it was always limited to the diseased area.

372. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Would you say that the lesion of the pleura is an invariable or essential condition?—No, I do not say it is invariable, but I say it is very common; so common that it in fact gives part of the title to the disease.

373. What would you say in the absence of such lesion?—In the absence of such lesion I should think it was an exceptional case.

374. (*The President.*) But there are such cases?—There are such cases.

375. (*Mr. Elliott.*) You are aware, of course, of what Dr. Yeo has said on that point?†—Yes, I think Dr. Yeo's is a splendid description of the disease, and I have marked a particular part of Dr. Yeo's report, because I consider it is a most important point in connection with the diagnosis. The sentence begins, "The greatest possible varieties of shade may be seen irregularly distributed in patches of various sizes."‡ He is dealing with the colours of the diseased area. Now that I consider is a correct description of the general appearance of a section of the diseased area in a contagious pneumonic lung.

376. (*The President.*) But you agree that there were differences of colour in the lung you saw?—There were differences of shade; I looked very carefully at them, because I consider that is far more important in the diagnosis than the interlobular connective tissue, and even in the interlobular connective tissue, if you will permit me to say so, in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, there is a variety of thicknesses of these bands; and in all Canadian lungs. I am not speaking of these particular two specimens which I have seen recently, but in all of them—(Answer suspended.)

* Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine, 1884, Plate I., 4.

† See Appendix B, p. iii.

‡ Appendix B, p. xiii.

377. I think we must limit the evidence to the two lungs you have seen?—With regard to the Toronto case, the bands to my view were about the same thickness throughout the surface of the section. In contagious pneumonia the bands vary not only in width but in density.

378. Do you know any other disease that presents these appearances?—There is sporadic croupous pneumonia of cattle.*

379. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Do you say these cases were cases of sporadic croupous pneumonia?—No, I should not undertake to give a name to the disease at all—not with a specimen presented as I saw it.

380. Have you seen any other disease in which such appearances as those which you saw would be present?—I have seen diseases in cattle.

381. (*The President.*) What kind?—Pneumonia.

382. Ordinary pneumonia?—Ordinary pneumonia probably from drenching.

383. Presenting the same appearance?—Not exactly the same, but a limited area of disease with interlobular thickening.

384. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Did they present identically the same appearance?—I cannot say identically. It is impossible to say identically in the absence of comparison.

385. We should like you to draw the comparison?—I have no special notes of the case that I refer to. I refer to those of ordinary pneumonia. I can give you references* to descriptions where marbling is spoken of as one of the characteristics of ordinary pneumonia in cattle.

386. (*The President.*) Then you say that this was possibly not an infectious disease at all?—I say it is suspicious. If I were acting as a Port Inspector I should certainly look upon it as a suspicious disease.

387. From your own knowledge, would you say this was an infectious disease?—From my knowledge of disease generally, and of Canadian cattle, I should certainly say that the clinical history of the whole of the cases did not point to its being a contagious disease.

388. Of these two cases?—Of these two cases.

389. From their appearances would you not be able to say generally whether a disease was an infectious disease, that is, caused by an entity, as it were, or whether it was not?—If this specimen, or the specimen of either of these animals, had been a good specimen, exactly resembling the ordinary pleuro-pneumonia of this country, then I should have had no hesitation, but I have already pointed out the differences.

390. Would you say, from your ordinary knowledge of diseases, that this disease was a disease caused by an entity, or was it ordinary pneumonia? Was this an infectious disease caused by an entity?—I cannot say that.

391. You could not say it was not?—I could not say it was not, simply because I have never conducted any examination of the specimen beyond simply looking at it.

392. (*Mr. Elliott.*) I understood you to say that your view that you have just expressed is founded, to some extent, upon the clinical history of the animal?—Yes.

393. What do you refer to?—I say it would be remarkable, in the case of a number of cattle shipped on board a steamer, and remaining on board 10 or 12 days, if one or two of the whole shipment did not arrive somewhat sick, and presenting some defect in the lungs. I will give you my Glasgow experience, before I came to London. Frequently when examining Canadian cattle (this was before the day of slaughtering) one or two bullocks possibly were sick when they landed; and they were immediately got away to the slaughter house. Then before they could be passed for human consumption, I, as Inspector (because I happened to act for both

* See Appendix C, p. xxvii.

the Port and the Local Authority) had to look at the carcase again, and quite often I found cases of localised lung disease.

394. Presenting appearances identical with these cases?—Very similar to these cases.

395. Will you describe those appearances in detail?—I can only describe them from memory, because not thinking it was a contagious disease, or not thinking any more about it, I made no record of it. In those days a very large number of animals were sent into the country.

396. (*The President.*) Will you describe to us the disease which you say was identical with these lungs which you saw the other day?—I do not say it was identical, but I say it was like it.

397. Will you describe to us the special disease which you saw to which the diseased lung ex Toronto appeared to you to be similar?—The surface of the lung, the pleura, was congested—was red over a limited area. The lung was slightly swollen, and then, when a section was made, the surface of the section was darker red. I do not know that I can go any further with the description, because we paid no further attention to it.

398. Were there no other appearances that you saw?—There was slight thickening of the interlobular connective tissue.

399. Was there what is called, I believe, interlobular exudation in these cases?—There was fluid; of course there is always fluid.

400. And marbling?—It depends altogether on what is really meant by marbling. That is interpreted differently by different people. I notice that some people pay great attention to the presence of the bands as an indication of the marbling. I do not. I consider that the colour of the lobules is better evidence of marbling.

401. (*Mr. Elliott.*) When did you see these cases to which you have referred?—Between the years 1878 or 1879, I should think, and 1888.

402. At Glasgow?—At Shield Hall partly. Other animals were landed at the wharf opposite York Hill.

403. Were they landed for slaughter?—No, for sending through the country.

404. At the landing places?—At the landing places for foreign animals. Govan wharf opposite Point House is the name of the stage where most of them were landed. They were detained for 12 hours and then set free.

405. Were you at that time in charge of the wharf?—No, I represented the Privy Council for nine years as a deputy Inspector without salary.

406. Who was the Inspector?—Professor McCall.

407. Did you report these particulars to Professor McCall?—Sometimes I did and sometimes I did not.

408. Did you ever make any written reports to him as to those cases?—Sometimes he would see them. Sometimes he examined the animal that would pass on from the wharf, say, at night. If he was at the slaughter-house at Moor Street, about three miles distant, the next morning, he would very likely examine the carcase himself.

409. Then I understand that cases in which diseased portions of lung presenting appearances similar to those which you saw the other day in the Toronto case came at times under your notice in Glasgow between 1878 and 1888?—Yes.

410. But they were not regarded by Professor McCall and yourself as contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—That is so.

411. And so far as you were concerned you, acting as deputy Inspector at times, called the attention of Professor McCall to these cases?—I dare say I did; but very often I disposed of them myself, because we had only a small slaughter house at the wharf, with only accommodation for one animal.

412. It did not occur to you that there might be differences of opinion as to what disease these appearances indicated?—I found my knowledge of contagious pleuro-pneumonia upon my experience and teaching, and my teaching and experience do not make me think that any such cases are contagious.

413. You are speaking now of this specific case?—And of those cases I have simply the same answer to make.

414. It did not occur to you at all that there might be a difference of opinion, and that the Veterinary Officers of the Privy Council, if these cases came under their notice, might have taken a different view of the matter?—No, because I cannot understand anyone ever thinking that these cases were cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia as we see it.

415. I do not understand that you ever made written reports to Professor McCall, but that Professor McCall was in the habit of seeing similar cases from time to time?—Yes, he must have seen similar cases both before and since.

416. And you attribute those, as I understand it, to sea-sickness?—I have just noted down the different points of the clinical history and the reasons why I do not think the disease is contagious. Of course I do not give it a name, nor do I say it is not contagious, but I say it is a suspicious case.

417. You are now referring to the Toronto case alone?—Yes.

418. (*The President.*) You do not say it is not contagious?—No, I will not say what it is.

419. You say it is not pleuro-pneumonia?—I do not think it is the pleuro-pneumonia that we have in this country.

420. But it may be some sort of pleuro-pneumonia?—It may be some sort; I would not say what it is.

421. And contagious?—No, I would not say it is contagious. I was just coming to that very point. The clinical history supplies the reason why I do not think it is contagious. Here we have animals on three decks of a ship confined, inhaling each other's breath. Why is it we do not have other cases if this is a contagious disease? That is a reason why I do not think the disease is contagious.

422. Have not the specific cargoes been slaughtered out?—But why have we not found the same disease years ago, before slaughtering commenced? We never had many cases.

423. I am afraid you cannot go into evidence as to that?—I should like to know, then, in what part of the ship this particular Toronto animal was stationed, because I think that has a considerable bearing upon the elucidation of the nature of the disease.

424. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Do you consider that a knowledge of all those facts is necessary in order to enable you to say whether the appearances indicated contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes, before I would go the length of saying that the disease is not contagious, or that it is contagious, I should require to make a post-mortem examination of the bullock. I should have to see the interior of the chest, see whether it contained fluid, see whether there was congestion, see the condition of the lining of the chest, and also know in what part of the ship the animal stood while being conveyed across the sea.

425. You do not consider that the lesions of pleuro-pneumonia are distinct and easily recognizable?—The lesions of pleuro-pneumonia in this country are distinct and easily recognizable. This disease, whatever it is, is not like contagious pleuro-pneumonia; I say it is suspicious, and if you will allow me to go a little further, I would say that it can easily, according to my way of thinking, be put to the test. This could be done at Deptford, or it could be done at Liverpool or Glasgow, or wherever the disease is found. The animals now are brought over on so many decks;

and I understand they are all tagged; at least, if they are not tagged they could easily be tagged; and the position that they occupy in the ship, that is, their relation with regard to one another, can be noted before they land at all. Then they can be taken into a wharf and killing commenced in the ordinary way, a note being made of each animal as it is killed. Then when the first diseased animal is discovered all that is necessary is to isolate say three on either side of that animal or six on either side of the animal, place them in one part of the wharf for say six weeks or three months, and see what the result would be.

426. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Do you entertain the opinion that these cases were not contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—The Toronto is more like the disease than the other. But the other I should think was not in a fit state for examination, because it was foetid when I saw it.

427. You have examined the Toronto case?—Yes, a piece of lung.

428. Have you sufficient data on which you can say that you think it is not pleuro-pneumonia?—I should certainly not like to stop a cargo on that alone without further characteristics. I should want to see more cases.

429. Then would your answer to my question be that you do not think this is sufficient evidence?—Not on that one case.

430. Do you think there is evidence that it is anything else?—There is evidence it is pneumonia, but what kind of pneumonia I could not undertake to say from the casual examination I made.

431. You do not fix upon any form of pneumonia as the form to which this belongs?—Taking the two cases together, that is, the Toronto and the Mongolian animals, I should say that the Toronto animal was a case of catarrhal pneumonia from the description given by Professor Brown, with which I agree to a large extent. He speaks about muco-pus being found in the bronchial tubes, and the peculiar condition of the so-called consolidated area.

432. But even in catarrhal pneumonia you may have differences. One may be infective and the other not?—Yes.

433. Do you think this is an infective case?—I do not mean an infecting case—I do not mean communicable necessarily—but dependent upon a specific cause of some sort?—I should not like to say, because it is quite possible there may be a new disease in Canada.

434. Supposing this to be a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, would you say that it is an early case, or a late case?—If it is a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, such as we have in this country, then I should put it down as a very early case.

435. Will you tell us what you regard as the characteristics of an early case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—A very small area, or a number of small areas in the same lung; perhaps not very much fibrinous deposit on the pleura, possibly more discolouration; some hardening, and the presence of a considerable quantity of fluid in the interlobular tissue. Then there is, I think, another point, that when a section is made of the diseased area, usually the parenchyma is inclined to become a little prominent.

436. What would you expect to be the condition of the smaller bronchial tubes and of the air-cells themselves in that early condition?—Very likely there would be an exudate into the air-cells. Some of the bronchial tubes might be perfectly free; some of them might contain mucus or catarrhal elements.

437. Do you really see anything in this case which would be inconsistent with a case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the very early stages?—Yes, the condition of the interlobular connective tissue in one case, at least, was quite hard.

438. And you say that that is not in accordance with the early stage of the disease?—No.

439. (*The President.*) You said in one case; but we are considering the Toronto only?—I was just now referring to the Mongolian. The interlobular tissue of the Mongolian was hard.

440. We are considering the Toronto case?—In the Toronto case the interlobular tissue was hard in some places.

441. (*Professor Sanderson.*) But for the most part infiltrated, was it not?—Yes.

442. And of course that is what you expect to find?—Yes.

443. That the infiltration liquid should not be very full of cells?—Not very fibrinous in the early stage, possibly.

444. And consequently in those respects you do not see much to distinguish between what was actually observed and the early stage of the true disease?—That is just the reason I say it is a suspicious case.

445. It is a case of doubt?—It is a case of doubt.

446. And chiefly a case of doubt, because it is so early?—Well, if it is early.

447. If the process is at an early stage?—But unfortunately all Canadian lungs that I have seen always present the same lesion.

448. You mentioned just now certain characteristics stated, by Dr. Yeo, the varieties of shade being distributed in patches of various sizes, here a buff colour, there a bright crimson, and so on, were not present?—Not in the Canadian lung.

449. Not present in the Toronto lung?—In the Toronto lung.

450. That description of Professor Yeo's applies to a later stage, does it not?—I should say it applies to an average condition, and to the very earliest condition of the inflamed area in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, a small area. There is always a variety of colour in the small area.

451. You think that applies to the earliest condition?—Yes, to a certain extent.

452. But not to the extent which is described here?—That is really, I think, a description of an average case.

453. Certainly a further advanced case than this appears to be?—Yes, further advanced.

454. Then did you state that all those diseased animals that you observed had come from Canada?—Yes, they were Canadian cattle.

455. Only Canadian cattle?—Only Canadian cattle. They were landed, you understand, at a separate wharf. The United States cattle were in those days landed at a distinct place.

456. Have you any opinion as to the cause of this disease?—My idea at that time was of course it was simply due to hardship on the voyage and to the condition of the animal prior to shipment. In those days they used to ship a good many old cows, according to the season, and sometimes they carried badly.

457. You had no idea of any infective disease in Canada, either communicable or not communicable?—No, I know nothing of any disease of the kind in Canada.

458. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Have you ever seen these appearances in any other than Canadian cattle?—Occasionally from drenching. When an animal has milk fever, occasionally they drench. The medicine goes the wrong way; it goes into the trachea, and if it is only a small quantity it may cause a certain amount of irritation of the tubes, and you have a localised change.

459. Could you differentiate the symptoms produced in those cases from the appearances that you have seen in the Canadian cattle?—I daresay they could be distinguished a little; but it is not very easy to do so unless you have the specimens side by side.

460. (*The President.*) Have you any written records of those cases of drenching?—No written record, but it is a well-known fact in practice. I will give you a list of cases that are recorded of sporadic pneumonia,* with marbling and all the characteristic lesions similar to contagious pleuro-pneumonia. I have here the references to the latest published works on the subject.

461. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Those are recorded cases, resembling the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

462. (*Mr. Elliott.*) You have not seen those cases in the course of your own practice?—I have had one or two in Glasgow in dairy cows. Of course we could not trace the cows, but we presumed it was due to drenching.

463. Did you know the history of those cows?—Not beyond the fact of their being brought into a dairy.

464. Is it conceivable that they may have been in contact with other diseased animals?—Not that I know of.

465. (*The President.*) It might be so?—It might be so, of course. It just amounts to this, that if every little discolouration of the lung is contagious pleuro-pneumonia, then there is hardly any sound animal.

466. Have you ever known any case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in which there was uniformity of colour?—No, I have yet to see that case, and I do not believe the nature of the disease ever permits of such a thing.

467. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Perhaps you had better describe the appearances that were seen after the accident you mentioned?—All I could say is, of course, that there was discolouration of a certain area of the lung, collection of fluid in the bronchial tubes, and a certain amount of emphysema.

468. And what about interlobular infiltration?—Not a very great deal of it.

469. The characteristic thing is the limited area?—Yes, quite so. If it is necessary I should like to put in this Report of the French Commission of 1856, giving experiments about the transmissibility of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and the number of days that elapse between the exposure of the healthy animal in the same stable with the sick one, and the appearance of symptoms.

Mr. W. DUGUID called and examined.

470. (*The President.*) I think you are a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and at present you are the Assistant Veterinary Officer of the Board of Agriculture?—Yes.

471. And you have been previously employed in a similar capacity by the Privy Council Office?—Yes.

472. Your tenure of those offices, as I understand, afforded you exceptional opportunities of studying the disease of pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

473. (*Mr. Elliott.*) I think you have signed jointly with Mr. Cope a report as to the appearances presented by the Toronto lung?†—Yes.

474. Have you seen Mr. Cope's report on the appearances presented by the Mongolian lung?—Yes, I have seen that.

475. Do you agree with Mr. Cope's report?—I quite agree with that.

* See Appendix C., p. xxvii.

† See Appendix A., p. i.

476. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Taking the Toronto case, do you consider it an acute case?—Yes, relatively an acute case.

477. Of course you would not wish to determine its duration?—No; it is impossible to tell the duration.

478. Would you give us an account, irrespective of those cases, of the earliest lesions which are first distinguishable in pleuro-pneumonia?—The earliest stage of the disease that I have seen is that the interlobular exudation is in that liquid condition when the interlobular tissue appears cedematous and swollen.

479. And what do you say about the condition of the smaller bronchial tubes?—They are frequently filled with catarrhal products.

480. Quite early?—Quite early.

481. Have you had an opportunity of observing the cases of circumscribed catarrhal pneumonia that sometimes occur in cattle which are not contagious pneumonia?—Yes, I have seen many cases of that during the last three or four years.

482. Coming from various places?—Yes, from various places. It was considered some kind of lung disease existed and the lungs were submitted to us for examination.

483. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Both in home and foreign animals?—Yes, in both home and foreign.

484. (*Professor Sanderson.*) And to a certain extent a condition of that sort resembles the first beginnings of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—They may to a certain extent resemble, but there is a marked difference to anyone that has had experience of the two diseases.

485. Even in the earliest stages?—Even in the earliest stages.

486. Do you think you could give us a sketch of the differences?—In the catarrhal pneumonia you have got the lobules of the lungs comparatively free from consolidation, and the exudate is limited in the interlobular spaces, very much more limited than in the case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

487. How do you mean limited?—There is not the same quantity of it. The interlobular spaces are not dissected out so widely by the exudate.

488. The quantity of it is very much less?—Very much less.

489. And that you would think in an early case a very important differentia?—Yes.

490. Of course, I was asking merely about such cases as, by their being circumscribed, might resemble it?—Yes; but anyone well acquainted with the contagious form of pleuro-pneumonia could not, I think, ever make a mistake about the appearances as compared with catarrhal pneumonia.

491. Are you acquainted with any infective disease of the lung, not pleuro-pneumonia, dependent upon a specific cause?—No, I have not seen any other disease of the lungs dependent upon a specific cause. The only disease that I have read of the kind is a septic pneumonia of calves described by Dr. Poels.*

492. That is the only disease you think of an infective character?—That is the only disease of an infective character, I think. I have seen portions of a lung from a calf which was infected with the organism sent by Dr. Poels. That was used for inoculation at the Royal Veterinary College, and I saw a portion of the lung; but I do not think anyone would mistake that disease for the ordinary form of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

493. Still, it has a certain resemblance?—There is a certain resemblance, but still there is a difference. We have got a section of that lung in the Office between glass plates; a considerable sized piece.

* Dr. Poels, Government Veterinary Surgeon at Rotterdam, wrote a paper on this subject some years ago which was printed in the Annual Report of the Veterinary Department of the Board of Agriculture for 1889, p. 162.

494. But that, of course, is not a disease which could possibly occur in imported cattle?—No.

495. Are there any cases reported in your Department of cattle infected by contact with cattle from a Canadian source?—One case of an animal that was in contact for 24 hours with one of the Canadian cattle in 1892 was found, affected with the disease in the early stage, some 17 days after the contact.

496. This was an animal imported from Canada?—Yes. In the autumn of 1892 this animal left the landing-place, and was two days, I think, on one farm, and then moved to another, where it was found diseased by the Inspector of the Local Authority; and one of the cattle on the first farm, where this Canadian animal had been for one day, was found affected with pleuro-pneumonia 17 days afterwards.

497. The herd had to be destroyed?—Yes; we destroyed the whole herd on the evidence of that first case.

498. And that was the source of it?—We believed it was the source of it.

499. (*Mr. Elliott.*) No other explanation has been suggested?—No; no other explanation has been suggested.

500. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Where was that?—That was in Fife, in Scotland.

501. No other instance occurred?—No other instance. The disease was discovered in 1892, and the whole of that Canadian cargo were slaughtered within about three weeks, I think. There was also a lot of homebred cattle farms where they had been taken slaughtered but no disease found.

502. (*Mr. Elliott.*) It was never suggested that the cause of the infection of that second animal was the introduction of other animals?—No; that was never suggested. The history showed that no other fresh cattle had been taken on to the farm but these Canadians.

503. (*Professor Sanderson.*) And in that case the Canadian cattle did not spread the disease anywhere else?—Nowhere, except in this one place.

504. (*Mr. Elliott.*) They never had a chance?—No. They were slaughtered out.

505. Some question has arisen as to whether any cases are known of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in which uniformity of colour has been present; have you ever known of cases of the kind?—Yes. I have seen a number of cases in our own home-bred cattle where the colour was quite uniform.

506. Though variation of colour is frequently present it is not a uniform characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia?—No. Variation of colour is usually present, but I have seen a number of cases where the colour was the same throughout.

507. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Again you are speaking of the early stage?—Yes.

508. (*The President.*) Then you would not say in the early stages that the large differences of colours, referred to by Professor Yeo in his book, were necessary to differentiate pleuro-pneumonia?—Certainly not.

509. (*Professor Sanderson.*) It is perfectly clear that this passage refers to a later stage?—To a later stage of the disease.

Committee Room, No. 10, House of Commons,
Thursday, June 21st, 1894.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HERBERT GARDNER, M.P., PRESIDENT OF
THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY JAMES, Q.C. M.P., &c.

Dr. BURDON SANDERSON, Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford
University.

Mr. T. H. ELLIOTT, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. A. W. ANSTRUTHER, Private Secretary to the President.

[*Transcript from the Shorthand Notes.*]

Mr. W. HUNTING called and examined.

510. (*The President.*) I believe you are a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—Yes.

511. And you have been in practice in London for a considerable number of years?—Yes.

512. You have also been for some time, I understand, Veterinary Inspector to the Local Authority for the County of London?—Yes.

513. Will you be good enough to tell us what experience you have had in connexion with the disease of pleuro-pneumonia?—Not very much. I have seen a few cases in Westminster and Chelsea as Inspector for the County Council and I saw a few cases in practice in the North of England before I came to London.

514. What has your practice been confined to in London?—Purely horses or nearly so in London.

515. Do horses ever suffer from pleuro-pneumonia?—They have a pleuro-pneumonia.

516. It is not the same as the bovine?—No, it is a different looking disease altogether.

517. A disease of a different class?—Yes, a different class of disease.

518. You have seen the two Reports which set forth the description of the appearances of lungs of certain cattle by the Veterinary Officers of the Board of Agriculture?—Yes.

519. In the two cases of the Toronto and the Mongolian?—Yes.

520. I think you had an opportunity of seeing those lungs and of making your own notes about them?—Yes, I saw them both.

521. Did you make any notes?—No. I made a note on the first occasion that it resembled the other cases I had seen with the additional peculiarity of showing a larger dark coloured patch than I had ever seen before in Canadian cases.

522. Which case was that?—The Toronto lung.

523. (*Mr. Elliott.*) Were you not invited to take careful notes of what you saw?—Yes, I did not think it was necessary, I ought to say that I appeared, I thought I did at any rate, for the Canadian Government.

524. (*The President.*) You saw, and you took your observations of these lungs?—Yes.

525. You have since seen the report of the Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture describing these appearances?—Yes.

526. Do you agree with those descriptions?—I agree with their statements of fact generally. I think that some of the words might be modified. For instance, the phrase "dark red" is used where I should say "dark pink."

527. But generally you agree with the statements made?—Generally, I agree with the statement of facts.

528. Both in regard to the Toronto and the Mongolian?—Yes.

529. Then you have no observations to offer with regard to those statements that would in any way aid us in the diagnosis of the disease other than those which are in the papers of the Officers of the Board?—No. I do not agree with the deduction drawn from them.

530. But what do you say with regard to the statement as to the appearances?—I think they describe generally correctly the specimens.

531. No doubt you have read them in the course of your own practice, but we sent you excerpts from Professor Williams's work showing what were in his opinion the appearances of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

532. Did you see any differences between his description and the descriptions of my Officers?—No, he also describes the general characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia.

533. And those agree with what appear in the papers of the Officers of the Board?—I cannot answer that question so shortly.

534. But speaking generally the appearances were the same in both cases?—Yes.

535. And do you say the same with regard to Dr. Fleming's book?†—Yes.

536. And the same with regard to Professor Yeo's?†—Yes.

537. (*Professor Sanderson.*) What is your impression as to the stage of the Toronto case you examined?—I saw the Toronto case and the Mongolian.

538. We will keep to the Toronto case if you please. What stage would you say that the disease had reached?—I do not think the Toronto was a very early stage of the disease. I thought that it was not perhaps as old as the Mongolian.

539. When you say in a very early stage is it possible to make out pleuro-pneumonia in the very early stage by the post mortem appearances?—I should think it would be very difficult to give an opinion as to whether it had been a week or three weeks or anything of that kind by looking at it.

540. What do you say are the earliest lesions that are actually observed?—Change of colour of the lobule and exudations in the interlobular spaces. It seems to me that the disease spreads from a centre through the interlobular spaces. You will always find a zone round the coloured space in which the lobule of the lung is hardly changed at all and yet the interlobular spaces are distended.

541. What do you say about the contents of the fine bronchial tubes and the air cells in the early stage?—Muco-purulent.

542. Do you mean that they are choked with that material?—No, that such material exists in them.

543. That is to say, your view is that in the early stage you have comparatively little of this catarrhal condition?—No, I do not think that.

544. You say that there is relatively little?—In the later stages you would have them collapse more or less.

† For extracts, see Appendix B., p. iii.

545. Would you think that collapse occurs early or not?—No, I do not think it does.

546. Then of the two things that you have mentioned, the condition of the fine bronchial tubes and the condition of the interlobular spaces, which do you think is the more characteristic?—I do not know. It is a minute anatomy that I have never paid any attention to.

547. You think one can distinguish by the character of the materials which fill up the spaces surrounding the alveoli what the disease is?—I do not think you can. I think Professor Gerald Yeo describes every possible change that could take place under any condition of lungs in his observations on pleuro-pneumonia, and you have these changes both of bronchial tubes, blood vessels, and air cells.

548. What disease could it be confounded with in those respects?—I know no other disease that it could be confounded with, unless there is some disease we have very little experience of, such as I hold this to be. I say that the general characteristics of these two diseases, if they are two, are alike; but there are differences which have been recognised by Professor Brown which are not explainable on the theory that it is pleuro-pneumonia.

549. You mean that there are peculiarities which do not belong to pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

550. Would you mention what those peculiarities are?—One is that apparently pleuro-pneumonia starts from a number of centres, and therefore you have varieties of colour in any patch you may take, not a dark red in the centre and gradually shaded off, but perhaps a piece of lung in which there are slight changes in the middle of the diseased part, whereas in the Canadian disease you have the differences of shade but very little variety of colour. You will have a whole series, as in the Mongolian lung, of different shades of pink. In other cases I have seen there is hardly a change of colour at all, except that the whole surface is darker than usual.

551. When you speak of the Canadian disease do you refer to actual cases which you have seen?—Yes, seven or eight other cases last year.

552. In what respects does this case resemble those?—The Toronto lung differs very much in having that thoroughly hepatised dark red piece which I never saw before in any one of these lungs.

553. You mean a dark hepatization which was not in the other cases?—Yes. I never saw such a positive piece of hepatisation as that in the Toronto lung. If I had seen that lung before I had seen any Canadian I should have called it pleuro-pneumonia, but the other tissue round about it resembled exactly the spongy dark pink that I have seen in other Canadian cases.

554. (*The President.*) You refer to other Canadian cases which the Officers of the Board considered last year to be pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

555. (*Professor Sanderson.*) What is your ground for thinking that the cases of last year were not pleuro-pneumonia?—From the want of variety in the colour, the want of consolidation or hepatisation, the comparative absence of pleurisy, and then the effect of spirits of wine upon a portion of it. With regard to all those Canadian cases that I have had a specimen of, if you macerate them in spirit by way of preparing a microscopical specimen, you can pick out from the interlobular spaces the hardened exuded material in little spheroidal bodies.

556. May I ask if the case had been of the other kind what would you get?—You get irregular broken detached pieces.

557. But not spheroidal masses?—Not spheroidal masses.

558. What is the position of the spheroidal masses?—I do not know, I am not a microscopist, but if you take a pin and take one of these slices and pick out the interlobular exudation in the Canadian cases, it comes out in little spheroidal pieces.

559. It is between the lobules?—It is in between the lobules.

560. As if they were contained in cavities?—Yes, or distensions of the lymph spaces. I cannot say positively that does not occur in English pleuro-pneumonia, but I have never seen it.

561. Will you tell us whether you have any information as to the clinical characteristics of such a disease as might produce the appearances to which you refer?—I have never seen one of these animals in life.

562. And you do not know any cases which as regards postmortem appearances agrees with them, and as to which there is such information?—Nocard describes a disease under the title of Cornstalk Disease,* a disease apparently similar to this Canadian lung, and I think it was Welch, of the John Hopkins University, who described some years* ago this peculiar difference between pleuro-pneumonia and cornstalk disease, in which you can pick out the interlobular exudation in little masses, whereas you could not in pleuro-pneumonia. It is quoted by Professor Adami.†

564. (*The President.*) Did M. Nocard say it was an infectious disease?—I think he used the words that it was slightly infectious. I do not know how he characterised it exactly, but he certainly used the word infectious.

565. (*Sir Henry James.*) I should like to ask you a little more about your experience. How many admitted cases of pleuro-pneumonia have you had to deal with?—About half-a-dozen in London, and probably twenty before I came to London.

566. Were those all undoubted cases?—All undoubted cases.

567. Did you see the lung shortly after death?—I saw the animals alive, and made post-mortems myself.

568. Had you to deal with them in your official capacity in any way?—Only the half-dozen or so that I have seen in London.

569. Those are the only ones in respect of which you have borne any responsibility?—That is all.

570. Over what period of time?—Thirteen or fourteen years.

571. I gather from what you have said that your professional experience has been rather among horses?—Almost entirely.

572. It is a matter of great delicacy, is it not, to determine between contagious pleuro-pneumonia and ordinary pneumonia?—In the horse I know no distinction.

573. But I am speaking of cattle?—It is a question who has seen ordinary inflammation of the lung in the ox. In the case of so-called sporadic pneumonia when seen in the ox the lesions described are identical with those of pleuro-pneumonia.

574. So that it does require considerable knowledge and delicacy of judgment to determine between the two?—Yes.

575. And I suppose that is acquired by experience?—A personal element comes in.

576. Allowing the personal element to be equal, experience of course is of great assistance in forming a judgment?—I do not know; there were plenty of sailors before Columbus, but they did not discover America. What I mean to say is, this disease, if it is a different disease, was never heard of in this country or seen anywhere, so that nobody had any experience of it until just lately.

577. We have had before us evidence of persons who have had 2,000 or 3,000 cases before them, and I am asking you whether to draw the distinction between the two classes of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and cases that are not contagious is not a matter of considerable difficulty?—Yes.

* See Appendix C, p. xxviii.

† See Professor Adami's Report to the Canadian Government, quoted in [C. 7366] Appendix C.

578. And the guide to solve that difficulty will come from experience?—I do not know that any amount of experience of the lung lesion would help you at all.

579. Do you put it that a person who has had experience of six cases is as well able to judge as a person who has had 3,000?—No, hardly so.

580. The only fact I wanted to get from you was whether there was not a considerable difficulty in determining whether the disease is contagious or not?—Certainly, but I do not think that examination of the lung assists you at all in deciding that point.

581. Not at all?—Not at all as to whether it is contagious; because I know of no reliable data upon which a man can distinguish between the post-mortem appearances of a sporadic and the contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the ox.

582. That goes beyond what I thought you meant. I thought it was a matter of difficulty; you say it is a matter of impossibility?—I should not go so far as that. There may be somebody clever enough to do so, but I could not.

583. If the post-mortem inspection of the lung cannot enable you to tell the difference between the two classes of pleuro-pneumonia, what does assist you to tell the difference?—If I find all the generally accepted characteristics of pneumonia, in any case—

584. Find where?—In the lung lesion.

585. I thought you said inspection of the lung would not assist you?—I was answering another question.

586. I thought you said just now that inspection of the lung would not assist you in determining whether the disease was contagious pleuro-pneumonia or ordinary pneumonia?—Provided the lesions are alike.

587. Now I understand you can only arrive at that by inspecting the lungs?—Yes.

588. Then inspection of the lungs is the only means for arriving at a judgment?—You mean as to whether it is contagious or not?

589. Yes, as to whether it is or is not contagious?—I do not see that it helps you at all.

590. What do you investigate in order to determine whether it is contagious or not if it is not the lung?—If it is the same disease, I do not see that the inspection of the lung enables a man to say at all whether the disease is contagious or not.

591. If there are cattle slaughtered, and the responsibility is thrown upon the Department of determining whether it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia or not, to what should they look to enable them to form a judgment?—They look at the lungs and judge by the general characteristics, but the Department have already allowed that there are constant differences.

592. You have given two answers. The one you have just given me, and the one in which you told me that the inspection of the lungs did not assist you in the least in determining whether it was a contagious disease or not?—Yes, I still hold to that.

593. You hold both your answers to be right?—Yes.

594. That it does not assist you in the least, and yet you say the only method of arriving at a determination of whether it is contagious or not is by looking at the lung?—If it is once decided that there are a set of symptoms positively indicative of the contagious disease, the presence of those symptoms of course would be *prima facie* evidence that it was that disease and therefore contagious.

595. The existence of those symptoms in the lung you mean?—Yes.

596. Then in order to determine whether it is contagious, you must look at the lung?—Yes.

597. Then the whole of your judgment as to whether it is contagious or not is formed on the inspection of the lung?—Yes, and it may lead you into great mistakes.

598. I am sure you did not mean to say that the inspection of the lung did not assist you at all?—I did not say it did not assist in deciding whether it was pleuro-pneumonia or not, but in deciding whether a disease is contagious or not.

599. I have been asking you about contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

600. I ask you what other sources have you for the purpose of determining whether it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia or not, except the inspection of the lung?—The clinical behaviour of the disease and the history of it are more important.

601. Is the lung of any importance at all?—Yes, it is, as making you suspicious of its being a contagious disease.

602. It is suspicious as to the existence of a fact, is it?—The fact being a certain condition of lung.

603. The fact being whether contagious disease exists or not?—We have to decide that point.

604. That is the whole point. You suspect at first?—You suspect at first, and then you endeavour to prove it.

605. Do you say that it is beyond the scientific power of any person to tell whether it is contagious or not?—Yes, that is exactly what I do say.

606. Whatever the symptoms are?—Not whatever the symptoms are.

607. I asked you whether it was beyond the judgment. You said "Yes." Do you mean, whatever the symptoms may be, it is beyond the judgment of a person of any experience to tell whether it is contagious or not?—Yes, I mean to say it is only by using experience and knowledge that one has got in other cases that he judges that this may be contagious. The lung lesions do not say whether the disease is contagious or not.

608. I only ask you whether you say that a person of any experience can or cannot tell whether a certain animal is affected by pleuro-pneumonia or not?—I say that this investigation shows that they cannot.

609. Then no one can under any circumstances?—Until this point is settled, I do not think they can.

610. What point?—As to whether this is contagious pleuro-pneumonia or not.

611. I am dealing with the matter generally. Taking British cattle slaughtered, and then it is found that there are certain symptoms, can anybody tell whether it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia or not?—We have no other disease here which can be confused with pleuro-pneumonia.

612. Then a person could tell here?—Among the English cattle he would have a right to say, "That is pleuro-pneumonia," because he knows no other disease that may be confused with it.

613. Then his judgment would be a sound judgment?—In this country, yes.

614. Then supposing you found exactly the same symptoms in Canadian cattle, why should you say that is the same as it is in British cattle?—If I found the same symptoms I should say so.

615. Then where is the difficulty of a skilled person being able to tell whether it is a contagious disease or not?—Because the distinction is so fine unless you include the clinical history.

616. If you find the same symptoms in English and Canadian cattle, where is the difficulty in judging?—But you do not find the same symptoms.

617. You must take my hypothesis?—If the thing is the same, of course it is the same.

618. A person of skilled judgment can determine contagious pleuro-pneumonia in British cattle, and the same judgment can determine it in Canadian cattle?—I am not sure whether the sporadic pneumonia can be told. If I may I will give a reference instead of using my own language. You will find in this journal,* which is supposed to be one of our best, a case reported from the German by Professor MacFadyean, in which the symptoms are precisely those of pleuro-pneumonia.

619. Which pleuro-pneumonia?—Contagious pleuro-pneumonia; and in which the history and clinical symptoms absolutely forbid the possibility of its being pleuro-pneumonia.

620. Then what inference do you wish me to draw from that? Do you go back to your statement that under no circumstances can a person of skill and knowledge determine whether an animal has or has not been affected by contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—By an examination of the lung alone, I should be rather inclined to doubt it.

621. That is your point; that a person, however experienced he may be, if he sees anything in a lung, is unable from the post-mortem examination of the lung and the symptoms to tell whether it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I do not think by the lung alone he can do so.

622. Will you tell me from your experience what are the symptoms that must exist in order that there should be contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I accept the description given by Professor Brown in one of his reports.

623. If that is so it will save time to take Professor Brown's report on the Toronto.† I see he says there: "In the portion of lung submitted to me, there was a piece of consolidated or hepatised structure between three and four inches in diameter." Would you expect to find consolidation or hepatisation?—Yes.

624. "An incision had been made through this part and the exposed surfaces exhibited a characteristic marbled appearance." Is that what you would expect, "A characteristic marbled appearance"?—The marbling takes place in many other inflammations of the lung of the ox, and is not characteristic of anything except of inflammation.

625. There may be a difficulty about the word "characteristic," but would you expect to find the marbling in the case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Certainly.

626. Then you have got "consolidation"?—Yes.

627. The word "characteristic" may have an exclusive meaning probably; but the marbling is consistent with pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

628. "The disease had evidently begun in the substance of the lung, and had only reached the surface at one point, and there the pleura was considerably thickened"?—I object to the word "considerably," I say it was very slightly thickened.

629. It is a matter of degree. However, taking your own expression "slightly thickened," is that consistent with the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Certainly.

630. "In the interlobular spaces there were bands of fibrinous lymph, and the lymph vessels were much distended and filled with fluid." Is that consistent again?—Consistent.

631. "All the lobules were congested and varied in colour, from vermilion to dark red, and in some of them, at the part in contact with the interlobular bands, there were very marked hæmorrhagic lines. Clots were apparent in many of the vessels and some of the bronchi

* The Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics, Part I., Vol. II., p. 61, see Appendix C., p. xxvii.

† See Appendix A, p. i.

"contained a tenacious muco-purulent matter." Are those symptoms all consistent?—Yes.

632. "A considerable quantity of straw-coloured fluid had exuded from the incision which had been made in the diseased part, which was separated from the healthy tissue by a well-defined line"?—I do not agree with that, "a well-defined line."

633. Shall I say by a line?—No; I would not say it was defined at all, and if you turn to the description by Messrs. Cope and Duguid* of the same lung, you will find, I think, that it does not agree here.

634. What word would you apply instead of this description?—I would say that the pleura was roughened.

635. "A considerable quantity of straw-coloured fluid had exuded from the incision which had been made in the diseased part, which was separated from the healthy tissue by a well-defined line." Now, what words do you substitute?—I would say that it was not separated by any line at all.

636. Would you say that it was mingled?—Yes; that the whole of the diseased area ran gradually into the healthy lung; that there was no well-defined line between the diseased part and the other, unless he considers the only part diseased was the dark red hepatised part.

637. Would you say that there should have been a well-defined line to lead you to think it was contagious?—It is said by some authorities that a peculiar feature of pleuro-pneumonia is that it is well defined from the surrounding healthy tissue.

638. According to your view, is that positively necessary?—No.

639. Then it may be pleuro-pneumonia, although the diseased part had not been separated from the healthy part by a well-defined line?—Yes.

640. Then, with the exception of the expression "considerably thickened," is there any one symptom here that is inconsistent with the contagious disease?—No, those are all symptoms; and it describes the general characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia.

641. Then Professor Brown adds, "In the course of a long experience I have never seen the above-described morbid conditions, except in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle"?—Yes.

642. Now, of course, Professor Brown's experience would give, in your opinion, great weight to his judgment?—It gives great weight. I should like to say, though, that I can give evidence absolutely contradictory to that.

643. He says, in his experience, he has never found it?—I can contradict it, Professor Brown showed me, two years ago, a specimen of lung and asked me what it was. I said "pleuro-pneumonia." He said "No, you are wrong."

644. I cannot go into that because I have no information about it?—It is very important, because it goes to show that precisely the same symptoms have been observed by Professor Brown, and not in a case of pleuro-pneumonia. That is known to the profession.

645. He has said here; "In the course of a long experience I have never seen the above-described morbid conditions, except in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle"?—It is forgetfulness, I should think, on his part.

646. Do you say that there is any one symptom here that is inconsistent with the existence of contagious disease?—No.

647. Then, apart from the deficiencies, which we will come to presently, you, at any rate, would say this was a case of suspicion, would you not?—Yes.

* See Appendix A, p. 1.

648. And doubt?—And doubt.

649. Then where do you say there is anything in this description that causes you to think it is not contagious?—I should have expected, if it had been an ordinary case of pleuro-pneumonia, to have had a very considerable deal more pleurisy on the pleura over the discoloured and hepatised lobules, and I should have expected greater variety of colour in the rest of the lung, and I should not have expected to have found in that anterior lobe any spongy part of lung left. I should have expected to have found it all hepatised and consolidated.

650. Does that exhaust the deficiencies in this diagnosis?—Yes, I think it does.

651. You expected more pleurisy over the consolidated lobules. Now, surely, that must be a matter of degree, must it not?—Yes.

652. Does it depend at all upon the length of the disease?—Yes; and from the approximation of the disease to the pleura. If it commences deeper in the lung, it extends up to the pleura, and then sets up pleurisy.

653. Would it also depend upon the duration of the disease?—Yes.

654. Do you say that what you saw here could not be consistent with the existence of the contagious disease under some conditions?—No, I would not like to go so far as that. I only go so far as to say I should have expected to have found a great deal more pleurisy. In the ordinary pleuro-pneumonia that we find in this country, you find not only roughened pleura, but you find deposit on the pleura of considerable thickness very often.

655. I have taken your answer, which I thought was a very fair one, that this must depend upon the gradation of the disease, both as to intensity, as to the approximation you have mentioned, and also as to its age. I am treating that, however, as a matter of degree.

656. Now, you expected a greater variety of colour.

657. Is it within your knowledge that in some of these cases of pleuro-pneumonia there is no variety of colour at all?—No. I have never seen a case of pleuro-pneumonia of uniform colour. I have never seen it described. I should like to see a specimen.

658. You refer, of course, to your experience and to your reading?—Certainly.

659. I suppose you know by name Mr. Duguid, who is a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and who is at present Assistant Veterinary Officer of the Board of Agriculture?—Yes.

660. A question was put to him.* “Some question has arisen as to whether any cases are known of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in which the uniformity of colour has been present. Have you ever known a case of the kind?—(A.) Yes, I have seen a number of cases in our own home-bred cattle where the colour was quite uniform. (Q.) Though variation of colour is frequently present, it is not a uniform characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia?—(A.) No. Variation of colour is usually present, but I have seen a number of cases where the colour was the same throughout?”—I yield my opinion to Professor Duguid’s.

661. Then you went on to say that you would expect to find all consolidated and no sponginess?—In a small lobe like that I should certainly have expected, when one piece was of a very dark red, to have found the whole lobe solid.

662. Is not consolidation a matter of gradual growth?—It is a matter of degree.

663. It must also depend, must it not, upon the intensity of the disease?—Yes.

* See Questions 505, 506.

664. Upon the locality of the disease and the time the disease has existed?—Yes.

665. Do you say that what you saw here is inconsistent with the disease existing under some of the conditions in respect to time and intensity?—No. This Toronto lung is more pronounced—is certainly more like pleuro-pneumonia than any of the lungs that I have ever seen, on account of this dark red piece in it and the distinct hepatitis.

666. Now I would like to put to you this question as a test. Will you allow me to suppose you for a moment to be a tenant farmer possessed of a very valuable herd of cattle, but also bringing your skill and knowledge to bear upon the point. Now, if you had made a post-mortem examination of this lung ex "Toronto," and then were told that there were two or more cattle in exactly the same condition as that dead ox, would you have liked to have put those cattle among your valuable herd and run the risk?—I should most distinctly have declined to do so.

667. Treating you as an ordinary English or Scotch farmer, would you like to do it?—If it is put on that ground I will not argue the matter any longer.

668. You would not like to do that for yourself; still less would you like to do it for your neighbour; and still less would you like to do it if you were a Minister holding a responsible position for the British public?—No.

669. (*Professor Sanderson.*) There are several sub-acute or inflammatory diseases of the lungs of cattle, are there not?—Yes.

670. How would you divide them; which would you consider the principal?—Up to the present time, according to my experience, there has been more contagious pleuro-pneumonia as a lung affection among cattle than any other or any two other others put together—unless, possibly, tubercular pleurisy.

671. What other inflammatory sub-acute or acute diseases of the lungs are there besides contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I do not know of any, except by reading.

672. Then how do you class the catarrhal sporadic pneumonia that you were speaking of?—I should hardly call it catarrhal pneumonia. It is described as a croupous pneumonia.

673. You do not make any distinction between croupous and catarrhal?—Yes. This is described in this book as a croupous pneumonia, and the symptoms are given so that they would read as a case of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa.

674. Then do you think that the Toronto case could be confused even with the early stage of a case of croupous pneumonia?—According to Herr Utz's account of it,* yes.

675. Would that be the form of pneumonia which you would compare this particular case that we have before us with, and regard as possibly confusable with it?—I do not know. The only thing about this disease is that I fancy there are distinctions which Professor Brown has recognised, which are so constant as to make one think it cannot be merely an accident, and cannot be a stage of another disease.

676. But at all events you would not say that the particular form with which it could be confused is specially of a catarrhal kind?—No.

677. It might be croupous just as well?—Yes.

678. Is it your opinion that such an effusion would be possible if the case were considerably more advanced than this case we will say?—That is just my difficulty. In one case of a lung, ex ship "Hurona," that came to Deptford, the whole lung was affected.

* See Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics, Pt. I., Vol. II., p. 61. "Sporadic Croupous Pneumonia in a Cow," reported by Herr Utz. See also Appendix C, p. xxvii.

679. It was an advanced case?—It was decided by Professor Simmonds to be an advanced case of pleuro-pneumonia, but in that case there was absolutely no variation of colour—a dark pink throughout the whole section, and any portion of the lung would float.

680. Then you distinctly hold to the opinion that even in an advanced state of the disease it is not possible to form a certain diagnosis by a post-mortem examination alone?—I should think it would be with regard to these Canadian animals, and United States animals too, for they apparently have got some disease with the ordinary characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia, and something additional.

681. Having regard to that possibility, you think that you could not by post-mortem appearances distinguish it?—That is the opinion I have come to. I do not think you can distinguish them.

682. Do you think the difficulty is chiefly in the early stage or in the advanced stage?—I am not prepared to say how long these cases have been in existence.

683. I am speaking generally and without reference to the cases. Will you kindly say whether you think that in the early stage the diagnosis of post-mortem appearances is much more difficult than it is in the later stage?—Yes, much more difficult. It is more easy to diagnose the fully developed lesions than others.

684. But neither of them, you think, can be diagnosed with certainty without a knowledge of the previous history?—I do not think we are in a position to do so between these two diseases.

685. Have you read this paper of Professor Welch?—No. I have only read Professor Adami's reference to it.

Mr. RUTHERFORD called and examined.

686. (*The President.*) I believe you are a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—I am.

687. And you have had considerable opportunity of seeing cases of pleuro-pneumonia both in this country and also in Australia?—A very large experience.

688. And you have seen the description of the lung landed from the "Toronto," which was made by the officers of the Board of Agriculture?—* Yes, I have.

689. And you have read that description?—Yes.

690. You also saw the lung, and made observations?—Yes. I saw the lung, made a sketch of it, and studied the lesions I found.

691. Having read the descriptions of the officers of the Board, will you tell me whether you agree with those descriptions or not?—Generally.

692. You have also read, I think, the books of reference which we have sent you. Professor Williams, Dr. Fleming, and Professor Yeo?†—Yes.

693. Do the descriptions of those lungs, as set forth by the experts of the Board, agree in the main with the descriptions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in those books of reference?—Yes, generally.

694. Did you make any observations which you think would help us in a diagnosis of the disease in which you differ from the descriptions made by the experts of the Board?—I have the sketch here, and I have made the following notes about it: "This is a sketch of a portion of bovine lung" examined by me at the office of the Board of Agriculture on the "28th May 1894. In size it is about 7½ inches by 3½ inches, and 1½ inches

* See Appendix A., p. i.

† For extracts, see Appendix B., p. iii.

"thick through its centre. It has been kept in a preservative fluid. The portion appears to be from and includes the edge of a lobe, and has two surfaces, an intact pleural and a cut one. The pleural surface presents no signs of pleurisy nor sub-pleural exudate. The cut surface presents at its two extremities patches of dark red congestion, and between these, firstly, a patch of collapsed, salmon-coloured tissue with no inter-lobular exudate; and, secondly, a patch characterised by dark brick-red hepatisation, and very distinct marbling, the interlobular spaces being filled with firmed-up white-coloured exudate. The bronchi are emptied of their contents, but the blood vessels contain some blood clots, and on being pressed exude blood-coloured serum. I place a good deal of diagnostic value on the colour, plasticity and character of the exudate, but here, owing to the exudate being altered by preservation, it is not possible to form any reliable opinion about it. The lesions are undoubtedly those of a pneumonia—strongly resembling, if not actually, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, in an early stage of the disease." I should like to add that I consider the opportunity that I had of examining the section of lung not at all a satisfactory one. That is to say, I should have preferred, as one having had a large experience of this disease, to have seen the lung just as it had been removed from the animal.

695. That would have had to be at Liverpool?—At any rate that would have been much more satisfactory. Then I should like to reply to a written question which was addressed to me. "Whether you are able to add anything thereto which would assist in the diagnosis of the disease." May I say that, according to my experience—and it is a very large one—an invaluable and certain mode of satisfying ourselves whether this is a contagious form of pneumonia or not is by inoculation and cohabitation.

696. We cannot go into that now?—Undoubtedly in my opinion the lesions strongly resemble contagious pleuro-pneumonia, inoculation would decide it.

697. (*Sir Henry James.*) I suppose the more recently the lung has been taken from the animal the better you are able to judge?—Undoubtedly.

698. So that if the members of the staff received the lung and saw it, they are in just as favourable a position to judge as the persons who come after them?—Much more so. The sooner you see it the better.

Mr. CLEMENT STEPHENSON called and examined.

699. (*The President.*) You are a Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—I am.

700. And you have been employed as Veterinary Adviser to the Local Authority of the County of Northumberland?—Since 1878 for the County.

701. And also to the Local Authority of Newcastle-upon-Tyne?—Since 1865.

702. Will you tell us what experience you have had in connection with the disease of pleuro-pneumonia?—I have been familiar with the post-mortem appearances of lungs affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia since 1856. I have been Veterinary Inspector for the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne since September 1865, and Veterinary Inspector for the County of Northumberland since September 1878, and from the passing of the 1878 Act, which gave Local Authorities permissive power to slaughter in contact cattle up to September 1890, when the Pleuro-pneumonia Order came into force, I stamped out every outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia that occurred in my district, and in every outbreak I made a post-mortem examination of the lungs of every animal that had died, or was slaughtered both diseased and in contact. I have seen the diseased condition of the lungs in all stages from its inception till death has resulted. I may

say that in May 1891, acting for the Board, I examined post-mortem the lungs of 165 cattle that were slaughtered to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia at Kirkhill in Northumberland, and I found six old encysted cases, four old standing cases, and seven recent cases.

703. Have you seen the description of the Toronto lung, which was made by the experts of the Board? *—Yes.

704. Do you agree with the description of the appearances?—I do.

705. Have you had an opportunity of seeing the lungs yourself?—I saw the lungs myself.

706. You probably took notes about it?—Yes.

707. And do your notes agree with the description of the Officers of the Board?—Precisely so.

708. There is nothing you wish to add to the description that would help us in the diagnosis of the disease?—No.

709. You have also seen the three books of reference, Professor Williams, Dr. Fleming, and Professor Yeo?†—I have.

710. Do the observations that you yourself made of the lung, and those that were made by the Officers of the Board generally agree with the observations of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in those three books of reference?—That is so.

711. Do you wish to express an opinion yourself as to what disease you consider the appearances of the lungs to indicate?—Do you refer to the Toronto lung?

712. Yes?—In my opinion there can be no doubt it was contagious pleuro-pneumonia. I would like to add to that, that if under the old regime when I was acting for the County, I had found such a piece of lung in my professional work I should have considered without any doubt I had an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia to contend with, and as soon as possible, I would have got the machinery to work to stamp it out. There is no doubt about that.

713. You only saw the Toronto lung?—Only the Toronto lung.

Mr. INGERSOLL called and examined.

714. (*The President.*) I believe you are a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—Yes, I am.

715. And you have been for a number of years Inspector to the Metropolitan Board of Works and to the London County Council?—Yes.

716. In the district where your practice lies there has been till recently a considerable amount of pleuro-pneumonia?—A great deal.

717. You have had frequent opportunities of studying that disease?—Yes, I have.

718. And you have seen a description of the Toronto and Mongolian lung which has been drawn up by the experts of the Board?—Yes.

719. And you have had an opportunity of seeing and taking notes as to the appearances presented by those lungs?—Yes.

720. Do you agree in the description of those appearances which were made by the experts of the Board?—Yes, I do.

721. The notes you take agree as to the appearances?—Yes.

722. And you have nothing to add to this?—No, I have nothing to add.

* See Appendix A. p. i.

† For Extracts see Appendix B., p. iii.

723. You have also seen in the three works of Professor Williams, Dr. Fleming, and Professor Yeo, accounts of what they consider to be the symptoms of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?†—Yes.

724. Would you say that those lungs correspond with the descriptions there given?—Yes.

725. In other words, may I take it from you it was pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes, I feel positive of it.

726. In your experience, you would have considered that to be a case of pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

727. If those cases had come before you, and it had depended upon you whether you should have condemned them as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, would you have done so?—Decidedly.

Mr. RAYMENT called and examined.

728. (*The President.*) I think you are a Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons?—Yes.

729. And you have been for many years Veterinary Inspector at the Metropolitan Cattle Market?—Twenty-eight years, nearly.

730. I understand your position at the Cattle Market and in connexion with the slaughter-houses there, has given you exceptional facilities for the study of pleuro-pneumonia?—That is so.

731. You saw the two lungs, ex “Toronto” and “Mongolian” at the office of the Board of Agriculture?—Yes.

732. You have had an opportunity there of making notes of what you considered to be their appearances?—Yes.

733. You have also seen the description of the appearances drawn up by the expert officers of the Board of those two sets of lungs?—Yes.

734. Do your notes agree with theirs in the main?—Thoroughly so. I can neither add to them nor take a word from them.

735. And you have also seen the description of contagious pleuro-pneumonia set out in the works of Professor Williams, Dr. Fleming, and Professor Yeo?†—That is so.

736. Did the appearances of which you took notes of these lungs, ex “Toronto” and “Mongolian,” agree generally with the description of contagious pleuro-pneumonia contained in those standard works?—With those of Dr. Yeo more especially. It appears to me that the other two writers describe a more advanced stage of the disease. But Dr. Yeo’s report, especially the portion of it which describes the earlier appearances, is precisely the same.

737. The lesions are of the same character?—Yes.

738. If you saw these post-mortem appearances in any other animal, and you had to judge whether it was contagious pleuro-pneumonia or not, what would you have said?—I should certainly have said they were distinctive of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and contagious pleuro-pneumonia alone.

† For Extracts see Appendix B. iii.

* See Appendix A., p. i.

Committee Room, No. 12, House of Commons,
Tuesday, July 10, 1894.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT GARDNER, M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, &c., &c.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY JAMES, Q.C., M.P., &c.

Dr. BURDON SANDERSON, Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford
University.

Mr. A. W. ANSTRUTHER, Private Secretary to the President.

[*Transcript from the Shorthand Notes.*]

Dr. M. ARMAND RUFFER called and examined.

739. (*The President.*) You are, I believe, a Fellow of the Medical Society of London, and a Member of the Physiological and Pathological Societies?—Yes.

740. And I understand you have acted as assistant editor of the "Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology"?—Yes.

741. I think you have seen some papers stating the appearances presented by a set of lungs brought here from Canada in the "Mongolian"?—Yes.

742. Those appearances are set forth by the experts of the Board of Agriculture?—By Mr. Cope.

743. You had an opportunity of seeing those lungs yourself?—I saw one lung.

744. And you made your own observations upon its appearance?—Yes.

745. Do you concur generally in Mr. Cope's description of the appearances of the lung?—Yes, I do generally.

746. Do you wish to add anything to that description which would assist us in the diagnosis of the disease?—No; there is nothing I should like to add, except that there were some hæmorrhages in the visceral pleura covering the lung, which I do not see noticed—very small hæmorrhages in various points.

747. Those were not noticed in the description of the experts?—They were not noticed; they were, however, very slight. That is all I wish to add.

748. No doubt you have seen certain descriptions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia by Professor Williams, and by Dr. Fleming, and by Dr. Yeo*?—Yes.

749. Do you think that the appearances put forward by them, as the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia, agree with the appearances which you saw in the lung of the animal, ex "Mongolian"?—I think they do, generally speaking. I should not like to pledge myself to saying that this was a case of pleuro-pneumonia; but the appearances do agree.

750. On the other hand you would not say it was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—No, I would not say that.

751. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Are you acquainted with the existence of any infective diseases of the lungs in cattle, except contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I suppose tubercle would be an infective disease.

* For extracts, see Appendix B., p. iii.

752. Excepting tubercle?—Of course you might get some actinomycosis in the lung. Then, of course, there is the ordinary catarrhal pneumonia.

753. Do you think that occurs as an infectious disease?—I think so.

754. Do you think it could be confounded, as regards its post-mortem appearance, with contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—I think it would be very difficult to say. It would depend on what stage the disease had reached. In a typical advanced case of pleuro-pneumonia, I do not think there would be any difficulty in making a diagnosis.

755. Do you know anything about the prevalence of such a disease anywhere?—In England?

756. In any country—France, for instance?—You do see cases of animals which are slaughtered, and which have bronchial pneumonia. I do not know whether I am right in mentioning that there was a good deal of bronchitis in that animal as well as this patch of pneumonia.

757. Do you think that there was more bronchial catarrh?—Yes, more bronchial catarrh.

758. Do you think there was more of it than usual in contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—No, I would not say that.

759. (*The President.*) You have had no experience yourself in veterinary science, I think?—Very little. I have seen cases of pleuro-pneumonia, but I cannot say I am an expert on the microscopical appearances of it.

760. (*Professor Sanderson.*) What I wanted to ask you was whether you were acquainted with the prevalence of any infective disease of the lungs in cattle which is liable to be mistaken for contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—No, I cannot say that I am.

Professor JAMES McCALL called and examined.

761. (*The President.*) I think you are a Fellow, and have been President, of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and are Principal and Professor of the Veterinary College of Glasgow?—Yes.

762. You have also, I believe, for many years been Veterinary Inspector to the Board of Agriculture at the Port of Glasgow?—I have, since 1865.

763. I understand you also hold the position of Inspector to the Local Authority for the City of Glasgow, which position has given you great opportunities of studying contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—It has. I have held that position since 1865 also.

764. I think you have seen a copy of certain evidence given before us by Professor Macqueen with regard to diseases in Canadian cattle arriving in Glasgow between the years 1878 and 1888?—Yes, I have.

765. And in consequence of the statements contained in that evidence affecting, as you think, yourself, you have desired to be examined by us?—That is my desire.

766. You held during the years 1878 to 1888, as you have said, a responsible position under the Board of Agriculture at the Port of Glasgow, and also under the Local Authority for the City of Glasgow?—Yes.

767. Professor Macqueen acted during part of that time as your deputy, did he not?—He did.

768. Professor Macqueen stated in his evidence that “quite often” in examining Canadian cattle he had found cases of localised lung disease, presenting appearances very similar to the appearances presented in what are known as the “Toronto” and “Mongolian” cases, and that those cases were in some instances either seen by you personally, or reported to you by him. Can you give us any instance of such cases, and describe the appearances that were presented in them?—I have no knowledge of any such cases.

769. I will draw your attention to Questions 393 to 400. You will see Professor Macqueen said there, "Frequently when examining Canadian cattle (this was before the day of slaughtering) one or two bullocks possibly were sick when they landed; and they were immediately got away to the slaughter-house. Then before they could be passed for human consumption I, as Inspector (because I happened to act for both the Port and the Local Authority), had to look at the carcase again, and quite often I found cases of localised lung disease. (Q.) Presenting appearances identical with these cases?—Very similar to these cases." In other words, as I said before, he says that he found cases of localised lung disease presenting appearances very similar to the appearances presented in what are known as the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" cases, and that those cases were either seen by you personally or reported to you by him. Have you any knowledge of such cases?—I have no knowledge of any such cases.

770. You cannot describe to me any such cases?—I cannot.

771. I think you were invited on the Friday, were you not, to inspect the lungs of the "Toronto" case in London, but unfortunately you were prevented from coming at once to London for the purpose whilst the lungs were still fresh?—That is so. I was, however, just entering the train on the Monday when your telegram to stop me from coming was handed to me.

772. You have seen, I think, the description of the appearance presented by those two cases as described by my Veterinary Officers. Did you at any time see such appearances in the lungs of Canadian cattle landed at Glasgow from 1878 to 1888?—Never.

773. You have also, I think, seen a painting which represents the "Mongolian" lung?—Yes.

774. Did you, during 1878 to 1888, see appearances in the lungs of animals slaughtered at the Port of Glasgow showing such appearances as are there represented?—No, not bearing the slightest resemblance.

775. If lungs presenting similar appearances to those described in the cases of the "Toronto" and "Mongolian" animals had been brought under your notice while you were acting as Veterinary Inspector to the Board of Agriculture, would you have thought it necessary to take any action in regard to them?—Decidedly.

776. What action would you have taken?—I would have detained the cattle and forwarded the lungs to London to be examined by the Veterinary Officers, and at the same time have reported them to the Board of Agriculture as suspicious cases.

777. That is the course usually adopted, I believe, in cases of pleuropneumonia detected at a Port?—That is the course that we must adopt.

778. It has been stated by some of the witnesses who have been before us that while they admit that these cases were suspicious cases, they would prefer to withhold their opinion until the history and origin of all the cattle had been traced; would it be possible that such a course should be taken by the Board in connexion with the landing of foreign animals in this country?—I think it would be very difficult indeed to carry it out. It must necessarily take a long time, and would involve the employment of a considerable number of individuals in order to carry it out.

779. It is therefore necessary, is it not, that the Officers of the Board should give a definite opinion on the facts before them as they appear in each case?—Certainly, because if there is no reason for action, the cattle must be liberated, otherwise there would be an action for damages for detention.

780. Those Officers can only study the post-mortem appearances, and compare them with similar post-mortem appearances found in animals in this country?—Quite so.

781. It is not possible, I understand, from a study of their appearances, to say, except by analogy, that the animals suffer from a contagious disease?—That is the only way you can do it. You cannot tell positively.

782. That would be only possible if some organism had been recognised as distinctive of pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes, and that has not as yet been done, as far as I am aware.

783. You have had put before you extracts from books of reference by Professor Williams, Dr. Fleming, and Professor Yeo*?—Yes.

784. Do you consider those correct descriptions of the disease?—I agree with almost every word that has been written by Dr. Yeo. I think it is by far the best description in the English language upon the subject.

785. Do you think that the descriptions by the Officers of the Board of Agriculture of those lungs ex “Toronto,” and “Mongolian” correspond generally with the descriptions given in those works?—They do to a very general extent.

786. Prior to the passing of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, which transferred the executive power from the Local Authorities to my Board, I believe you had had much to do, acting for the Local Authority of Glasgow, in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia in your district?—I had to do with it entirely. The Local Authority of Glasgow deputed the whole business to me, and held me responsible for it. I had assistance, but I was held responsible for everything that was done. I valued the animals, fixed the compensation to be paid the owners, decided as to the fitness or otherwise of the carcass for human food, and did everything in connexion with the matter.

787. You were, I believe, very successful in stamping out the disease?—Yes; for about two years before the Board of Agriculture took the subject up we had had no pleuro-pneumonia in Glasgow, and we have had no cases since.

788. I understand that the Local Authority acted almost entirely on your professional advice and diagnosis in dealing with the disease?—They acted entirely on my advice.

789. That is to say they would not have slaughtered contact animals without your advice?—They never did.

790. May I ask you whether, if in performing that duty you had found appearances in the lungs of Scotch cattle similar to those described by the Board's Veterinary Officers in the cases from the “Toronto” and “Mongolian,” or to the picture which I have just showed you, you would have considered yourself justified in advising the Local Authority to deal with the matter as anything else but contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—No, decidedly not. I should have had no hesitation in regard to the matter.

Mr. A. C. COPE recalled and examined.

791. (*The President.*) It has been stated by some of the witnesses who have been before us that, while they admitted that these cases were suspicious cases, they would prefer to withhold their opinion until the history and origin of all the cattle had been traced. Would it be possible that such a course should be taken by the Board in connexion with the landing of foreign animals in this country?—No; we could not carry out the work at the Ports under those conditions; because in some instances vessels might have perhaps 3,000 sheep on board, and it would be quite impossible to detain the animals for weeks.

792. Does the same apply to cattle?—Quite so.

793. It is necessary, therefore, is it not, that the Inspectors at the Ports should give a definite opinion upon the facts before them?—Yes. The system is that they always give opinions themselves, and if they have any doubt whatever they refer the matter to the Officers at the central Department.

794. Those Officers can only study the post-mortem appearances and compare them with similar post-mortem appearances found in animals in this country?—That is so.

* For extracts, see Appendix B., p. iii.

795. It is not possible, I understand, from a study of these appearances to say, except by analogy, that the animal suffered from a contagious disease?—With regard to pleuro-pneumonia, that is so particularly.

796. That would only be possible if some organism had been recognised as distinctive of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes, but that remark would also apply to other diseases, because, at the present time, we have not discovered any organism in cattle plague or foot-and-mouth-disease.

797. It has been suggested* that a definite conclusion might be arrived at by carefully marking the animals in a cargo, and, if disease were found therein, by keeping certain of the animals known to have been in immediate contact alive. Would such a course, in your opinion, be practicable?—I do not think it would be possible to tell where the animals stood to begin with; and, secondly, in the case of pleuro-pneumonia, it would be necessary to keep the whole of the cargo under observation.

798. For what period?—For some indefinite period.

799. Shall I say as long as six months, or more?—About six months. When we have had cattle in for quarantine, as a rule we have never let them go out under six months. We had some of Her Majesty's cattle from Zululand, and we kept them six months before we let them go, and then we did not feel at all safe about them, because we knew pleuro-pneumonia existed in Zululand, and we felt it was quite possible they might have some encysted portions in their lungs.

800. Even if the system I have referred to could be carried out, would you consider that it afforded any conclusive evidence with regard to the infectious nature of the disease?—Nothing short of the disease breaking out in the other animals would be conclusive evidence.

801. I wish to call your attention to an answer given by Professor Brown to a question, No. 134, put by Professor Sanderson, in which he comments on the omission in the joint report† signed by yourself and Mr. Duguid, of any reference to the fact that the lymph vessels contained fluid; can you explain that omission?—I should like to explain that in our report we did refer to the infiltration of the spaces between the lobules, and also to the fact that there was evidence of fluid exudation having extended along the course of the lymphatics; and by that we intended to convey the impression that the lymphatic vessels in the interlobular tissue were distended with fluid, some of which fluid had exuded into the inter-lobular tissue.

802. Reference was also made, I think, in question 136, to the circumstance that the exudation between the lobules sometimes assumes an ovate form; is this appearance confined to cases of American lung disease as far as you know?—No, it is not. I should mention that these appearances, although not common, are by no means infrequent.

803. You mean in this country?—Yes. We have noticed them not only in American and Canadian cattle, but also in cattle bred in this country which have been slaughtered.

804. Our attention has been drawn to the variety in the width and shape of the exudation bands. Have you any remarks to make on this point?—In our experience the width of the interlobular bands is proportionately greater in young animals than it is in old, because in very young animals the tissue itself is not so dense, and it is more loosely arranged than it is in the old animals. We had a case quite recently in a calf which was slaughtered when only two months old, and in that case the whole of one large lobe was affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia in which the whole of the lobules were of a dark pink colour, and the bands were extremely wide.

* See Question 425.

† See Appendix A., p. 1.

805. Where was that case?—It was in Kent.

806. In that case the colour of the lobules was all the same?—Yes, one uniform colour throughout the whole of them.

807. That was in an animal not imported from Canada but in a home-bred animal?—Yes, it was an outbreak which occurred close to Margate, in which there were about eight other cases of pleuro-pneumonia in an older stage.

808. In his answers to questions 234 and 259, Dr. Woodhead drew special attention to the fact that the "Toronto" lung was very much collapsed, to which fact he attaches some significance; can that condition be said to be distinctly associated with pleuro-pneumonia?—Not at all. As a matter of fact we have a great number of cases of collapse in cattle which are slaughtered at the Fairs, and sometimes there is a very large portion of the lung in that condition, and which are free, not only from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but from any other disease that we can discover except ordinary bronchitis.

809. You noted the fact of the presence of collapse in your report, did you not?—Yes, it is mentioned in our report.

810. Then with regard to the fact that the deposit of lymph on the surface of the diseased lung accurately followed the lines of the diseased septa beneath, do you agree that that was the case?—Yes, quite so, and I may say that that is very characteristic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Pleuritic deposit, when found upon the consolidated portion of the lung, is usually most developed at the point of junction between the septum and the surface of the lung; it is more thickly deposited there than elsewhere.

811. Dr. Ruffer in giving his evidence* said that there were hæmorrhages in the pleura of the "Mongolian" lung which were not noted in your report?†—There is no notification of that in our report at all.

812. (*Professor Sanderson.*) In the description which is given of the American disease, in the "Further Papers and Correspondence relating to the landing in Great Britain from Canada of Cattle affected with "Pleuro-Pneumonia,"‡ page 97, it is stated by Professor McEachran that "The inter-lobular lymph deposits which are well marked, are firm and can easily be picked out of the lymph spaces as oval or elongated wax-like bodies, with a smooth convex surface, leaving smooth corresponding cavities in the lymph channels; the very peculiarities which were pointed out to me at Baltimore in 1890 by Professor Welch, as a non-contagious form of pneumonia, which had till then been mistaken by the United States inspectors for the contagious disease." Does that correspond exactly with the appearances which you were referring to just now—the ovate bodies which you were speaking of?—Yes, it does to a very great extent correspond with them.

813. You recognise, in short, that he refers to the same appearances?—Quite so, and as I mentioned before, we have seen those in our home-bred as well as in foreign cattle.

814. And in contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

815. Therefore you do not think that the appearance is in itself characteristic of a different disease?—No, I do not think that it is. I may go further and say that that appearance has been absent in the cases that we have had from Canada this year; those ovate-shaped deposits within the lymphatics have not been present.

816. Would not one certainly expect in any case in which animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia are brought for a length of time into relation with other cattle, that infection would occur?—Yes, after a time.

817. What is your explanation of the fact that notwithstanding that contagious pleuro-pneumonia has existed for a good many years in Canada there has been no spread of the disease?—I do not think that we

* See Question 748.

† See Appendix A., p. i.

‡ [C.—7366.]

have ever committed ourselves to the statement that there is pleuro-pneumonia in Canada. Our general impression has been that it is very likely that animals have got across the frontier.

818. You mean that the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia which have come from Canada are not Canadian but American cattle imported through Canada?—Probably.

819. Do you believe that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada?—I could not say that, because we receive animals from Canada with disease in their lungs.

820. (*Sir Henry James.*) And in Canadian ships?—Yes.

821. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Do you say there is no indication of any prevalence of the disease in Canada?—The Canadians say there is not. But for Customs purposes all cattle are dealt with according to the port from which they come. It is quite immaterial as to where they are born or bred; we treat them always according to the last port from which they come.

822. (*The President.*) You have no special information about Canada, I suppose?—No. We have no information beyond the reports which we have received from the Canadian Government, in which they have stated that they cannot find any disease in Canada.

Professor GEORGE THOMAS BROWN recalled and examined.

823. (*The President.*) Have you any remarks that you would wish to make to us as to the appearance presented in the "Toronto" lung with reference to pulmonary collapse?—I would simply wish to say that pulmonary collapse is such a very common occurrence in various lung diseases that I should not have taken any particular notice of it, and I do not at this moment remember whether there was pulmonary collapse or not. Dr. Woodhead says there was, in reference to one of the lungs, and I have no doubt he was right; but in my report I merely refer to those signs which were indicative of pleuro-pneumonia. Pleuro-pneumonia does not protect an animal from any other form of disease. It may have two or three forms of disease at the same time.

824. And it is quite possible that tubercular disease might be present at the same time as contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Certainly, it is not at all infrequent.

825. Was the "Toronto" case, in your opinion, of recent origin, or not?—I fixed the period at something like a month; but even if it were only three weeks it is sufficient to show that the animal must not only have had the infection in the system, but some lesion in the lung when it was put on board the vessel; because the voyage would never occupy three weeks.

826. Can you give us any information as to the disease known as "septic pneumonia" in calves?—Yes. When Professor Sanderson asked me, on the last occasion, if I had read or heard of any disease that might be mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia, I forgot for the moment that Dr. Poels had sent me a paper on the subject, which was published with my Annual Report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1889. He also sent me a cultivation of the organism, with which I inoculated a calf, which, in 30 hours, was dead with most pronounced septic pneumonia, and I have sections of the same lung which Dr. Woodhead saw and speaks of in his evidence.* But that disease could hardly be confounded with pleuro-pneumonia in the contagious form, and if it were so confounded by any accident, the organism, which could be detected in a cover-glass preparation in five minutes, is perfectly characteristic, and it is there to the exclusion of other microbes. That organism was obtained from a preparation which Dr. Poels sent me, and which I have

† See Question 273.

now. It is really a diplococcus, with a small space which makes it look, under a low power, like a micrococcus with a light centre.

827. Have you any remarks to make as to the differentiation between catarrhal pneumonia and contagious pleuro-pneumonia, which Dr. Woodhead refers to as a very difficult question indeed in his reply to Question 281?—Yes. The difference is so palpable in cattle that the merest glance is sufficient to make it clear to the observer. This is an ordinary case which Professor McCall has brought up. (*Witness here showed a specimen of lung*). He brought it as an example of the marbling with tubercle. I am not prepared to say that there is not tubercle in the specimen, but it is also a case of chronic catarrhal pneumonia; and, as I have just said, has the characteristic marbling of that disease, as unlike the marbling of pleuro-pneumonia as anything could possibly be. We examined some of the matter under the microscope, and I found that the bronchial tubes were crowded with catarrhal products, a large quantity of epithelium and leucocytes. Here is the whole piece which Professor McCall brought, and I think that these little yellow patches may possibly be tuberculosis, but that could only be decided by a microscopical examination. But independently of that, it is clearly a case of chronic catarrhal pneumonia.

828. Have you any evidence to give as to whether the disease starts in the bronchus or the connective tissue?—I conclude, from my own observations, that pleuro-pneumonia almost, if not quite, invariably arises in the bronchus, because I remember that when pleuro-pneumonia was treated, and therefore animals affected with it were watched, and fresh cases were looked for, the first symptom we expected was a peculiar cough—a distinctly bronchial sound, not unlike the sound emitted by a broken-winded horse. In the last stage of the disease, when the pleura became infected, there was a sudden stoppage of the inspiratory movement, and the expiration of the air with a peculiar grunt, and those two things were taken to be quite characteristic in those days; there was no difficulty about diagnosing the case of a living animal when those signs were detected.

829. Have you any remarks to make as to the possible discovery of the organism of the disease?—Several workers have made the attempt, and in this Report of 1889, § I have given a series of drawings of I think 13 different organisms, which I found myself in the interstitial deposit, and also in the breath. They were all cultivated by the gelatine plate method, and used separately; but none of them produced any derangement whatever on being used for inoculation. Dr. Poels also discovered an organism which he considered produced pleuro-pneumonia in rabbits, and also in cattle. About the same time M. Arloing found an organism which he considered produced pleuro-pneumonia, but it was a totally different thing from Dr. Poels'—an organism which he called *bacillus liquefaciens* because it liquefies gelatine. That I also found, but certainly I got no results from using it. M. Pasteur made a series of investigations, and I think gave the whole matter up in disgust, because he found that the air which was taken into the lungs was much more highly charged with organisms than the air which came out of the lungs; that, in short, the lungs acted as a filter or receptacle for the organisms which the atmosphere carried into them. That fact increased the difficulty of discovering the specific organism, which in all probability does exist; but there is a possibility that it may yet be discovered by accident, if the workers go on. We are, however, checked in this country, and we shall not have many more chances of getting any pleuro-pneumonia organisms from among our own stock, because of the difficulty in finding cases.

830. It has been alleged that such appearances might be produced by another infective disease. What is your opinion upon that point?—Of course, one would hesitate to put any limit to possibilities, but I should like to point out that if you proceeded upon that assumption, it is almost impossible to inaugurate any kind of action or even medical treatment. That pleuro-pneumonia may be diagnosed by the ordinary naked eye

* Annual Report of the Veterinary Department for 1889, Plates I. to IV., facing p. 178.

appearances is I think proved by the history of the last four or five years, and I think I ought to point out that the Assistant Veterinary Officer, Mr. Duguid (who gave a very imperfect account of his qualifications in answer to the question as to the amount of his experience), had under his immediate observation 3,133 sets of lungs during that period, hardly one of which was free from disease. In my almost daily visits to the College, on my way to the Office, I found Mr. Duguid surrounded with these morbid specimens, and it was a perfect harvest of cattle lung pathology. There were specimens of every disease, I should think, that ever occurred in the lungs of an ox, certainly in any part of Europe. Now, out of that 3,133 sets of lungs, Mr. Duguid separated 1,087, which he decided to be pleuro-pneumonia, and that his decision was right was frequently proved by the subsequent slaughtering out of the herds when other cases were found, sometimes considerably more advanced than the cases on which he based his decision. The important thing to notice is, that Mr. Duguid eliminated out at his own risk over 2,000 cattle as not being affected. Now with our system of inspection, cases of infection could not have occurred from these cattle without our being able to trace back to those herds which he had set free the animal which had been the cause of another outbreak. But that never happened in one single case. This is the most remarkable instance of accurate diagnosis which I think could be quoted, and I should like to say a word in reference to the benefit the country has obtained. If Mr. Duguid, to avoid responsibility, had taken one additional thousand, about which he might have had a shadow of a doubt even, the result would have been the loss of something like 600,000*l.* to the country, since something like 60 animals are killed in each outbreak, on the premises or upon other premises, and as we reckon a loss of 10*l.* upon every animal is incurred.

831. Professor Macqueen says in his evidence (Question 376)—“Even in the interlobular connective tissue, if you will permit me to say so, in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, there is a variety of thicknesses of these bands,” and (Question 377) “With regard to the “Toronto” case, the bands to my view were about the same thickness throughout the surface of the section. In contagious pneumonia the bands vary not only in width but in density.” Have you anything to say to that?—That is perfectly true. It is the case in every instance, and it was also the case in the “Toronto.” Here is a slice that I have just cut, a piece from that lung (*specimen handed in*), which of course has been contracted in spirit; but the widest part of that band (*pointing to the specimen*) is about $\frac{3}{16}$ th of an inch, and some of the smaller bands are less than $\frac{1}{16}$ th. Here are a number of bands in the lobules that are mere streaks—microscopic lines. This is exactly what you meet with in any case of ordinary pleuro-pneumonia.

832. Have you anything to say as to sporadic croupous or catarrhal pneumonia of cattle and their resemblance to contagious pleuro-pneumonia; I think you have had some experience on that subject?—Yes, we have had cases of croupous pneumonia and catarrhal pneumonia repeatedly sent up among those cases which were suspected to be cases of pleuro-pneumonia; but, as I have said, the marbling in catarrhal pneumonia, although most distinct, is totally different from the marbling of pleuro-pneumonia. There is a peculiar density. It is so hard that I have spoilt two or three razors in cutting sections, which is never the case with pleuro-pneumonia. In the specimen before me I entirely fail to find a single lymphatic vessel distended, but a dense fibrous deposit; there is the entire absence of congestion of the lobules.

833. Have you any remarks to make upon the articles printed in the Appendix C of this evidence, to which Professor Macqueen has referred?—I may say generally we are aware of the statements made by Continental authorities that in the ox it is almost impossible to distinguish contagious pleuro-pneumonia from ordinary pneumonia associated with pleurisy, without the clinical history—that the peculiar structure of the animal's lung renders all forms of disease identical. Well, I can only flatly

contradict that statement so far as this country is concerned, and so far as imported animals are concerned from all exporting countries in Europe, and also from America. The difference in the ordinary diseases are as marked as we find them in this country. In croupous-pneumonia you certainly have often the localisation of the disease to a lobe of the lung, which is commonly called lobar-pneumonia on that account; you get occasionally a slight marbling, generally amounting to extremely thin lines of fibrous deposit; but nothing in the way of the enlarged lymphatics or variety of density and difference in width which you get in pleuro-pneumonia. In this paper "Sporadic Croupous-Pneumonia in a Cow," page xxvii. of the Appendix, it is stated "The cut surface itself showed very prominently the so-called 'marbled' character," in the shape of deep red to brown, irregularly shaped, but mostly angular areas, outlined by whitish-yellow stripes. The red and brown colouration corresponded to blood-infiltrated and diseased lung lobules, the light coloured boundaries of these to the interlobular connective tissue. The latter appeared to be thickened, and its lymph spaces were dilated and oedematous. They had a diameter of 5-6 mm. " * * *," mere streaks. I must say that the description of this case written by Herr Utz does not convey to my mind that the disease could possibly have been mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia by anyone who knew pleuro-pneumonia and who was in the habit of seeing it constantly.

834. If you had seen this case you would not have considered it to be pleuro-pneumonia?—Certainly not. I should have examined the contents of the air cells and of the bronchial tubes, and I should have expected to find they were cases of croupous pneumonia such as we have met with constantly in this country. In one very large outbreak in Wiltshire nearly the whole of 30 or 40 Jerseys which had been exposed, after coming from their hot country to the cold here, died. It was reported that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out. Mr. Duguid was sent to inquire, and he brought a piece of the lung. It corresponded very closely indeed in its colour to that blood infiltrated lung, as Herr Utz terms it quite correctly; and we had no hesitation in deciding that there was no question of pleuro-pneumonia in the matter. It was decided at once that it was an ordinary case of croupous pneumonia. Nothing further happened; no spread of the disease took place.

835. Then with regard to the case of "Sporadic Pleuro-Pneumonia in a Cow," page xxviii. of the Appendix, have you anything to say?—In the report it is stated "On the cut service the interstitial and interlobular tissue appeared considerably thickened by a serous exudation of a whitish-yellow colour; these thickened septa circumscribed angular fields filled with hepatised lobules. The bronchial tubes in the diseased part had their lumen narrowed through hyperæmia of the mucosa, and contained yellowish, frothy, purulent, foul-smelling serum." That is not a characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia. "The other portions of the lung and also the lymphatic glands were perfectly normal. There was neither suppuration nor gangrene, and there was no exudation or deposit in the pleural cavity." With that extent of disease, if it had been pleuro-pneumonia, I should have expected considerable exudation in the pleura, and also effusion of fluid into the pleural cavity. The description is, I must say, extremely vague, but only that part of it resembles pleuro-pneumonia which refers to these "thickened septa circumscribed angular fields filled with hepatised lobules." But the "purulent, frothy, foul-smelling serum" certainly does not indicate contagious pleuro-pneumonia as we know it in this country. Then the other quotations are even more vague "The pulmonary lesions of pleuro-pneumonia are not veritably pathognomonic; they resemble those of ordinary pleuro-pneumonia of the ox, but it seems that in the latter the infiltration and exudation are less pronounced and less generalised."* That is clearly written by a man who had not seen much pleuro-pneumonia, did not know much about the matter, and did not want therefore to say much, I think.

* See Appendix C., p. xxvii.

836. You would not consider that the descriptions would be likely to mislead anyone who was well acquainted with the appearances of pleuro-pneumonia?—Certainly not. There is another extract to this effect. "There occurs in the ox a sporadic lung affection which, both in its external symptoms in the living animal and in its morbid anatomy, is similar to if not the same as contagious pleuro-pneumonia."* I can say most positively that in no case of lung disease not pleuro-pneumonia has that been brought under our notice in this country, speaking, as I am now, after examination of thousands of specimens. Then it continues, "Spinola's assertion that marbled hepatisation is exclusively the consequence of the organisation of the bovine lung, and not in itself a peculiarity of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, thus, like so many other statements by that experienced investigator, finds corroboration." I should say that marbling of the lungs is a common occurrence; it is not, however, the marbling of pleuro-pneumonia.

837. At questions 397 to 400 Professor Macqueen describes the disease, which he states came frequently under his notice when at Glasgow, as found in Canadian cattle which resembles pleuro-pneumonia, but which he did not consider to be that disease; what does his description of that disease convey to you?—He says "The surface of the lung, the pleura was congested—was red over a limited area." To find a red pleura in pleuro-pneumonia is by no means a common occurrence. It would be a very recent attack of pleurisy which would be indicated in that way. "The lung was slightly swollen, and then, when a section was made, the surface of the section was darker red. I do not know that I can go any further with the description, because we paid no further attention to it." That is not the least like pleuro-pneumonia. The mere occurrence of a dark red surface in a slightly swollen lung, would not suggest to anyone, I should think, the existence of pleuro-pneumonia.

838. Then Professor Macqueen says, "There was slight thickening of the interlobular connective tissue"†?—Yes, with that condition if the lungs had got to the extent of being dark red, there would have been very considerable thickening of the interlobular tissue.

839. Have you any remark to make with reference to what he says at answer 400 with regard to the marbling?—He seems to consider that the marbling is exhibited chiefly in the colour of the lobules. He says, that he considers that the colour of the lobules is better evidence of marbling than the presence of the bands. The general idea is, that marbling means the intervention of "veins," as they are called, and I see the dictionary description of the word includes the expression "veined like marble." Of course one knows that there is a very pure kind of white marble which is absolutely free from any trace of veins, but by "marbled" generally, I think, is understood, the introduction of veins which separate patches of material from one another.

840. Professor Macqueen says that these appearances as he describes them are very similar to the appearances present in the "Toronto" case; what do you say to that?—I should say they certainly are not. The appearances which he describes include very slight thickening of the interlobular connective tissue. Some of the bands that I saw in various parts of the "Toronto" specimen were as broad as I have seen them in advanced cases of pleuro-pneumonia. They were certainly as broad as one would ever expect to find them in a case of that early character. Then as to the colour, he says, "the surface of the section was darker red." There were several perfectly distinct colours. I have stated that they varied from dark red to light pink, I think, in my evidence. At any rate, there was a very distinct variation of colour in comparing one congested lobule with another.

841. It is alleged that inoculation would be of use as a diagnostic†; what have you got to say as to that?—Inoculation was suggested as a test sometime ago, and I objected to the experiments on the ground that no satisfactory results have been obtained from inoculation with matter from

* See Appendix C., p. xxvii.

† See Questions 695 and 696.

undoubted pleuro-pneumonia under ordinary circumstances; you produce a certain amount of infective inflammation; that is to say, the disease extends from the point at which the fluid is introduced, sometimes completely up the whole length of the tail. The operation is generally performed at the extreme tip. Occasionally an enormous swelling takes place, followed by mortification and the death of the animal; but under no circumstances have we been able to produce pleuro-pneumonia by any form of inoculation. I have injected four ounces of fluid into the centre of the lungs of an ox on several occasions. I have injected an ounce of fluid into the jugular vein. I have given quantities of it by the mouth, and when I have obtained it perfectly pure by passing my pipette under the membrane, and breaking it off, I have got it so that no air could possibly have come in contact with it. I have inoculated the dewlap and also behind the shoulder—regions which are said to lead to fatal results when inoculation is practised there—without producing any sign of disturbance at all. A series of experiments were made some years ago by the Norfolk Local Authority. They reported that inoculation produced no effect at all. They inoculated a number of animals, and, after a certain time, they found that nothing resulted, and they abandoned the experiment, and did not carry it any further. In my own experiments I found that I occasionally succeeded in getting distinct swelling after some days, which would advance some distance up the tail; and unless I cut off a piece of the tail above the swelling it would go on and probably kill the animal; so that it became the practice to cut off the end of the tail in order to stop the progress of the infective inflammation. And in sections which I made of the amputated part there were certain little lines of hæmorrhage surrounding the bone and intermixed with the muscular and fibrous tissue which, as I said in my report, a fanciful person might have interpreted to mean the variation of colour and the interlobular deposit in the lung tissue; but it would require a very active imagination indeed to suggest that it was really pleuro-pneumonia in the animal's tail; and in all the experimental cases where we have killed the animals afterwards there was never any trace whatever of disease in the lungs.

842. You did not find any of the ordinary lesions characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia present?—None at all, and the failures were so frequent that I do not think the test would be fair unless it were carried on on a very large scale. That would involve the discovery of the disease in Canada, and the establishment of a station there for the purpose of inoculation.

843. The spongy dark-pink colour of the tissue seen in the "Toronto" case has been described as peculiar to Canadian cases*; is that your experience?—It is the ordinary condition of the part immediately beyond the area of the disease in pleuro-pneumonia. It is a part which I described in my Report† as being separated from the diseased part by a well-defined line of demarcation. The term "healthy" was, I think, objected to by some of the witnesses, and I should have no objection whatever to modify it. I should have said, "apparently healthy"—that is, healthy to the naked eye—because I never found a portion of the lung adjacent to the part where the disease was most manifest that was perfectly healthy; the same morbid products extended themselves gradually; but, looking at the lung, it seems as though a line of interstitial deposit disconnected the diseased part altogether from the part which was apparently healthy.

844. The spongy dark-pink colour has been described as peculiar to the Canadian cases; is that your experience?—Certainly not.

845. You have found it in an English case?—Yes, it is an ordinary condition of a pleuro-pneumonia lung.

846. I observe that Mr. Hunting says that we have no other disease in this country which can be confused with pleuro-pneumonia‡. Is it not the case that amongst the herds slaughtered in this country all the diseases of the lung which have been referred to as having appearances in any

* See Question 553.

† See Appendix A., p. ii.

‡ See Question 611.

way resembling pleuro-pneumonia have been met with?—Undoubtedly. It is also true that they have not been confused with pleuro-pneumonia.

847. I wish to call your attention now to Questions 643 and 645, in which Mr. Hunting refers to an alleged conversation with you as to this matter. What have you to say on the subject?—I may remark that I have been for a long time—in fact in my whole experience as a teacher—in the habit of testing the knowledge of my pupils by showing them a specimen, and asking them what it was. It got very soon to be understood that it was not what it seemed to be at the first glance. I probably may have tested Mr. Hunting in the same way, though I do not remember the particular circumstance; it being one of many, I should not do so; and I do not know to what lung he refers. But I conclude from his own statement, taking his own words exactly as they stand here, that I had found a specimen of lung either in an English or a foreign animal (I do not know which) in which there were certain appearances that might be mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia, but in which there were other indications which satisfied me that it was not pleuro-pneumonia, and that Mr. Hunting made the mistake and not I. He says, "Professor Brown showed me, two years ago, a specimen of a lung, and asked me what it was." That he says to prove that there are morbid conditions identical with pleuro-pneumonia. Then his reply goes on, "I said, 'pleuro-pneumonia.'" He said, "No, you are wrong." Then he adds, (Q. 644), "It is very important, because it goes to show that precisely the same symptoms have been observed by Professor Brown, and not in a case of pleuro-pneumonia." I should say to the ordinary reader, surely it does not show anything of the kind. It shows nothing whatever except that I did ask him with regard to a certain specimen which he said was pleuro-pneumonia, and which I said was not; that is all; and I have not the least doubt in my mind that I asked him, for the reason that I knew it was not pleuro-pneumonia, and I wanted to hear his opinion about it.

848. Mr. Hunting suggests at Question 680 that Canadian and United States cattle apparently have got some disease with the ordinary characteristics of pleuro-pneumonia and something additional." Have you any experience of such a disease?—There are plenty of cases in this country in which we have had the ordinary appearances of pleuro-pneumonia, with the addition of those little solid bodies in the lymph vessels which you can pick out with the point of a needle or a knife; and there are also cases which we have met with in European cattle, and in our own country also, in which there was that uniformity of colour of the lobules. I presume that is what he meant by saying there was something added.

849. With regard to the ovate bodies that are found in the interlobular tissue, it has been said that those are characteristic of some disease peculiar to Canada; have you ever met with them in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle undoubtedly home-bred?—Repeatedly. I first observed this feature in cattle from the United States, and it was so common in them that I, for the purposes of description, spoke of it as being characteristic of the type of pleuro-pneumonia which we found among those animals. That expression on my part has been made a great deal more of than I myself ever meant in using it. It meant simply that there was that peculiar condition in a very large number of cases. Having noticed it, I began to look more closely into the lungs of cattle slaughtered in this country, and I found the ovate bodies very frequently indeed, particularly in the parts where the deposit was most recent, and most remote from the centres where the disease was evidently in a very acute form; and as I have said, the absence of any variety of colour we have seen repeatedly, and within the last two months in the case of a cow and in the case of a calf in an outbreak in Kent.

850. Were those ovate bodies present in the Canadian lungs you have seen lately?—Not one of them. I could not find a specimen. I may say that if I had found nothing in the United States cattle and the Canadian cattle beyond what I have seen in the specimens of the lungs from the

Canadian cattle landed lately, I should never have said anything about the difference of type at all; it is exactly the same disease.

851. (*Professor Sanderson.*) You gave some very striking evidence just now to show that an accomplished authority like Mr. Duguid could be perfectly certain as to the safety of lungs which are free from pleuropneumonia, although they do exhibit signs of other disease?—Yes.

852. Do you feel quite the same certainty as regards the cases which are condemned, as to their being all of them sources of danger?—Yes, because in killing out the rest of the animals—which of course is a very satisfactory test of the diagnosis—we sometimes found more pronounced and older cases among those animals which had been herded with the diseased one; in cases such as there could have been no possible doubt about. In nearly all those cases where it was found necessary to act promptly, and not to run the risk of spreading the disease, we found on killing the herd to which the animals belonged that there were other cases about which no question could possibly arise, and that we took to be sufficient evidence that the diagnosis had been correct.

853. So that you think the evidence on which the 1,087 out of 3,133 were condemned may be implicitly relied upon?—Yes.

854. It is obvious that it would have a very important bearing upon the present inquiry, if we could be quite certain that there is or is not any disease prevailing in America which could be mistaken for pleuropneumonia. May I ask, first, whether you think that the so-called Canadian cattle come from Canada or the United States?—My first impression was, that the cases which came from the frontier had in all probability been smuggled across; but the Canadian authorities state that it is absolutely impossible, with their restrictions, that anything of the kind should happen. That statement did not quite remove my impression, however, because I know the extreme difficulty which is found in European countries, even with such a short frontier as that between Poland and East Prussia, in preventing the smuggling of animals.

855. So that the view of the Canadian veterinary authorities is that whatever disease exists among the Canadian cattle comes from Canada?—No, their view is that it originates on the voyage; that they have no disease of the kind in Canada.

856. You think, however, that that is an impossibility?—I think it is absolutely certain that it cannot be so. I think even with regard to this specimen of catarrhal pneumonia, which is from a Canadian animal, which you have just seen, it is impossible that that interstitial deposit could have taken place during the time which a voyage on an average occupies.

857. But they deny the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada altogether?—Yes.

858. I presume you regard M. Nocard as a good authority?—Undoubtedly.

859. I should like to call your attention to the description which he has given of a disease which he observed in cattle imported from America in the Paris abattoirs. It is page xxviii. of the Appendix. It is stated generally that in those cases some of the characteristic appearances of pleuropneumonia were present; as for example, that there was swelling of the interlobular spaces, with infiltration, and that there was limited consolidation with more variegation of colour than is observed in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and marked bronchial catarrh. But it is also stated that the degree of infiltration was considerably less, and that the liquid with which the tissue was infiltrated was not so transparent. So that the differences are rather differences of degree than differences in the nature of the changes which were observed. What do you think of the description which is given there as involving the possibility of a mistake between those appearances and the appearances which might be observed in pleuro-pneumonia—the description, I mean, which is given, beginning

with the words on page xxix, "The connective tissue infiltration is less abundant," and so on?—Of course the abundance of the infiltration, if he refers to fluid infiltration, as I suppose he does, would depend so much upon the time the parts had been cut; it flows away so rapidly that that might easily account for the difference. But certainly reading this description I should connect it, without hesitation, with the North American pleuro-pneumonia of which we have had such a quantity. I may say that I have myself examined the specimen that he speaks of. When Mr. Cope was over in Paris last summer, M. Nocard gave him a piece of the lung, and I had a lot of sections cut at once. I have them now, and it is undoubtedly the same disease.

860. What do you think the disease is?—Contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

861. You have no doubt it is contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Not the slightest.

862. Your view is that M. Nocard is wrong in his opinion as to the low infectivity?—No, I quite agree with that; because that is characteristic of pleuro-pneumonia. Ordinary contagious pleuro-pneumonia has a low infectivity, and I should say the same in all probability of this disease which M. Nocard is describing.

863. As regards danger, you would not make any distinction between this disease and contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—No, that is judging from the specimens which he himself gave to Mr. Cope, and which we have in the office labelled in his handwriting.

864. Did M. Nocard consider it was proper to slaughter those cattle?—They were all slaughtered. If they once get into the market there they never come out alive; they go to the abattoir. M. Nocard, at the conclusion of his report, in answer to the Department of Agriculture who asked him about the risk, says something which to my mind is very suggestive. He says, "If one considers, besides, that the American cattle imported into France are destined exclusively for the butcher, it seems scarcely probable that the disease in question could propagate itself in France. At any rate the danger is not such that one could not ward it off by urgency, should the event falsify these anticipations."† Which would seem to me to suggest, if you do get it in France, and it spreads, you can stamp it out again; that is exactly what we do not want to do.

865. You think when he call this disease cornstalk disease, he does not mean that it is a different disease?—I gather that he does mean that it is not identical with pleuro-pneumonia; but I cannot possibly say that I agree with him from the examinations of the specimens on which he founds his opinion. I see nothing in the specimens which he sent to me, or rather which he gave to Mr. Cope and which Mr. Cope gave to me, which enables me to distinguish between them and ordinary pleuro-pneumonia of this country; and very oddly the microbe which he speaks of as being abundant in these little ovate bodies, to the exclusion of all other microbes, I could not find at all; I know it perfectly well; I find it constantly in ordinary pleuro-pneumonia; and in other cases an ovate bacterium which stains at both ends, and leaves a light centre.

866. I wish to call your attention to the description (at page 97 of the Correspondence) given by Mr. McEachran, as having been given to him by Professor Welch:* "The interlobular lymph deposits, which are well marked, are firm, and can easily be picked out of the lymph spaces as oval or elongated wax-like bodies, with a smooth convex surface," and so on. With reference to this, Professor Welch appears to have stated that the disease which presents them had been mistaken by the United States inspectors for a contagious disease, and that he concluded that they were not. What is your opinion as to the ground on which Professor Welch came to that conclusion?—From the description it would

* [C-7366.]

† See Appendix, p. xxxi.

appear that the only ground really was the presence of these ovate bodies. There is no account of the condition of the lobules; merely a statement that these elongated wax-like bodies could be picked out of the lymph spaces, leaving smooth corresponding cavities in the lymph channels. This peculiarity was pointed out in Baltimore by Professor Welch as a peculiarity of a non-contagious form of pleuro-pneumonia. I deny that; because we find these ovate bodies in undoubted cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and it is quite possible, and indeed even probable, that they may exist in other forms of lung disease. I do not think that the account which he gives is sufficiently minute to enable one to say whether it is the same disease in which I found the ovate bodies from Canada and the United States.

867. You would not express any opinion as to whether Professor Welch is right or wrong?—I think I would rather say I cannot judge from his description whether or not he is speaking of the same disease which we have had sent from the United States. Considering that I have found them in cases of pleuro-pneumonia of animals bred in this country, and animals imported from the United States, and animals imported from Canada, I do not think the fact of their being present indicates whether the disease is pleuro-pneumonia or not.

868. (*The President.*) You said that these appearances to which our attention was drawn in M. Nocard's report are similar to what you have called the North-American type of contagious pleuro-pneumonia?—Yes.

869. Did you find those appearances in the "Toronto" case?—No, I found nothing of the kind in the "Toronto" case. There has been nothing in any case that has been landed from Canada during the present year that presents any peculiarity of type, or differs in any way on naked-eye inspection, and nobody has made any microscopical examination; but from the naked-eye inspection there is nothing to distinguish any of these cases from pleuro-pneumonia as we know it in this country.

870. (*Professor Sanderson.*) Do you feel quite satisfied in your own mind that there is such a thing as a peculiar type of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States?—I think from a large number of cases where these ovate bodies were present, it was not unreasonable that I should classify them together as forming a type; but the fact of their being present in association with the ordinary appearances of pleuro-pneumonia does not seem to me to be a matter of any very great pathological importance. If I had not noticed them, and said nothing at all about them, there would have been no question of any particular type of disease.

871. You do not attach much importance to the fact?—No, I do not, from the circumstance that we find them in cases about which there is no question, which are admitted to be pleuro-pneumonia.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

THE TORONTO LUNG.

REPORT BY MESSRS. COPE AND DUGUID.

REPORT upon the LUNGS forwarded to the DEPARTMENT by MR. SMART,
CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR of the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE at the
Port of Liverpool, on 24th May 1894 ex S.S. Toronto.

External Appearances.

The set of lungs received at the Royal Veterinary College had from their size evidently belonged to a full grown animal and were identified by a double cross cut in both the large lobes as stated in Mr. Smart's letter of May 24th.

All the lobes of the left and those of the right lung, except the anterior lobe, were healthy, they were resilient to the touch and pervious to air.

The whole of the anterior lobe was swollen, and was about twice its normal size, its aspect indicated general congestion, there was some slight pleurisy at the edge, and over the part where it was most elevated there was a roughened condition of the pleural covering. No tuberculosis or emphysema was observable in any part of either of the lungs, but there was collapse of some of the lobules in the diseased part.

An incision had been made into the diseased portion by Mr. Smart and from it some serous fluid had escaped into the box in which the lungs had been packed. On pressing the diseased lobe it was found that there was a circumscribed and consolidated area within it, which measured about 4 inches in length and the same in breadth and about 2½ inches in thickness.

To the touch the consolidated portion was hard and unyielding and a small quantity of coloured exudate drained from the incision which had already been made.

Internal Aspect.

On making a longitudinal section through the entire length of the consolidated portion it was at once seen that several of the lobules were surrounded by exudation within the interlobular tissue, giving a marked marbled appearance to the surfaces exposed. This exudate was most dense and pronounced around the lobules in the centre of the diseased part having here assumed a firm and fibrinous character.

In the spaces between the lobules immediately surrounding the centre the infiltration was less in quantity and semi-fluid. There was also evidence of fluid exudation having extended along the course of the lymphatics within the interlobular spaces more remote from the primary centre of disease, the interlobular tissue being here unnaturally loose and the lobules being more disconnected than in the healthy lung.

The lobules within the consolidated portion varied very much in colour, those in the centre being of a much deeper red than the surrounding, there was plugging of some of the vessels in these particular lobules, which had caused them in some parts to assume an almost black colour. Some of the bronchi within the diseased area were filled with dense catarrhal product. Not the least important feature in connection with the specimen was the large amount of coloured serum which drained from the cut

surface during 24 hours, this continuous exudation was followed by a corresponding diminution of the bulk of the consolidated lung tissue.

The foregoing pathological changes are those always present in cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and in our experience we have never met with similar lesions in any other disease in the lungs of cattle in this country, or those imported from abroad.

(Signed) ALEXANDER CURTIS COPE.
W. DUGUID.

May 31, 1894.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR BROWN.

REPORT on PORTIONS of DISEASED LUNGS of CANADIAN CATTLE.
Specimen No. 1, examined 25th May 1894.

In the portion of lung submitted to me there was a piece of consolidated or hepatised structure between three and four inches in diameter. An incision had been made through this part and the exposed surfaces exhibited a characteristic marbled appearance.

The disease had evidently begun in the substance of the lung, and had only reached the surface at one point and there the pleura was considerably thickened. In the interlobular spaces there were bands of fibrinous lymph, and the lymph vessels were much distended and filled with fluid. All the lobules were congested and varied in colour from vermilion to dark red and in some of them at the part in contact with the interlobular bands there were very marked hæmorrhagic lines. Clots were apparent in many of the vessels and some of the bronchi contained a tenacious muco-purulent matter.

A considerable quantity of straw-coloured fluid had exuded from the incision which had been made in the diseased part, which was separated from the healthy tissue by a well defined line.

In the course of a long experience I have never seen the above described morbid conditions except in contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle.

(Signed) G. T. BROWN.

THE MONGOLIAN LUNG.

REPORT BY MR. COPE.

REPORT on the LUNGS of an ANIMAL landed at LIVERPOOL ex S.S.
MONGOLIAN, from CANADA, on 6th June 1894.

In this case the disease was confined to the posterior part of the large lobe of the right lung, there was slight pleuritic deposit upon the surface of the pleura. The part affected measured about four inches by three, and there was distinct consolidation in the centre.

A section through the middle revealed the usual marbled appearance and around several of the lobules at the upper part of the diseased portion the exudate was firm. From this centre the exudate was extending downward along the course of the lymphatics, the interlobular spaces being here cedematous. Upward the exudate has advanced to the under surface of the pleura, which was raised above the lung structure. The affected lobules varied in colour, some being of a deeper red than others, and where there were plugging of the vessels the colour was dark red.

Some bronchial catarrh was present.
June 15, 1894.

(Signed) ALEX. C. COPE.

APPENDIX B.

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

- I.—EXTRACT from "The PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of VETERINARY MEDICINE," 1884. W. WILLIAMS.
- II.—EXTRACT from "A MANUAL of VETERINARY SANITARY SCIENCE and POLICE," 1875. FLEMING, Vol. I.
- III.—REPORT on the PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. By GERALD F. YEO, Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. Reprinted by permission from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

- I.—EXTRACT from "The PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of VETERINARY MEDICINE," 1884. W. WILLIAMS, p. 174.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.

"On opening the chest of an animal which has been slaughtered early in the disease, the visible changes are dulness of the affected pleural surfaces; the substance of the lungs, particularly of the large lobes, is red, congested, and more or less consolidated, the redness and congestion being often in patches, each patch being generally surrounded by whitish bands of thickened interlobular tissue, giving them a marbled appearance. In other instances the redness is diffused over a more or less extensive surface, and is due to staining of the interlobular bands by extravasated blood, one or several affected lobules forming one patch, whilst the lung tissue for some distance may be more or less healthy, until another patch of more or less consolidated tissue is arrived at. The groups of consolidated lobules vary much in colour, some showing the deep redness of recent inflammation, whilst others present signs that the exudation is not only consolidated but is undergoing a gradual metamorphosis, softening, by which it is changed into a whitish turbid fluid, which flows from the cut surfaces, and is to some extent capable of being absorbed. We have thus the red and the gray hepatization, the red denoting the early, the gray the more advanced stages of the inflammation, but the true gray hepatization is seldom or never seen nowadays, as cattle are slaughtered before the exudate has undergone this change."

* * * * *

- II.—EXTRACT from "A MANUAL of VETERINARY SANITARY SCIENCE and POLICE," 1875. FLEMING, Vol. I., p. 414.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

"The pathological anatomy of this malady, in the first stage, can only be observed in those animals which have been purposely or accidentally killed. In these the interlobular, cellular, or connective tissue forming the pulmonary lobules is chiefly involved.* This tissue is congested and impregnated with yellow serum in different parts, but usually towards the centre of one or both lungs. It appears as wide, yellowish-white, cedematous bands, which are at times streaked with blood extravasations, the pulmonary air-cells usually containing a small quantity of serum that escapes from the surface of a section. In very exceptional instances this serum is replaced by deposits of fibrine, which may also be apparent

* This abundance of pulmonary cellular tissue gives the lungs of bovine animals, when inflamed, their peculiarly characteristic appearance. It is, besides, continuous with the sub-pleural connective tissue, and divides the lobules into different sized masses, rendering these more or less independent of each other. Therefore it is that we may find some lobules more severely inflamed than others, or even quite healthy in the midst of inflammation.

on the inner surface of the cells near or immediately beneath the pleura. This membrane appears dull and covered by a thin layer of fibrine, and the sub-pleural tissue is infiltrated. The pulmonary lobules are affected in various degrees; some are merely congested and brownish-red in colour, while others are of their natural hue and spongy in consistency. At a more advanced period there is gradually deposited in the cellular tissue of the diseased lobules an exudation of coagulable lymph, which, with the slow but continuous formation of connective tissue, causes the intervening pulmonary trabeculae to become thickened and firmer in texture, some of them attaining a breadth of three, four, or even more lines, where several small lobules unite to form a larger one, while smaller lobules are separated by septa of one or two lines. In consequence of the hypertrophy of this intervesicular tissue, the congested pulmonary parenchyma is more or less compressed, often to such a degree that the air-cells are obliterated; at other times the air-vesicles are densely packed with cells as in ordinary pneumonia, constituting what is known as "red hepatization."

"The diseased lung increases wonderfully in weight, attaining sometimes to 20 and even to 50 or more pounds; it is resisting and solid, does not crepitate when incised, and sinks readily in water, of course. It is very cedematous, and on section presents a most characteristic marbled appearance. This special pathological feature is due to the deep-red or reddish-brown hue of the compressed or hepatized pulmonary lobes or lobules, surrounded by wide bands of a grayish or yellowish-red colour, and which are composed of the infiltrated or hypertrophied cellular tissue."

III.—REPORT ON THE PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. By GERALD F. YEO, Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. Reprinted by permission from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Second Series, Vol. XIV., Part I., pages 169-205.

INTRODUCTION.

The difficulties which present themselves in attempting to study the pathological anatomy of the diseases of cattle are increased in the case of pleuro-pneumonia by the legal restrictions which compel the slaughter of beasts affected with it. In most instances the animals are slaughtered suddenly, by order of the authorities, allowing no time for notice to be sent so as to enable one to reach the scene of action. It is, therefore, only by means of the combined kindness of a number of disinterested persons that a *post-mortem* examination can ever be witnessed, and then only at the expense of much time and trouble spent in reaching some remote locality. Moreover, the inspection of the autopsy but poorly repays the personal inconvenience which must be gone through in order to attend it, for the slaughter and evisceration of the animal must always be conducted by some practised operator, whose dexterity depends upon his rigidly adhering to a certain methodical system, which is not framed with a view to pathological investigation. The necessary operations are performed with such skill and rapidity that no time is allowed for the pathologist to contemplate the relative position of the morbid parts, or to reflect on the possible pathogenic relation which one may bear to another.

It is a well recognised fact that in order to make a description of the pathological anatomy of any disease at all adequate or of scientific value, all the viscera should be examined in every case, so that the most trivial abnormality may be noted. In the lung disease of cattle this may be regarded as impossible. Besides the difficulty of attending the slaughter of the beast, the enormous bulk of the material—the diseased lungs alone often weighing 30 lbs.—in the majority of cases renders the thorough investigation of all the viscera quite out of the

question. Fortunately, in pleuro-pneumonia this does not seem at all necessary, because the abdominal organs do not present any changes which can be looked upon as either constant or characteristic of the affection.

The nervous centres have never been examined, because it is necessary, the instant the animal is knocked down, to destroy the spinal cord and the brain, so as to prevent the energetic reflex movements of the limbs which would otherwise accompany the skinning, and prove dangerous to the operators.

There are then, in studying the diseases of the lower animals, many difficulties which balance the one advantage, of which we often hear, namely, that of being able to kill the beast at any time and thus find out the steps in the morbid changes which correspond to the various stages of the disease. Practically, in the case with which I have to deal, this advantage is but little felt, for there is really no control over the time of slaughter, and there seems a clinical difficulty in ascertaining how long the disease has lasted, so that the exact stage it has reached cannot be known until the animal is killed.

These difficulties doubtless explain the great paucity of scientific literature on this subject, and the complete want of any adequate scientific explanation of the progress of the disease. The following references may suffice to give some idea of the present standpoint of our knowledge of the subject.

The first accurate description of the morbid anatomy of pleuro-pneumonia that I have been able to find, is given by F. Weber,* and, as far as the description of the appearance of the diseased lungs is concerned, this paper has not been surpassed by any since published, that I know of. He calls the disease *interlobular pneumonia*, and attempts to explain its development as a form of chronic inflammation of the tissues between the lobules. Though he recognised that there were different kinds of consolidation, he appears only to have submitted one of these varieties to minute investigation, otherwise his clear reasoning would not have led him to the conclusions which he announces in his paper.

He says that examination of the diseased lung gives two negative results:—

1. There is no trace of croupous exudation in either the large or small bronchi; the mucous membrane in the larger ones is perfectly healthy; in the smaller tubes a mere trace of catarrhal injection can be detected.
2. In the lung tissue itself the air-cells are filled with fluid as in cedema, and not with solid exudation.

From these results he concludes that the tissue of the lung is in a state of cedema, not hepatisation.

With reference to the starting-point of the disease, he says, "I now pass to the beginning stages, which give the clearest proof that the interlobular connective tissue, and the pleura, are the real seat of the disease." The other parts, he thinks, become secondarily affected, the exudation causing a kind of strangulation of the lobules, which gives rise to hyperæmia, pulmonary apoplexy, serous infiltration, and (very rarely) hepatisation.

The connective tissue of the lung, then, he considers to be the part affected by the disease, which generally begins under the pleura but also occasionally in the deeper interlobular tissues.

He distinguishes two forms of this interlobular pneumonia. One wide-spread and diffuse, extending over an entire lung. The other, which attacks a small, sharply bounded part of the lung, like lobular pneumonia. These occur with equal frequency, and he expressly states that their difference merely depends on extent and anatomical arrangement, their mode of origin being identical.

Klebs* describes one case in which he found good examples of vascular plugging. He thinks the disease resembles in most respects ordinary pneumonia, but can be distinguished by the coagulation in the vessels.

Röll† considers that this disease corresponds with the interstitial pneumonia of other animals. The first steps, he thinks, occur in the connective tissue between the lobules, most commonly in the deeper parts of the lung. This tissue becomes congested, and a serous exudation takes place into it, which greatly swells the interlobular spaces. The congested pulmonary parenchyma is thus pressed upon, and ultimately becomes quite airless. The serous fluid more rarely fills the air-cells themselves, and still more unusual is the occurrence in them of the firm exudation of ordinary inflammation. He describes the various secondary lesions which may arise is the course of the disease, and amongst them he mentions bronchial and pleural inflammation.

Bruchmüller‡, considers the pleuro-pneumonia of cattle to correspond exactly with ordinary pneumonia of other animal, the peculiar construction of the lung sufficiently accounting for the peculiarities in the pathological anatomy of the pneumonia of bovine animals.

"There is only one form," he says, "of inflammation of the lung in cows, and this is always associated with very striking changes in the interstitial tissue." He describes the disease under the title "croupous interstitial inflammation of the lung," and he says, "If we compare the pathological products which arise in the lungs of cows affected with pleuro-pneumonia (*Lungenseuche*) with the products of inflammation of the lungs in other animals, we can find no difference." He denies its specific nature and its contagiousness, but says it is a good example of an infectious complaint.

The scientific pathology of this disease has not been studied in England with great care or success. The morbid appearances are very easily recognised, and no energy was required to master the anatomical details, since anyone can recognise the disease *post-mortem*. Therefore, the English school has neglected this department of study, having preferred to go into the wider field of theoretical speculation in order to determine the cause of the disease.

Professor Brown,§ in an admirable brochure on the subject, gives a very clear sketch of the disease, and well describes the most striking morbid appearances. As to the exact essence of the disease, he says:—

"Pleuro-pneumonia is essentially determination of blood to the lungs, and exudation of liquor sanguinis, that is to say, blood deprived of its red particles, into the connective tissue which is everywhere distributed throughout the lung structure, existing abundantly between the lobules and on the surface of the lungs under the pleural membrane. Exudation occurs also on the surface of the pleura, but the chief deposit takes place under it, and causes its elevation from the lung tissue just as the exudation between the lobules causes them to separate from each other."

And again he says:—

"Inspection of those organs of the animal body which are principally implicated in the disease (the lungs), however minute and complete it may be, only puts us in possession of a knowledge of effects. It is evident enough that the lungs have received an excess of blood, and that a large quantity of the circulating fluid has exuded into the tissue of these organs; but the really important question is, what circumstances conducted to these results? And the only answer which the pathologist can offer is contained in a somewhat vague reference to 'blood-poisoning.' As in other contagious diseases the blood of the animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia becomes charged with some poisonous material, which is excreted by the vessels of the lungs; for example, in small-pox the virus is excreted by the skin, and the poison of cattle-plague by the

* Virchow's Archiv., Bd. xxxviii., p. 326.

† Lehrbuch d. Pathologie u. Therapie d. Hausthiere, Wien, 1860.

‡ Lehrbuch d. Path. Zootomie. Wien, 1862.

§ "Obs. on the Lung Disease of Cattle known as Pleuro-pneumonia."

mucous membrane. In each case it is impossible to define the determining causes. We can no more understand why some of the constituents of the diseased blood are poured out in large quantity in the fibrous tissues of the lungs in pleuro-pneumonia than we can comprehend the ultimate cause of the distinctive eruptions in the various exanthematous diseases."

Mr. Fleming* says, "Pleuro-pneumonia is a specific and contagious fever peculiar to bovine animals. In its essence it is a malignant fever allied to the general eruptive diseases."

Professor Walley† gives an elaborate account of the *post-mortem* changes of zygomatic pleuro-pneumonia. He divides the progress of the disease into three artificial and rather fanciful chronological stages. The general characters of the first being:—

"Increase in weight, bulk, and friability; diminution in resilient power, and consequently increased resistance to inflation, and decrease in crepitation on pressure; with deepening of colour, and the presence, occasionally, of ecchymoses or hyperæmic patches in the bronchial mucous membrane, and vascular-stellate spots in the parenchyma."

He says:—

"The general characters of the second stage are:—A mottled appearance on section, increase of bulk, density, specific gravity, and friability; absolute loss of textural integrity, breaking up of the capillary vessels, and, as a consequence, parenchymal extravasation, obliteration of large vessels and small bronchia, with destruction of the thoracic lymphatic glands."

He thus sums up the characters of his third stage:—

"Absolute loss of integrity (death), with segregation of the injured lung, hyperplasy of contiguous interlobular tissue, and increased density of the surrounding parenchyma. If the destructive process is arrested, the conditions are: absorption of the red cells, consolidation of the parenchyma, hyperplasy of the interlobular connective tissue, restoration of the circulation, *gray or yellow hepatization*. In either case the changes in the bronchia and trachea are: ulceration of the mucous membrane and consolidation of the submucous and extratubular exudate."

As an outline of its general pathology, he says:—

"We are justified in concluding that Zy. p. p. is a distinct and specific infection, and that, although the structures which have been injured by the localisation of its lesions, secondarily (unless dead) undergo inflammatory changes; primarily, the disease is a purely effusive one, *i.e.*, in the initial shape, effusion—simply and purely—is the characteristic lesion, in the second and third stage, passive are accompanied, and finally succeeded, by active processes, and in the subsequent changes inflammatory processes alone go on."

The French definition of the disease is much the same. The most recent authority says:‡ By this name ("peripneumonie contagieuse") is designated a virulent and contagious general affection, confined to bovine beasts; it is of epizootic character, and is accompanied in ordinary cases by local manifestations in the lungs and pleura, and by a fibrinous exudation into the interlobular connective tissue and the pleural cavity; an exudation which has been erroneously regarded as inflammatory.

NORMAL ANATOMY.

In some points the structural arrangement of the lung of the ox is sufficiently peculiar to demand a short notice, the more so since the peculiarities have, I believe, a very direct bearing on the mode of commencement and progress as well as the pathological characteristics of the disease.

* "A Manual on Vet. Sanitary Science and Police." London, 1875.

† "Vet. Journ.," May, 1876.

‡ "Dictionnaire de Méd. Vétérinaire," t. iii. p. 74. Paris, 1877.

The regional anatomy appears to be interesting only from a clinical point of view, showing as it does how difficult, if not impossible, it must be to recognise pneumonic consolidation when the disease is localised to the anterior lobes, which are completely walled off from physical examination by the dense mass of solid parts forming the shoulder of the beast.

The number of lobes and their complete separation one from the other, by means of deep fissures, may tend to keep the disease isolated, but otherwise the descriptive anatomy teaches us little. In the larger air passages the mode of sub-division is irregular, being seldom forklike, as in the human lung. The trachea itself does not bifurcate until it has given off a large separate branch to the right anterior lobe. The lobar bronchi give off small lateral branches, as they run down, sometimes beneath the pleura of the long slender lobes, and do not divide dichotomously. The mode of branching, however, is found to differ materially in different lobes, and appears to depend on their size and shape, those of the large posterior lobe dividing more like the air passages of the human being.

The blood-vessels follow the course and mode of branching of the air tubes, the artery and the vein lying on either side of their corresponding bronchus. In the healthy lung vessel and bronchi are surrounded by a quantity of very delicate connective tissue, which forms around them a loose sheath common to the three, so as to separate them from the lung parenchyma. Any, or all, of the vessels may be pulled out of this yielding case of soft, cobweb-like tissue, and the delicate structures may be torn from their proper coats, with which they are thus seen to be directly continuous. The bronchus, artery, and vein contained in this sheath may be conveniently referred to under the name *broncho-vascular system*, while the region of lung-tissue supplied by any such system may be called *broncho-vascular territory* (Fig 1).

If a thin injection-mass be thrown, with gentle and steady pressure, into the interstices of this peribronchial tissue, it gradually runs along the outer surface of the bronchus and vessels, and permeates into all parts of the connective tissue sheath. Thus may be demonstrated the existence of a close network made up of an immense number of delicate, irregularly sinuous, or lacunar lymph-channels, which completely encompass the artery and vein, and form around them a sheath of lymphatic anastomoses.

In the very small bronchial tubes which belong to the single lobules the mode of branching changes and becomes dichotomous, and the branches lie at right angles to each other. Within the lobules, the tubes and vessels have no longer the same sheath of connective tissues, and I have failed to satisfy myself of the existence of any lymphatic vessels around the bronchus in this situation. If such exist, they must play a very insignificant part in draining the tissue, compared with that taken by the numerous channels in the sheath of the larger broncho-vascular systems.

With regard to the construction of the parenchyma of the lung, there are also some peculiarities which deserve special note, as they distinguish the lung of the ox from that of most other animals. In the bovine tribe a state of affairs persists throughout adult life, which is found only in the early stages of the development of the lung of man. The lobules, or ultimate component parts, are distinct from each other, and may be regarded as independent lung units, each having its own proper air-tube and blood-vessels, and being connected to its neighbours only by some very delicate connective tissue. This connection can be stretched, by a little gentle traction, so as to make the partition between the lobules an eighth of an inch in width. A little more forcible traction, aided by occasional touches of a scalpel, tears through this delicate tissue, so that, with a little care, the lobules may be completely separated from each other, without their tissue suffering the least injury. They are thus left hanging from the large bronchus, by means of their own proper broncho-vascular systems, just as raisins hang from the parent stalk. If

they be now partially inflated, each lobule is seen to be a soft, irregularly shaped body, about the size of a filbert nut. On the pleural surface the outlines of the lobules can be seen to be polygonal areas with definite boundaries. The spaces between the lobules are occasionally made more prominent by means of little chains of air blebs, which lie in them. This seems a common pathological condition in cattle, being a form of true interlobular emphysema, which can also be easily produced after death by means of forcible inflation.

When the delicate connective tissue, which forms at the same time the partition and connection between the lobules, is broken through, each lobule may be seen to be enveloped in a case of this loose tissue. This can be traced to the point of entrance of the vessels, where it is found to be continuous with the issue of the loose sheath already described as surrounding the broncho-vascular system.

Careful investigation of the fine interlobular connective tissue shows it to be the seat of a very rich plexus of lymph-channels. Here and there vessels with an even outline and wall are seen, but it is more common to find, lying throughout the tissue, wide, sacculated, and irregular passages, freely intercommunicating one with the other. This plexus of lymph-vessels lies midway between two adjacent lobules, and evidently carries some of the lymph overflow from each of them, their lymph-channels being thus intimately related.

By blowing air into an interlobular space, a number of the neighbouring spaces may be inflated, and thus artificial emphysema produced. The relations of these parts can, however, be much better seen by means of injection. A thin coloured solution may readily be made to run through the lymph-channels, and will be found to spread from one interlobular space to those immediately adjacent; and thence it will pass along the lymphatic channels of the corresponding broncho-vascular system already mentioned. Thus, from a single point of insertion under the pleura, not only can more than one interlobular space be injected, but also the injection finds its way along the lymph track, and reaches the main routes, leading towards the root of the lung.

A rich set of lymph-channels may be seen beneath the pleura, being best marked over the interlobular spaces. Though at first it appears distinct, this lymph plexus is intimately connected with those of the interlobular spaces, and may be regarded as a part of the same general system. That wonderfully rich set of lymphatics, with which one is familiar in the sub-pleural tissue of many animals, does not appear to be so well developed in the ox. In comparison, at least, with those around the bronchi and vessels, the sub-pleural lymphatics are small. It seems probable that in the case of the ox the deep channels which accompany the blood-vessels take the place of the lymphatic high roads which exist under the pleura of many animals.

The following points concerning the normal anatomy may be thus briefly recapitulated.

1. The vascular and bronchial territories are distinctly defined and independent of one another.
2. The lobules of the lung in the ox are quite distinct, and may be separated without injuring their air-cells.
3. Each lobule is enveloped in a loose case of connective tissue, which contains a rich plexus of lymphatics.
4. A sheath of delicate connective tissue also surrounds the *broncho-vascular systems*, and forms the bed of large lymph-channels.
5. The lymph from the interlobular spaces passes along the peri-bronchial passages.
6. As the lymph-vessels follow the course of the broncho-vascular systems, those around any given system must drain the territory of the lung tissue supplied by that system.
7. The sub-pleural lymphatics seem to take a less important share in draining the tissue than is the case in many other animals.

MORBID ANATOMY.

There are few diseases in which the *post-mortem* appearances are more characteristic than in pleuro-pneumonia. So distinct are the characters of the advanced stage of the disease, that the most unscientific eye can recognise it after seeing a few cases. The group of morbid changes is very constant; and, moreover, there is a general character which is so peculiar as to be easily recognised in every stage of the disease, and which has therefore been deemed specifically diagnostic of it. To the butcher, pleuro-pneumonia presents a much more simple field for speculation than it does to the pathologist, who recognises a number of different morbid changes, which seem to depend on very different causes.

Morbid processes occur in the pleura, in the lung parenchyma, and in the bronchial tubes and blood-vessels. It appears convenient to discuss the changes in each of these parts separately, in the order named, this being also the order in which they are met with in the *post-mortem* examination.

Pleural Lesion.—The changes in the pleura show the ordinary signs of pleurisy of rather acute type, in some one or other of its many phases. There is nothing definitely characteristic in the anatomical changes in the pleural cavity to distinguish this from the other forms of pleural inflammation, from whatever cause they may arise. The only point of peculiarity which seems constant in this disease of the pleura, is its tendency to remain localised, although the inflammation is intense. In acute pleuritis, the inflammation is usually diffused very evenly over the entire organ, but here are found very different degrees of pathological change in different parts of the same pleura, the inflammatory action being always more intensely marked in some one part than over the general surface of the lung. This focus of greatest intensity is usually well seen even in old cases, for at this point the pleura is found to be covered with dense fibrinous exudation, the deeper layers of which are often stained with blood. This is invariably found to cover the point where the lung lesion is most advanced in its development. As the disease spreads the contiguous lobes become firmly cemented together by the adhesion of their pleural surfaces. Adhesions may also occur between the visceral and parietal layers of the pleura, but it is more common to find them widely separated by a quantity of fluid effusion. The amount of disease found on the parietal pleura is, commonly, strikingly slight when compared to that of the pleura covering the lung.

Every variety of exudation may occur, and often a number of different kinds are met with in the same pleural cavity. Most commonly the surface of some one part is coated over with soft, spongy, friable, or semi-gelatinous material, while in other parts the pleura may only be thickened or opaque. Now and then dense fibrinous masses may cause firm adhesions; but the animals are seldom allowed to live long enough for that to take place.

The effusion contained in the cavity of the pleura is generally a thin yellowish or greenish, whey-like fluid, containing flocculent masses or shreds of fibrinous material. It forms a soft coagulum soon after removal. Sometimes it is quite clear, but more commonly it is turbid or opalescent. I have not met with a case where the pleural cavity contained pus. The amount of the fluid is sometimes very great, filling the greater part of the chest, compressing the lung and displacing the neighbouring viscera. I have seen quarts escape when the breast-bone was split, and on looking into the chest it still appeared to be quite full of fluid.

When the anterior lobes are the seat of the disease and the pleura covering them is intensely affected, the neighbouring pericardium is often inflamed, its fibrous layer thickened, and the serous lining rough, and studded with small points of ecchymosis.

As the name pleuro-pneumonia implies, the inflammation of the pleura is a very constant part of this disease. It occurs with great regularity, and, on account of the striking characters of the lesions it causes, it is never overlooked even by the most careful observer. Cases do occur,

however, where the pleura is not affected at all. I met one such by accident when studying the normal anatomy of the bovine lung.*

In this case there was not the least sign of even thickening of the pleura, while the lung disease was well marked.

This is the only case I have met with in which there was no trace whatever of pleurisy. I am informed, however, that it is not uncommon to find nodules of disease in the lungs of fat cattle, even where there has not been the least suspicion of disease before death, and no sign of pleural disease at all.

In three cases, where there were several points of disease in different parts of the lung, the pleura covering some of them was found to be perfectly healthy. Thus in one case there was extensive disease of the left lung and pleura, and in the right lung there were three isolated nodules, the largest about the size of a cricket ball; and yet there was not a trace of pleural disease on that side, and nothing could be more definite than the specific characters of the diseased points of lung tissue.

It would appear, then, that pleurisy does not invariably accompany the disease of the lung tissue; but when the diseased focus is small and deep-seated, the serous membrane may escape. As a general rule, however, the *post-mortem* examination of the disease is not made in the earliest stage, for the lung lesion may easily be overlooked, and it may remain latent for an indefinite time, and therefore its duration does not at all correspond to the clinical history of the disease, which generally dates from the pleural complication.

With regard to the lesion of the pleura, I feel convinced of the following points:—

1. It has the characters common to the ordinary forms of acute pleurisy.
2. It always varies in degree of severity in different parts of the same pleura.
3. Its point of greatest intensity corresponds to the apparent starting-point of the lung lesion.
4. It is not an invariable or essential part of the disease.
5. It usually appears to be of more acute type and more recent development than the lung lesion.
6. Its occurrence often gives the first indication of the existence of disease.

Lung Lesion.—The situation of the disease in the lung is generally obvious, on account of the pleural inflammation being more intense over that point. When the pleurisy is absent, or is too diffused to indicate the exact position of the affected part, it can still be easily recognised as a hard, heavy, airless, and discoloured mass, standing out boldly from the neighbouring normally collapsed lung tissue, which is soft, light, and elastic.

The extent to which the organs may be affected varies greatly, the size of the diseased area being, as a general rule, in direct proportion to the length of time the disease has lasted. Sometimes the greater part of both lungs appear to be implicated, while in others there may only be a nodule the size of a man's fist. When looking at the lungs after removal, one is apt to think that a greater proportion of them is affected than is really the case, because the diseased part seems to have greater relative bulk, when compared with the healthy structure, than it has in reality; for this latter collapses into very insignificant dimensions when the thorax is opened, while the size of the diseased portion remains unaltered.

* I took from the slaughter-house a lobe of a lung as a sample of healthy tissue. It was taken from a very fine well-fattened young bullock which was not suspected, before or after slaughter, to have had anything the matter with it. The pleural surface of both lungs was perfectly healthy throughout, and retained its transparency and natural shining surface. On examining the deeper parts of this lobe, a small focus of well-marked pleuro-pneumonic consolidation was found, surrounded by a considerable area of tissue which was the seat of clear exudation. A piece cut off from the part of this lung I had removed was examined by Prof. Brown, and he considered the microscopic characters of the disease to be well marked.

The correct proportion of healthy and morbid parts can only be seen when the organs are inflated, by which means the healthy parts are distended to their normal size. At first sight I have often felt inclined to say that the whole of one lung was engaged, so enormous was the hard mass and so general the pleurisy; but inflation brought out many considerable tracts of healthy lung tissue, which would have escaped notice had they not been thus distended with air. In these cases, where the whole of a lung seems diseased, much of the airless part presents on section none of the distinctive characters of pleuro-pneumonia, but merely those which are due to pressure, or such like secondary changes.

Under the present system of slaughter the disease never seems to reach the extreme stages which have been described by some authors, where the lungs weigh over 100 lbs. As a general rule, the morbid processes which are characteristic of the disease, are limited to a comparatively small area, seldom engaging more than half the lung, and most commonly only one lobe. Where many lobes are diseased, they are found to be affected in different degrees, there being usually a central focus, in which the pathological processes appear in a more advanced stage of development.

When the lung is distended with air, so as to assume its normal size and shape, and give an accurate cast of the cavity of the chest, it becomes obvious that the diseased part is not only densely solid, but that it is also considerably swollen; the increase in size being much more than could be brought about by the forcible inflation of a similar part of healthy tissue. It is also changed in shape, its flat surfaces having become convex, so that the diseased mass projects above the surface-level of the inflated lung as a rounded swelling, distorting the neighbouring lobes and pushing them from their natural position.

If a section be made through the centre of the affected part, by cutting from the surface towards the root of the lung, the broadest side of the lesion is always at the pleural surface, and the narrowest points towards the root of the lung. This tapering off towards the entrance of the broncho-vascular system is very well seen in the less advanced cases, where the disease is localised to an area with a distinct conical outline. The base of this cone looks towards the pleural surface, and its apex inclines to the root of the lung, at which point it is found to correspond to the broncho-vascular system supplying this region. In some instances this wedge of disease is found accurately to correspond to one of the broncho-vascular territories which have already been mentioned. In the advanced stages of the disease this conical outline is generally lost, owing to the swelling, which rounds off the corners, and also to the irregular spread of the lesion by means of the pleura.

The disease is often localised to one lung, the right apparently a little more frequently than the left; but it is also often found in both, one generally being much more diseased than the other. Sometimes two or more distinct foci of morbid change may exist, apparently without any connection, there being a broad piece of healthy lung tissue between them.

In the earlier stages of the disease, the boundary of the lesion of the lung is definitely marked and accurately circumscribed. The line of demarcation in these cases always corresponds to the interlobular spaces, all the lobules supplied by a certain set of vessels being engaged, while their immediate neighbours may be perfectly free. The sharp lines of demarcation, not only between the healthy and diseased structure, but also between the different territories affected with the various degrees of morbid change, are amongst the most striking and constant characters of anatomical appearances.

Although the consolidation which is met with in this disease has much in common with that which is brought about by other causes, it differs materially from the hepatisation caused by ordinary pneumonia in man, and these differences form its chief diagnostic characters. The dense solidity is seldom accompanied by any friability of the tissue, but is resisting and elastic, except in those parts where the tissue is undergoing necrosis. Such circumscribed localisation and boss-like swelling only occur, as far as I know, in this disease and in malignant growths. The

manner in which the different changes in colour are distributed forms another striking characteristic. There never is any gradual shading of one colour into another, as seen in the acute pneumonia of the human lung, but the different shades are placed side by side, being separated by most abrupt lines. The greatest possible varieties of shade may be seen irregularly distributed in patches of various sizes; here and there a dull buff colour, or a bright crimson, mixed with deep brown or black. The normal pale pink colour of the lung is always lost, being replaced by some of the above shades, often arranged so as to produce a variegated or mottled appearance of the cut surface; or a large black area may exist in the centre of the section through the diseased lobe, and this is commonly surrounded by patches of brown or buff.

Perhaps the most striking appearance seen on the cut surface is the network of pale yellow lines which is distributed over it. The lines forming this network are, on an average, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, always very pale, and sharply defined. They intersect and cross one another, so as to map out the surface into a number of polygonal areas, about half or three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These areas are found to correspond with the sections of the lobules, and the pale lines are obviously the swollen interlobular spaces cut across, the narrow lines which exist in the healthy lung between the lobules being represented by masses of more or less solid exudation, so as to give a cross-section of more than an eighth of an inch. This set of pale streaks, crossing the surface in many directions, reminds one of the whitish veins running through variegated marble; and hence the common name which has been applied to the appearance of the section of the lung lesion. This "marbling" is considered to be the great diagnostic character of the disease.

When examined more closely, the increase in diameter of the interlobular partitions is found to depend on extreme filling of the tissue interstices and lymph channels with a material, which may be a clear fluid, or a translucent jelly; or, in the very advanced stages, a dense fibrinous mass may occupy the entire space.

In every case there are to be seen different shades of this marbling, which correspond to different stages in the disease, or are quite distinct morbid processes. I think it will simplify the description of the morbid anatomy of the lung, and render the steps in the progress of the disease more easily understood, if these various forms of pathological change be considered separately.

Clear Exudation.—The first which I shall mention may be called simply exudation, or the infiltration of the tissues with a clear material. This condition is generally found in the periphery of the diseased region, and forms a very complete case, enclosing the dense forms of consolidation to be described hereafter. This can be particularly well seen where but a small nodule exists. Thus in one case, where only three lobules were in an advanced state of disease, all the lobules lying in immediate apposition to them were in a condition of pale œdematous-like thickening. When a great extent of the lung is engaged, the boundary of this transparent exudation is irregular and badly defined; but when a limited area only is affected its margin is sharply marked, and corresponds to the lines separating the lobules.

There seems to be no increase in the amount of blood in the lung in this condition. On the contrary, the blood vessels appear, for the most part, empty and the tissue anæmic. The pink colour is replaced by a pale yellow, or dull buff, and at the same time the tissue gets a peculiar semi-transparent look. A clear fluid escapes from the cut surface. This is often mixed with a little frothy fluid, but, as a rule, the tissue seems quite airless, and does not crepitate. The interlobular spaces are filled with a clear fluid, which widely distends the interstices of the delicate connective tissue. Except in the cases where the disease is very limited, the part filled with clear exudation does not appear to have any very definite shape, as it easily spreads beyond the limits of the broncho-vascular territories, passing from one interlobur space to another. When the pleural information is very intense, some of the lung tissue situated immediately under it is affected with this infiltration, but it

seldom reaches to a depth of more than an inch or so from the pleural surface. This mode of extension of the exudation, under the inflamed pleura, is of great importance, as it causes destruction of a large part of the lung, and seems to spread the disease with great rapidity over an extensive area of the organ, giving rise to those cases where nearly the entire lung is implicated.

A great variety of intensity of this exudation exists. The tissue appears at first to be soft and spongy; the air is then gradually diminished, and the part becomes brawny and tough. Although the line of demarcation is often very distinct between this clear exudation and perfect consolidation, there are so many degrees of the former, that it seems capable of passing into more dense forms of induration, and it is difficult to find any characteristic which would serve to distinguish all grades of this change from that about to be described, but as will be seen, the two must be kept quite distinct. The more dense the affected parts the more perfectly marked is the exudation into the interlobular spaces, and therefore the more perfect is the development of the marbling.

The microscopic examination of this translucent spongy kind of condensation of the lung tissue shows that, in the earlier stages, there is but little change in the characters of the tissue elements. The cavities of the air-cells are filled with a material which is obviously recently clotted serous exudation. It consists of delicate threads of fibrin and a few granular corpuscles. The fibrin threads are variously knotted and granular, and appear to radiate from the corpuscles. The very same kind of material is found to fill the lymph passages of the interlobular spaces, and the small bronchioles contain some similar fibrinous fluid. The network of capillary vessels around the air-vesicles is quite empty of blood, and therefore cannot be well seen in this stage of the disease. The number of cell elements differs very much in different cases. They are chiefly, to all appearance, ordinary white blood corpuscles. In the cases where the exudation is more abundant, however, there is also a number of cells, which are much larger and more granular, and in the midst of them a very distinct nucleus is obvious. The more solid and brawny the tissue, the more numerous these large, coarsely granular cells are found to be, and the more thick-set is the network formed of the granular threads of fibrin. In the denser forms of disease the epithelium, lining the alveoli, appears to be changed. The cells are granular and thick, and the nucleus becomes prominent, so that the cells, which in the normal lung are so very difficult to see, become so obvious as to attract the attention of the most thoughtless observer.

Opaque Consolidation.—The kind of induration next to be noticed may, as I have already said, closely resemble the result of a long-continued state of the clear exudation just described, which seems gradually to pass through a series of changes, each being more dense than the preceding, until a condition is arrived at which deserves the name of perfect consolidation. But this is not to be confounded with what I call opaque consolidation, from which it differs in its mode of origin, its development not being preceded by the last-described infiltration. It is invariably less resilient, and is more granular in appearance. In the earliest stages of the disease, the two forms of lesion can be easily distinguished one from the other.

This opaque condition is always more vascular than the clear exudation but cannot be said to be much engorged, although here and there the blood vessels are more or less distended with blood, so as to give the tissue a bright reddish-brown colour. This is the exception rather than the rule for the usual colour of the section surface is a pale brownish-red. The parenchyma is not at all translucent, the tissue being quite opaque as well as solid. The spaces between the lobules are densely filled with an opaque dry exudation, which in places can be turned out of the lymph vessels, as distinct casts of their internal conformation. The air vesicles are filled with a somewhat similar material, which, under the microscope, proves to be composed of great number of cells, entangled in a dense felt-work of delicate granular fibrin threads, united into a dense solid mass. The swelling of the entire part is much greater than in the translucent form

and the spaces between the lobules are much more distended; at the same time they retain their pale straw-colour, and form the striking system of markings seen in the "marbling."

Every part of this true consolidation is hard, heavy, and resisting, but not so elastic as the parts which are translucent and soft. In a few instances the tissue has been found to be friable, apparently from a tendency to necrosis, caused by want of nutrition, the blood-vessels being pressed upon by the swelling. This is an exceptional case, however, for, as a general rule, the nutrition of the part is not at all interfered with, and the tissue not only retains its firmness, but continues to become more and more solid, until an almost cartilaginous consistence is attained. The bronchial arteries supply the nutrition, and are much enlarged. This induration is associated with a distinct increase of the tissue elements, of the connective tissue septæ between the lobules, and also of the tissue of the lobules themselves. In some cases, where the animal has been allowed to live a long time, the fibrous thickening of the interlobular spaces increases to such a degree, that the lobules are greatly encroached upon, and the vesicular tissue becomes so altered that the lung parenchyma can hardly be recognised. In this stage, which is now rarely met with, the animal being slaughtered when first the disease is recognised the lung is nearly as dense as fibro-cartilage, creaking under the edge of the knife like gristle. Most of the smaller bronchi are obliterated, and even tubes which should normally admit the little finger have been found closed and impervious, their existence only being recognised by the cartilage of their wall remaining unaltered amidst the dense, fibrous tissue in which they lie. The small bronchi are all plugged in this condition, while in the translucent form they are all free and pervious.

This kind of indurated tissue is always pale and bloodless. The pulmonary vessels are usually closed by pressure, but the nutrition of the part seems amply provided for by the bronchial vessels, which are more obvious than they become in the later stages. In many parts thus indurated, the lobular tissue may return a certain amount of vascularity, its colour then contrasting most strikingly with the thick interlobular spaces, which are white and glistening.

This fibroid change reminds one of the condition of the human lung in the very advanced stage of interstitial-pneumonia which has been called cirrhosis. It differs, however, from that in a very essential point, namely, that there appears no tendency to contraction of the fibroid tissue, such as is found in cirrhosis, causing shrinking of the lung and dilatation of the bronchi, &c. On the other hand, in the fibroid consolidation of pleuro-pneumonia, the infected part invariably seems to be increased in size. It is certainly possible that, if life continued long enough, the shrinking might take place, for the contracted state known as cirrhosis only occurs as the ultimate result of old interstitial pneumonia.

Microscopic examination of the different stages of this consolidation shows various gradations in the exudation material. From being a fibrinous mass packed with cells, it changes to a kind of cicatricial tissue. The capillary vessels are frequently found to be filled with blood corpuscles. The bronchioles and air-vesicles contain masses of different kinds of cells, some small, round, and pale, but the majority large, and coarsely granular.

In a few cases, peculiar small bodies were found in the cavity of the air-vesicles. In certain parts they were so numerous that two or three came into the same field of the low power (Hartnack, Obj. No. 4). They were most strikingly regular in size, measuring about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter. Their shape was nearly spherical, or very slightly oval. In structure they appeared to be made up of small rods very closely set together, and radiating from the centre of the body. They resisted the action of the strongest reagents, even such as completely destroyed every trace of the lung tissue; in fact everything seemed to make them darker and more distinct. They are like crystals of tyrosin, but they do not respond to the tests for that substance.

The exact nature of these bodies I have not been able to determine, but, from the rarity of their occurrence, I have come to the conclusion that they cannot be said to have any important bearing on the pathology of the disease.

Black Consolidation.—The third form of consolidation to which I wish to call attention is generally found in well developed cases of pleuropneumonia, though it is more frequently wanting than either of the preceding forms. Its appearance contrasts most strikingly with the changes hitherto mentioned, and it appears to differ from them also in its mode of production. It is at once distinguished from all other kinds of morbid change by its colour, which looks nearly black, so intensely dark is the red of the lobular tissue. From its cut surface a deep red fluid escapes, which stains all the paler structures dark crimson.

The shape of this form of lesion is always that of a distinct cone, the apex of which points to the root of the lung, and its base to the pleura. Its boundary is invariably sharply marked off from the neighbouring diseased tissue, in the midst of which this dark part always lies. The lobular tissue is the only part which has the dark colour, the interlobular spaces being as pale as in the other forms of consolidation. The pale yellow of the interlobular spaces is exceedingly striking in this black part, and also forms a clear trenchant boundary to it. It is easy to satisfy oneself that the extent of this lesion corresponds accurately to that of a vascular territory. Sometimes an entire district supplied by a good-sized vessel is in this condition. In other cases several small territories are engorged, in which case they commonly all belong to the one district which receives its blood supply from the same main branch.

The extent of this lesion is seldom so great as that of either of those already described, but its weight and density exceed those of any other form. The amount of swelling which accompanies it is also very great, so that when a very prominent knob projects over the surface of the lung, and is covered with very intense pleurisy, one may safely predict that, on section, it will prove to be the base of a cone of this black marbling. It is invariably associated with very intense and acute pleurisy, which often gives one the impression of having commenced at this point, and spread thence over the serous membrane.

The microscope shows the minutest vessels of the tissue to be intensely engorged. Even in those parts where the blackness has not reached its height, all the blood vessels are tightly packed with blood discs, which are so pressed together as to form a continuous line of faceted corpuscles looking like a solid injection. The fluid part of the blood seems to have escaped from the vessels and left the solid parts alone in the swollen and tortuous capillaries. In the very black part, engorgement does not adequately express the state of affairs. Here the vessels have given way, and the blood discs have escaped and filled every available corner of air-vesicles. The larger blood vessels are also filled with plugs of clotted blood, which adhere to their walls.

This form of black consolidation, which obviously is the condition known as hæmorrhagic infarction, is never found alone; it is always associated with, and preceded by the other lesions, which seem to be of much longer standing.

Like the other morbid changes, this appears to pass through a series of stages, which depend on the changes taking place in the effused blood and in the nutrition of the tissue. The first step must occur with great rapidity, for one never meets with any initial state of hyperæmia. Where the lesion has lasted for some time, the tissue is found to have lost its elastic toughness, and become hard, dry, and friable, and at the same time its colour has faded to a dull brown. The friability of the part may increase, so as to form a dry crumbling mass, which ultimately undergoes caseous degeneration. In other cases the death of the tissue occurs more suddenly, and the part becomes gangrenous. The dead tissue may be surrounded with a kind of fibrous case, so as to remain shut off from the neighbouring parts. Sometimes this completely separates, and remains in the chest as a cyst, containing a mass of

cheesy degeneration. These cases only occur where the cure of disease had been attempted instead of the animal being slaughtered.

To sum up the more important of the foregoing facts.

1. The lung parenchyma is usually the seat of various forms of irregularly arranged exudation, which give it a mottled look.
2. The interlobular spaces are always the seat of more or less exudation, which gives their sections the appearance of pale yellowish lines.
3. These pale lines sub-divide the mottled surface into irregular small fields, and thus give the effect which is deemed so characteristic—*marbling*.
4. Three kinds of lesion must be distinguished in the lung.
 - (a.) A more or less fluid exudation, making the parenchyma airless, though soft and translucent; this is diffused superficially, and wide-spread.
 - (b) A dense, opaque consolidation, which is generally the central focus of disease, and is wedge-shaped and defined.
 - (c) Black consolidation—hæmorrhagic infarction.
5. (a) or (b) May pass into consolidation of a dense kind, and ultimately may form tissue of cicatricial hardness.
6. (c) May produce gangrene, caseous degeneration, or fibrinous crumbling.

Broncho-vascular Lesion.—The part taken by the bronchial tubes in the chain of pathological processes seems to me so important, that I think it well to describe the changes found in them quite independently of those occurring in the lung tissue.

I find it convenient to associate the description of the vascular lesions with those of the air-passages, because, anatomically, they are very intimately connected, and because the morbid processes in the one help to explain the changes that take place in the other.

The bronchial tubes and blood vessels have not, as far as I can ascertain, received very much attention. Those authors who describe the change commonly found in them, consider it to be secondary to, or sympathetic of, the affections of the lungs and pleura. Every examination I have made of diseased lungs appears to me to contradict this view, and, in spite of a prejudice in favour of the accepted views, the opinion has been gradually forced upon me that the pathological processes in the bronchi are of the greatest importance, and throw considerable light on the initial stages of the disease.

I have never examined a lung affected with pleuro-pneumonia in which there was not a well-marked and characteristic lesion of the bronchial tubes of the part most severely affected. No matter how small the focus of disease in the lung may be, or how little advanced a stage these morbid changes may have reached, there is always definite disease in the corresponding bronchus, extending some distance along the tube, but more or less localised to the diseased neighbourhood. In the small foci of consolidation, where the disease may be regarded as just beginning, the morbid process in the bronchus is generally more extended, and shows evidence of longer duration than the change in the lung parenchyma. This applies only to the part of the lung in a state of real consolidation, and not to that part which is translucent and extended over a large sub-pleural area. In the latter part the bronchial lesion is often wanting.

The cavity of the air-tubes of the opaque solid part is always plugged with a dense adherent mass of tough granular material. This completely occludes all the small bronchi, and extends into the neighbouring larger ones, tapering to a fine point towards the less diseased tubes, where it is commonly surrounded with a quantity of tenacious frothy mucus, which occupies the bronchi for some distance towards the root of the lung. In passing from the larger healthy bronchi to those in the diseased focus, one meets with every stage of transition, from the ordinary frothy sputum of acute bronchitis to tenacious mucous or fibrinous masses which stick to the wall of the bronchus. Often a long branching cast of the air-tubes may be drawn out from them, here and there some of the branches breaking off and remaining impacted in the tube.

After the removal of the plug, the mucous membrane lining of the bronchi is found to be rough and discoloured, and stripped of its epithelial lining. In the neighbouring tubes there is generally intense congestion of the membrane, with patches and streaks of ecchymosis scattered here and there over the surface. The longitudinal folds of the membrane are always greatly exaggerated, showing firm contraction of the wall of the tube. Throughout the opaque part which shows the actual focus of disease the mucous membrane is of a dull grey, or muddy yellow colour, uneven and rugged on the surface.

Wherever the lining membrane of the bronchi is congested, they are found to have suffered more deeply. Their proper walls are thickened, their coats being separated one from the other by a kind of tough exudation. The walls of those air-tubes which contain the firm plugs are always enormously thick and dense. Even the small tubes, which are normally very thin, transparent, and yielding, become tough, opaque, and rigid canals, the wall often exceeding in diameter the lumen of the tube. Besides the thickening of the walls of the bronchi, their delicate connective sheath is implicated throughout the diseased part. This fine elastic substance becomes the seat of dense exudation, which changes the thin, yielding, cobweb-like sheath into a tough and rigid case. This exudation appears to be very similar in character to that which fills the interlobular spaces, and it presents the same varieties and occupies the same relation to the tissue in both these situations. By means of the exudation, the peribronchial lymph passages are rendered strikingly obvious, as if they had been filled with some pale opaque injection mass. The course and relations of the larger channels may be thus easily followed with the naked eye. The clear transparent fluid exudation which occurs between the lobules in the more extended part of the lung lesion is not often met with about the bronchi. I am led to suppose from this that the exudation is more dense from the first in this region, or that it becomes solid at an early date after its commencement.

The delicate fibrous tissue, which forms the bed of the lymphatics around the bronchus, seems to undergo a slow process of thickening; the elements of the tissue rapidly proliferating. In the very advanced stages, where the fibroid change has had time to occur in the lung, the tissue proliferation attains a maximum, and, as already mentioned, may cause the occlusion of tubes of considerable calibre.

The microscopic examination of the plug which fills the bronchi of the diseased part shows that it is made up of amorphous or finely granular material, and of a great variety of elements, in varying quantities and different stages of destruction. Among these are found quantities of columnar epithelium cells, all of which are granular, and may be broken. On some of them cilia may still be recognised. There are also great numbers of large indefinite granular cells which contain a distinct nucleus. Blood-cells and discs are also found, in some cases the quantity being enormous. Besides these elements are numerous threads of fibrin, and many foreign elements, such as fungi, bacteria, &c.

For some distance along all the tubes in the neighbourhood of the disease the epithelium is greatly changed. Even in those bronchi whose coats are hardly, if at all, altered, the epithelial cells are granular and easily rubbed off the membrane, so that it is almost impossible to make a preparation where they remain *in situ*. In the part where the lung tissue is solid, there is never any epithelial lining to the tubes. The elements of the tissue forming the thickened bronchial wall are found to be pushed asunder by exudation and numerous young cells. The fibrillation of the white fibrous tissue is clouded and obscured, and thick bundles of strong elastic fibres stand out boldly, as if the tissue had been treated with acetic acid. The muscular part of the wall is very indistinct. The plates of cartilage are unaltered, but are separated from each other, and seem very far removed from the cavity of the tube, considerable exudation having been poured into the submucous tissue.

By making a series of transverse sections, or a longitudinal section, of the bronchial wall, in one of the least developed foci of disease, one can see that the disease of the mucous membrane extends to a greater distance from the disease centre than that of the bronchial wall or of the peribronchial tissue. Occasionally, however, the lymphatics may be affected to an enormous extent; in one case the disease reached to the trachea, and caused partial occlusion of it, by filling the numerous lymph vessels which occupy the posterior part behind the trachealis muscle. In these cases the lymphatic glands of the root of the lung are much enlarged, but as a general rule do not become caseous.

In speaking of the normal structure of the lung of the ox, I called attention to the very intimate relation between the bronchial tubes and the blood vessels. They pass along the same grooves in the lung parenchyma, are surrounded by the same sheath of thin connective tissue, and their lymphatics communicate freely with those of each broncho-vascular system, forming one large set of absorbents, which carries all the lymph of the territory supplied by the bronchial tube and its accompanying vessels. It is not at surprising then, that as the morbid changes just described are going on in the peribronchial tissue, the sheath of the blood vessels participates in the diseased action. The exudation encloses the blood vessels at the same time that it thickens the tissue around the bronchus. So that instead of the three vessels lying in a loose bed of soft tissue, they are encased in a frame, which, enclosing them all, soon becomes so tough and rigid that they remain patent cylinders, like tunnels punched out of a resisting substance, such as a piece of turnip. The tissue about the blood vessels is changed in exactly the same way as that round the bronchus, the elements becoming altered in a similar manner.

After a time the walls of the blood vessels become engaged, the external coat being first attacked, and the other coat in turn becoming thickened and rigid. Often the vessel wall may be increased to several times its normal thickness, and yet the intima looks healthy on the surface. Here and there the intima seems to be also affected. Small red roughened patches are seen on the inner surface of the vessel. The colour seems to depend on staining with the blood contained within the vessel itself. When these rough patches are as large as two or three millimetres across, they are always coated over with a thin pale coagulum. These clots increase in thickness with the increase in size of the damaged patch. Often the intima seems destroyed around the entire calibre of the vessel, or for a considerable extent along one side. In these cases, where the roughness of the intima is extensive, the altered surface cannot be so well seen, as the clot which covers it is very thick. The vessel is thus partially occluded by a thrombus, which, in the case of small vessels, soon completely fills them with a tight adherent plug. When any vessel is quite occluded, all its branches are found filled with clots of blood, which are often black and soft, evidently being of recent formation. When an extensive plug lies in a large artery without causing its occlusion, many of its minute branches are usually quite stopped. This appears sometimes to depend on small emboli, formed by fragments broken off the thrombus, in the parent trunk of the artery. In other cases a number of small vessels throughout the diseased part may be choked up with thrombi, which have evidently been formed primarily in them, and which seem to be caused by several points of the intima being damaged. Once a branch of vessel has been filled, the clot seems to grow with great rapidity into the larger branches, so as to produce occlusion of the parent trunk and of the neighbouring branches arising from it.

As may be inferred from what has already been said of the hæmorrhagic consolidation, the parts of the lung parenchyma to which the plugged vessels lead, are those thus suddenly engorged. The various appearances met with in the formation of hæmorrhagic infarction are now well

understood, so I need not pause here to explain them.* Here the infarction is well marked, but, owing to the many variations in the method in which the coagulation in the vessels may be brought about, there is a much greater variety in its form than is commonly met with in those cases where it depends exclusively upon embolic plugging. The constant conical shape of the black consolidation can now be easily explained, as well as the suddenness with which the engorgement occurs. The variegated appearance produced by small dark-red patches, which is now and then seen on the cut surface, obviously depends upon small scattered infarcts, which result from numerous emboli, or from irregular and diffused injury to the intima of the small vessels.

The chief points of importance concerning the bronchi and vessels may be thus briefly summed up:—

1. The bronchial tubes are always diseased in the region affected with the opaque conical form of consolidation and in its immediate vicinity.

2. The mucous membrane is extensively diseased, the epithelium destroyed, and the bronchus filled with a plug.

3. In this region also the walls of the bronchus are thickened, and its calibre is diminished.

4. The sheath common to the broncho-vascular system is throughout swollen, rigid, and densely infiltrated.

5. The lymphatics of the entire vascular territory are rendered impervious by dense exudation.

6. In the early stages of the affection, the morbid process of the lining of the bronchus is more extensive than that of its wall and surrounding tissue.

7. The walls of the vessels may be implicated and their lining membrane irritated and damaged.

8. Thrombosis may occur at one or several points of the vessels, and cause the occlusion of some of them.

9. Small emboli may break off from a thrombus, and plug several branches of the artery.

10. The disease seems always to make greater progress in and around the bronchus than around the corresponding vessels.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages I have attempted to adhere to a plain statement of facts, as supplied by the notes of the autopsies taken on the spot, and by the examination of numerous specimens which have been sent to my laboratory. I have tried to avoid any expressions which involve theories, and have done little to work out the course of the very interesting morbid changes which form the essence of this disease. Without some effort, however, to follow the order in which the various pathological events occur, the description of the appearances would be barren of interest or utility. I shall therefore now try to trace the sequence of the morbid processes; thus the order in which they occur may be ascertained, and possibly the initial stages of the affection arrived at.

* This form of engorgement and hæmorrhage, called by Laennec *pulmonary apoplexy*, is now universally admitted to depend on a local impediment to the circulation, such as an embolus impacted in an artery. There being no arterial anastomosis in the lung, such a plug has a very marked effect. The embolus cuts off the normal supply of blood from the part, and the pressure in the arterial branches beyond the stoppage falls to zero. The blood, however, can still find its way through the capillaries into the branches at the distal side of the plug. The branches of the occluded artery are thus reduced to the condition of occluded veins, and as they have none but capillary connections, they may be said to form blind ends to the adjacent arteries. The blood then trickles into these arterial branches and fills them, but no onward flow can take place, therefore they become intensely engorged with stagnant blood. Under these circumstances the inner coat of the vessels is deprived of its nutrition, for which the constant renewal of the blood is required. This starvation of the minute vessels renders them unfit for their function; they lose their power of retaining the blood, which escapes into the neighbouring textures, forming the dense black consolidation now known as *hæmorrhagic infarction*.

As may be seen from the brief summary of the views held on this subject, which was given in the beginning of this paper, it seems generally agreed that the pleura, or the sub-pleural and interlobular tissue, is the part first attacked. Although I commenced work with this idea firmly fixed in my mind, I cannot make my observations coincide with such a view, and I think many of the facts enumerated show that this cannot be the case.

In the attempt to trace each lesion to its exciting cause, I have, in every instance, been obliged to pass from the pleural surface towards the deeper parts.

If the pleura were the starting point of the disease, we ought to find the entire of the membrane, on one or other side of the chest, affected evenly throughout. Such is the common course of acute affections of the pleura, and the inflammation of this disease is generally of such an acute type that 24 hours would suffice for it to spread over the entire membrane. But I have invariably found that the pleural inflammation is either localised to the place where the lung is diseased, or is much more developed at that point.

With such acute pleurisy as is often found, a case ought surely now and then to occur where intense fever and constitutional disturbance would lead to the early recognition of the disease, and call for the immediate slaughter of the beast; and if the pleural inflammation were really the initial step in the disease, we might fairly expect occasionally to find a case in which pleurisy was the only part of the affection as yet developed. But this is not so. I have never seen, nor heard of a case in which pleurisy alone existed. The lung tissue is always diseased to some considerable depth. I have found, on the contrary, that the typical changes may occur in the lung, without any trace of pleural inflammation.

In the common run of cases, where pleurisy is associated with extensive disease of the lung, the latter always gives the impression that it is of much older standing than the pleural affection. The pleurisy is commonly acute, while in the lung we usually have evidence of such chronic changes as would require a very long time for their development. From comparing the lung lesions with the clinical history, I have often been forced to believe that the disease had existed for a very much longer time than was believed during the life of the animal. In one case, where the cow was described as having been in perfect health three days before I saw the lungs, and was said to have given nine quarts of good milk the day before, I found lesions in the lung, which, I think, must have taken at least six weeks for their production, associated with the first stage of intense pleuritis. Another cow, which was said to have been well, and milking five days before death, had a condition of lung which I cannot imagine could be developed under four or five months. Here there was also recent acute and extensive disease, engaging the entire of the left pleura.

The duration of the clinical history usually corresponds with the stage of development of the pleuritis, and never with the disease of the lung. I am convinced that the lung disease usually exists for months without being suspected, and invariably the beast is first thought to be sick only when the affection has spread to the pleura, and caused intense inflammation of that membrane with its accompanying well-marked symptoms. And I believe that if our diagnostic powers were improved, cases of pleuro-pneumonia without pleurisy would more frequently be met with.

In thus asserting that the pleural lesion is secondary to that of the lung, I do not mean to imply that the lung parenchyma cannot under any circumstances become secondarily affected from the pleura covering it. It will presently be seen that nothing is more common than this spreading of the disease from the pleura to the subjacent tissue. It can be seen in every case where the inflammation of the pleura is severe, and has lasted some little time. The infective process may be communicated from the primarily affected lobe to its neighbours, by means of the intervention of the pleura, and in these cases the pleura does seem to be the starting point of the processes in the lobes, which are thus secondarily engaged. But if the primarily affected lobe be carefully examined, it will always be found to contain a wedge of typical marbling extending towards the root of the

lung, with the bronchi and vessels diseased in the manner already described. In this deep-seated, conical, indurated region, the morbid process is more developed than elsewhere. And it is such a centre, I believe, that forms invariably the original point of disease. One such focus at least, can always be found in some part or other of a diseased lung, no matter how extensive the widespread, shallow pleural infection may be. To me it seems impossible to explain this chronic, old indurated part of the lung disease as a result of the acute, recent pleurisy.

On the other hand, there is no difficulty in explaining the pleuritis as a result of the lung lesion. In many of the cases slaughtered immediately after the development of the pleural inflammation, this relationship is most obvious. Putting aside the existence of any specific form of infective material, the irritation and inflammation of the pleura may be explained by the mere mechanical injuries done to the membrane by the swelling of the subjacent lung during the disease. To this exciting cause may be added defective lymph drainage and impaired blood supply.

In the cases where the pleural disease is associated with hæmorrhagic infarction—and these are remarkably common—of course there can be no difficulty in explaining the pleuritis. The pleura may be torn; some blood may escape into its cavity and set up general inflammation; and the part of the membrane corresponding to the infarction is always cut off from its supply of normal nutrition.

There can be no doubt, however, that in the tissues affected by this disease there must exist, or be produced, some material with infective properties, and therefore there can be no difficulty in finding a cause of the inflammation of the susceptible serous membrane.

I am thus forced to believe that the pleurisy is invariably secondary to the disease of the lung parenchyma. The next question then must be, what is the immediate cause of the pulmonary lesion?

It has been said that different kinds of morbid changes are found side by side in the lung, the immediate exciting causes of which must be quite distinct. The most constant of these is the opaque consolidation, which is comparatively deep-seated, and localised to a conical territory, gradually increasing in extent and induration. A second, the most wide-spread change, seems to be an interstitial exudation or interlobular pneumonia starting from the pleura, or from the last-mentioned lesion. A third, perhaps the most distinct and striking, is the black hæmorrhagic infarction.

The immediate exciting cause of the last-mentioned morbid process seems clear enough. We know that, when the lining membrane of a blood vessel is injured, the blood coagulates at that point, and this coagulation increases if the irritation continues to destroy the smoothness of the inner coat. Thus we have thrombosis, leading to vascular plugging. The *modus operandi* of vascular occlusion in causing hæmorrhagic infarction of the lung is now well understood, and has already been referred to (see p. xx). It only remains, then, to search for the origin of the irritation of the vessel-wall in order to complete the pathogeny of this lesion.

A ready cause of the disease of the wall of the vessels is afforded by the engorged state of the peribronchial lymph-vessels. The entire broncho-vascular system is surrounded by one set of lymph vessels, through which the irritative processes can penetrate with great facility. When the lymph channels around the vessels are thus engorged, one can easily understand how the chronic inflammatory processes infect their proper walls, and finally reach the intima.

There appears no reason to doubt that this chronic inflammation, which takes place in the connective tissue sheath of the broncho-vascular system, is the immediate cause of the great thickening of the walls of the vessels, which always precedes, and is more extensive than, the injury to the inner coat. And there does not seem the least reason for supposing that the disease of the vessel wall precedes that of the surrounding tissue. On the contrary, such an idea is rendered most improbable by the fact that the neighbouring parts are always more extensively diseased than the vascular wall, the inner coat being the

least affected, and often escaping altogether. These points will appear more obvious when the course of the bronchial lesion is discussed.

Both the other forms of consolidation obviously depend upon causes quite distinct from that which induces infarction; and moreover, a little consideration shows that the mode of commencement of one of these is very unlike that of the other.

The clear exudation is always more widespread and superficial, less solid, and less defined, than the opaque induration. The tissue elements remain normal even after the exudation has become intense. The vessels and air-passages are pervious and little altered. It might be described as intense inflammatory œdema, while the other may be termed croupous consolidation. From the distribution and relations of this clear exudation, it appears certain, as just stated, that it is the result of infective action spreading, by means of the lymph vessels, from the inflamed pleura, and along the broncho-vascular system. But I have already stated that the pleura cannot be said to take the initial step in the disease, so we must look for some other cause of the dense opaque consolidation, which certainly does not depend upon pleural infection.

The first thing that strikes one as remarkable about this form of lung-lesion is its shape. This always is the same as that of the territory supplied by the broncho-vascular system which enters at its deepest part. In this respect it bears some resemblance to the infarction. In the case of the latter, however, its mode of production and its cause explain its shape, but the blood vessels in the young cone of opaque consolidation are, as a rule, healthy and pervious, and therefore can throw no light on the matter.

Let us examine what changes are constant in this cone. By making a fair section directly through the centre of a small isolated focus of the dense pale induration—and to such a stage of the disease we must look to learn its initial steps—three important facts become obvious; first, that the air-cells are filled with croupous exudation; secondly, that the bronchial tube and its branches are plugged with a dense, adherent, fibrinous mass; and thirdly, that all the lymph-vessels around these air-tubes are swollen and turgid, being the seat of a dense fibrinous exudation. Looking at such a specimen, one cannot avoid being impressed with the idea that the occlusion of the bronchus and the engorgement of the lymphatics immediately surrounding it must be the cause of the lobular consolidation and the interlobular exudation. The more I have tested this view by careful scrutiny of the diseased parts, the more firmly convinced I am of its truth and importance in explaining the first steps in pleuropneumonia. I am at a loss otherwise to understand the peculiar localisation, the sharp demarcation, and the conical shape; all of which are such constant characters of the opaque consolidation, particularly in the early primary nodules of the disease; but, if this view be correct, they are all easily accounted for.

A focus of opaque consolidation being once established, there is no difficulty in accounting for the clear exudation which so constantly surrounds it. When once the broncho-vascular set of lymph plexuses have become the seat of this irritating exudation, it is easy to imagine how they will facilitate the spread of the disease. Encompassing the bronchus, they lead the infective material to irritate its coats, and cause them to undergo a kind of chronic destructive inflammation. At the same time, travelling along the lymphatics towards the root of the lung, the inflammatory process comes upon the tributary broncho-vascular systems, chokes their lymph passages, and thus produces interlobular exudation throughout the territory from which they come. There is no difficulty in working out a great variety of ways in which the disease may be spread through the lung by means of the peribronchial lymph vessels, on the one hand, and those under the pleura, on the other; the former leading the infective process to the root of the lung, the latter extending it over the surface of the organ. Thus the soft translucent form of exudation may be spread in two, viz., by the sub-pleural and by the peribronchial lymphatics. This would sufficiently account for its irregular outline and indefinite distribution.

But even admitting that the irritative change in the peribronchial tissues is the cause of the thrombosis and consequent infarction, and that it also takes a great share in the production of both forms of solidity of the lung parenchyma, we have made but little way towards finding out the starting-point of the disease. The occurrence of the peribronchial exudation remains to be accounted for, and its exciting cause must be discovered before we can speak of the first step in the morbid processes, without which the life-history of the disease is deficient in the most vital point.

There seems every reason to believe that this is a process which goes through the same series of events as chronic inflammation, such as would follow any form of persistent irritation and lead to intense induration. It is needless to go into the much-vexed question whether this be an inflammatory disease or not; authors differ not only amongst themselves, but even with themselves, upon this point. We only know inflammation as a certain series of phenomena occurring in a certain order. We meet these same phenomena in the same order in pleuro-pneumonia, and we must find a more satisfactory explanation of its peculiarities and divergence from ordinary inflammation than the simple statement that it "is not inflammatory in any of its stages, and never presents any of the phenomena which are associated with inflammation."

In the parts where the peribronchial exudation is most firm, and the tissue most densely infiltrated with new cells, the proper walls of the air-tube are invariably much thickened, and show signs of long-standing disease. The lining membrane of this part of the bronchus is also quite destroyed by a process of ulceration, the epithelium cells being cast off, and forming part of the plug which fills the calibre of the tube.

In those cases where there has been but little time for the disease to spread by the lymphatics, the destruction of the mucous membrane is more extended than the thickening of the peribronchial lymphatics. In short, the mucous membrane seems more extensively diseased than any other structure in the very early stages of the affection.

From this it would appear that the irritation of the peribronchial lymph channels is produced by a form of chronic inflammation in the structure of the bronchial wall, which is brought about by the disease of the mucous membrane.

So constantly have I met with this condition in the opaque parts, that I have but little hesitation in affirming that the disease commences in the air-passages as a chronic inflammation, associated with destruction of the bronchial mucous membrane. I cannot say what is the exact size of the tubes in which the inflammation begins; it seems likely that the lobular bronchi are those most readily affected, and certainly the very small tubes are invariably attacked, even when the disease is in its most recent stage. The impression left on my mind is, that the delicate lobular bronchi are those first attacked in the majority of cases, though often the morbid processes are more striking in those tubes about the size of a quill.

As to the immediate exciting cause of this strange form of bronchitis, little can be said. No light is thrown on the subject by the morbid anatomy, no constant specific elements have been found in the affected part. The etiology of the disease must be studied clinically and experimentally. The only suggestion I should presume to make upon this subject is a plain deduction from the reading of the pathological events as I have traced them out; it is this, that pleuro-pneumonia being a local disease, starting in the bronchial mucous membrane, it can only be produced by direct and immediate infection of that membrane, and it is little to be wondered at that inoculation of the tail, or other part, cannot produce the local disease in the lung, though it may set up, in the part operated upon, a form of progressively infective inflammation, which runs a course not unlike that of the lesion of the lung. I have had many opportunities of satisfying myself that when a tail is "successfully" inoculated the subcutaneous connective tissue undergoes a change exactly like that between the lobules of the lung, and the infective process rapidly spreads by the lymphatics.

I can well understand how a beast, by sniffing the fodder of a diseased neighbour, may draw into its air-passages some of the dried discharge, and thus infect its bronchial mucous membrane and get pleuro-pneumonia, while all the skill science can apply will not induce the disease of the lung by mediate contagion, *i.e.*, the inoculation or injection under the skin or into the vessels of infective material procured from a diseased lung.

Whether there be any special virus which acts as the specific cause of this disease or not, must also be left to experimental inquiry to determine positively. I have searched in vain for a morphological element which could be regarded as the *materia peccans*. However, the general aspect of the morbid processes gives one the idea that some peculiar infective product is at work. In very many cases foreign elements, so peculiar as to provoke suspicion, have been found, but further investigation failed to bring home to them the necessary pathogenic properties, as they have generally proved to be inconstant or harmless substances, whose presence is either accidental or unimportant.

The fact that no morphological representative of an infective material can be found, is no proof that it does not exist. How long is the list of diseases which are acknowledged on all sides to depend on the presence of a peculiar virus? How very few—if there be any—of these specific materials do we know in any other way than by the effects they produce? Some, we know, cause a general affection of the blood, some a peculiar primary local lesion, and subsequent general infection, others again give rise to a purely local inflammation with a specific character. In the latter category I am inclined to place the virus of pleuro-pneumonia. When applied to the bronchial mucous membrane, or introduced into any lymph-bearing tissue, it sets up chronic inflammatory changes associated with excessive exudation. Ordinary inoculation illustrates this perfectly. The operation causes practically no inflammation; but after a definite period of incubation, varying from 10 to 14 days, a local specific inflammation is produced in the connective tissue; but this is not accompanied by any constitutional disturbance, except when it spreads extensively; timely amputation of the tail, however, usually prevents this unfortunate accident, and the animal quickly recovers without having any traces of a blood disease.

I abstain from attempting to discuss the many abstract questions or theories which have from time to time been introduced into the study of this peculiar affection. Whether it be real inflammation, or some mysterious specific change differing from all other diseases; whether it be comparable with any human disorder; whether it be zymotic or not, &c. These are very interesting speculations, but their consideration is not very likely to lead to any immediate practical result; and, therefore, it appears to me more profitable to attempt to unravel the intricate sequence of pathological events, and trace the successive steps of the morbid changes which occur in pleuro-pneumonia, for I am satisfied that it is along this track we must travel, if we hope ever to arrive at the true pathology of the disease.

To recapitulate, then, the various items in the pathological sequence may be thus enumerated.

1. Irritation of the mucous membrane of the smaller bronchi, probably by some infective material (specific virus?).
2. Chronic ulcerative bronchitis localised to a few minute bronchi.
3. Occlusion of the affected air-tubes.
4. This produces such changes in the air-cells belonging to the affected tubes that the lobular parenchyma becomes solid.
5. As the bronchial disease progresses, the walls of the air-tubes become thickened and infiltrated with the products of chronic inflammation.
6. The peribronchial lymphatics are implicated by the extension of the infective process from the bronchus, and are soon filled with dense exudation.

7. The block in the lymphatics of the broncho-vascular system impedes the flow of lymph from the corresponding territory.

8. The tributary lymph-channels are thus mechanically engorged, and at the same time they are irritated by infectious materials.

9. The inflammation of all the coats of the air-tube gradually spreads towards the root of the lung.

Thus we have a deep-seated cone of typical consolidation, traversed by numerous wide whitish lines, corresponding to the swollen interlobular connective tissue (marbling). In fact, the essential features of the disease are all established.

The morbid process seldom stops here, however. It spreads in two ways.

First, by the broncho-vascular lymph passages:—

1. The irritating and infective materials find their way along the lymphatics towards the root of the lung, followed the normal course of the lymph stream.

2. The wall of the bronchus becomes affected after a time by the irritative matter in its surrounding lymphatics.

3. The lymphatics of tributary bronchial tubes, met with as the disease thus advances, are choked, and the drainage of their territory impeded.

4. The interlobular lymph spaces of the newly affected territory soon become filled with exudation. Thus the clear kind of consolidation is produced.

Secondly, by the pleura:—

1. The pleura becomes affected over the focus of consolidation by means of the subjacent lymphatics.

2. The pleurisy soon extends far beyond this limited region, or the serous membrane becomes generally inflamed.

3. From the inflamed pleura infective materials reach the lymphatics beneath it, and also those lying between the neighbouring superficial lobules.

4. Extending along the interlobular lymphatics, the irritation and exudation may pass towards the deeper parts, so that an immense tract of lung is converted into a semi-translucent mass with swollen interlobular spaces.

The consolidation formed in any of these ways may become intense induration, if the animal live long enough.

With regard to the origin of the disease of the vessel wall we must also start from the peribronchial disease.

1. The lymphatics of the bronchus readily allow the morbid products to pass to those immediately around the vessels.

2. The wall of the vessel becomes greatly thickened by chronic inflammatory products.

3. The inner coat—which resists the disease for some time—ultimately becomes diseased in small patches.

4. The blood coagulates over the diseased inner coat, and may occlude a small branch at its origin, or even the entire vessel.

5. Particles of the clot may break off, and, passing into the minute arteries, form their embolic plugs.

6. Thus numerous arteries of varying size may be stopped up.

7. The most varied forms of hæmorrhagic infarction are thus produced.

8. The infarction may become gangrenous, cheesy, or may dry up into a crumbling mass.

9. A capsule may form around the most diseased part, and shut it off from the rest of the lung.

If asked to give a pathological definition of pleuro-pneumonia, I should say that it was:—A chronic, specific, local disease, starting in the bronchi, and insidiously implicating the parenchyma of the lung, by occlusion of the bronchi and inflammation extending along the lymphatics: the other organs and the blood possess a singular immunity from the specific contamination. It is not accompanied by constitutional symptoms, and only gives obscure physical signs. At any time during the progress of the

disease its existence may be manifested clinically, by the occurrence of complications—acute pleurisy or hæmorrhagic infarction with pleural inflammation—which excite high fever, with various functional derangements.

APPENDIX C.

The following ARTICLES, referred to by PROFESSOR MACQUEEN in his Evidence, are reprinted by permission from VOLUMES II. and IV. of the JOURNAL of COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY and THERAPEUTICS. Edited by J. F. McFADYEAN, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Vol. II., 1889, p. 61.

SPORADIC CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA IN A COW.

Cases of sporadic croupous inflammation in cattle are so rare that their very occurrence has been doubted. The following case, reported by Herr Utz, is of interest in this connection :—*

A twelve years old cow was seized with a lung inflammation, and after four days' illness the animal was slaughtered. The *post-mortem* examination showed that all the abdominal organs were healthy. The left lung was united to the chest-wall by a layer of fibrin, and it was notably enlarged, with the exception of the anterior lobe, and the extremity of the posterior lobe. The enlarged part was firm and inelastic. The right lung was quite healthy. The chest cavity contained only a small quantity of clear, light yellow fluid, and the left costal pleura showed only moderate and irregularly distributed congestion.

The consolidation of the left lung was uniform, and strictly delimited. The surface of the lung was reddish-brown to bluish-brown in colour, and it exhibited irregular areas with indistinct boundaries, and showing clear streaks. The unaffected parts of the left lung were reddened, soft, elastic, and crepitant on section. The cut surface of the same was congested and cedematous, but the parenchyma still contained air, and was otherwise not altered.

On making a section of the frozen part it was found to be more firm and resistant than the normal lung. The cut surface itself showed very prominently the so-called "marbled character," in the shape of deep red to brown, irregularly shaped, but mostly angular areas, outlined by whitish-yellow stripes. The red and brown colouration corresponded to the blood-infiltrated and diseased lung lobules, the light-coloured boundaries of these to the interlobular connective tissue. The latter appeared to be thickened, and its lymph spaces were dilated and cedematous. They had a diameter of 5-6 mm., but considerably less when the section was treated with warm water. In the frozen condition the lymph spaces were greatly dilated through freezing of their cedematous contents, and this condition, coupled with the peculiar marbling, caused a striking resemblance to the lesion of pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa. The bronchi and the blood-vessels showed thickening of their walls and were on section of the lung tissue distinct from their normal colour and sharp boundaries. The bronchi contained air, and the vessels were filled with clotted blood.

The hepatisation showed uniform characters throughout the whole affected part, there being no distinctions as to age or colour of the diseased lung tissue. This uniform character of the lesions, the absence of the firm exudate in the interlobular tissue, the slight breadth of the latter, and the fact that the volume and weight of the lung, although

* *Thierärztliche Mittheilungen*, June 1888.

much increased, were inferior to what is met with in contagious pleuro-pneumonia, led Utz to regard the case as one of simple lung inflammation. This was confirmed by the discovery that the owner of the animal in question replenished his stock by breeding, and for many years he had purchased only one cow, which, moreover, had always been healthy. Further, contagious pleuro-pneumonia had not been known in that district for several decades, and there was no traffic with other places. Utz therefore concludes (1) that the earlier view that a sporadic pneumonia does not occur in cattle is erroneous, and (2) that the so-called "marbled character" of the lungs is not peculiar to contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

Volume IV., 1891, Abstracts and Reports, p. 264.

A CASE OF SPORADIC PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN A COW.

A three year old cow, which had been 36 weeks in the possession of the last owner, was slaughtered on account of cough and progressive emaciation. When the district veterinary surgeon (Avril) came to examine the carcase, he found in the under half of the left lung a lesion presenting all the characters of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. On the cut surface the interstitial and interlobular tissue appeared considerably thickened by a serous exudation of a whitish-yellow colour; these thickened septa circumscribed angular fields filled with hepatised lobules. The bronchial tubes in the diseased part had their lumen narrowed through hyperæmia of the mucosa, and contained yellowish, purulent, frothy, foul-smelling serum. The other portions of the lung, and also the lymphatic glands were perfectly normal. There was neither suppuration nor gangrene, and there was no exudation or deposit in the pleural cavity. It was not known from what place this cow had been brought before her last owner bought her in the market, but she was noticed to have a cough immediately after she was purchased. Before she was killed she stood for thirty-six weeks in the same byre with other five cattle, but neither then nor afterwards did any of these animals show signs of lung affection. *Wochenschrift für Thierheilkunde und Viehzucht*, September, 1891.

Volume IV., 1891, p. 312.

AN INFECTIOUS BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA OF AMERICAN OXEN; CORN STALK DISEASE.*

By PROFESSOR NOCARD, Veterinary College, Alfort.

During last winter several thousands of magnificent oxen from the United States, notably from Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois, were exposed for sale at the market of La Villette.

On three different occasions the sanitary service of the market has observed in some of these animals a disease of the organs of the respiratory apparatus different from any that we are acquainted with in France. It is of this malady that I desire to speak in my own name and in that of my colleagues in the sanitary service of La Villette—M.M. Redon, Godbille, and Blier.

On the 15th November last M. Blier was informed that M. Paquin, market commissioner, had just caused to be conducted to the abattoir

* Recueil de Médecine Vétérinaire, 30th August 1891.

an American ox that appeared to be very ill. M. Blier immediately repaired to the abbatoir; when the subject was opened he found that the anterior lobe of the right lung was the seat of an acute and recent hepatisation; the absence of pleurisy, and the fact that the infiltration of the interlobular connective tissue septa was but little marked (*peu accusée*), spoke in favour of a simple pneumonia, nevertheless, M. Blier did not dare to assert that it was not a case of pleuro-pneumonia of an abnormal form.

This ox was one of a herd of over 400 head coming direct from Indiana and Illinois.

On the morning of the following day (16th November) M. Godbille in the course of his visit to the cattle-sheds of the market, ascertained that one of the American oxen had died during the night, and that two others presented symptoms suspicious of pleuro-pneumonia, namely, "dullness, grunting, slight abortive cough, and elevated temperature (42.2° and 42.5° C.); on auscultation, dullness and absence of the vesicular murmur at the lower part of the chest, a blowing sound and crepitation at the upper limit of the dullness."

With the consent of the commissioner the two sick animals were sent to the abbatoir and immediately killed.

The autopsy showed the existence of lung lesions identical with those observed on the previous day by M. Blier; there had not been any pleurisy, but the interlobular septa of connective tissue in the hepatised parts were the seat of a very abundant serous infiltration.

Before coming to a decision, which was important, on account of the number and value of the animals suspected, M. Redon sent me the lungs of the two oxen that had just been slaughtered, and requested my opinion regarding the nature of the lesions which they presented.

At the first glance the section of the hepatised tissue presented the aspect of a recent pleuro-pneumonic lesion; the tissue was dense, firm, compact, friable, of a colour varying from a light red to deep brown or almost black; the lobules were isolated the one from the other by thick connective tissue septa infiltrated with a considerable quantity of yellowish limpid serum.

A more attentive examination enables one to observe some notable differences between these lesions and those of pleuro-pneumonia.

The connective tissue infiltration is less abundant; the serosity is less albuminous, of a less pronouncedly yellow tint, and less perfect limpidity; here and there pressure causes small fibrinous whitish smooth concretions of a firm consistence to spring out of lymphatic sacs distended to excess. The tissue of the lobule imprisoned in this zone of immoderately thickened connective tissue has not the uniformity of tint and consistence that characterises the lesion of pleuro-pneumonia; it is harder, more manifestly hepatised at its central part than at its periphery; the lesion proceeds from the bronchus, and not from the perilobular tissue. In pleuro-pneumonia the contrary is the case; there, when the lesion is very recent, one often finds lobules whose tissue is dense and blackish at the periphery, while the centre is still red, flaccid, and permeable.

There is another important differential symptom: pressure causes the escape from the bronchi of a notable quantity of thick, viscous, whitish yellow muco-pus, very similar to that which one observes in certain forms of verminous broncho-pneumonia; an extemporaneous microscopic examination sufficed to eliminate this hypothesis; the muco-pus of the bronchi and the pulp obtained by scraping the hepatised tissue enclosed neither eggs, embryos, nor worms of any sort.

Incision of the bronchi shows that the mucosa is inflamed, thickened, olded, with more or less desquamation of its epithelium; the sub-mucous connective tissue is always infiltrated with a yellowish serosity; it acquires sometimes a considerable thickness.

On the other hand, this muco-pus of the bronchi encloses in abundance a short ovoid motile bacterium, which seems to exist there to the exclusion of every other microbe. This bacterium is found equally in the state of a veritable pure culture in the hepatised tissue, and especially in the limpid serosity which distends the perilobular lymphatic sacs.

This character alone warrants the assertion that the lesion in question is not of the nature of pleuro-pneumonia, for one knows that the serosity of pleuro-pneumonia is extremely poor in formed elements, and that when collected pure from the infiltrated connective-tissue septa, it does not ordinarily contain any microbe.

The microbe which exists so abundantly in the pulmonary lesions under consideration belongs to the great class of ovoid bacteria, of which the rounded poles fix the aniline colouring matters more energetically than the central part; fowl cholera, duck cholera, rabbit septicæmia, ferret septicæmia, the *barbone* of the buffalo, pneumo-enteritis of the pig, etc., have for their agents analogous microbes, which can be distinguished from one another only by the totality of their biological characters, and especially by the effects of their inoculation to the various experimental animals.

This one, the most recent of the series, is very small; it measures barely $1\ \mu$. in length, by $3\text{--}4\ \mu$. in thickness, it is motile; it stains well in dilute aqueous solutions; the central clear space is particularly well seen after staining with diamond fuchsin or methylene blue; it does not stain by the methods of Gram or Weigert.

Culture of the microbe is easy; it succeeds well in the different neutral or slightly alkaline *bouillons*; it can be done equally well in contact with the air or with that excluded; the reaction of the liquid of culture is not sensibly modified; milk is not coagulated; whatever be the medium of culture utilised, the microbe preserves for a long time its power to vegetate and its virulence.

When inoculated by streak culture on gelatine peptone the microbe develops rather abundantly as a thin, bluish, translucent layer with festooned edges like a fern leaf; the gelatine is not liquefied.

On agar the culture develops quickly and abundantly without any special characters.

On potato the culture is effected with difficulty under the form of a thin grayish, moist pellicle, with badly defined edges.

The results of inoculations are always the same, whatever be the source of the virulent product inoculated, whether muco-pus from the bronchi, serosity from the connective-tissue septa, &c., or cultures old or recent.

Mice, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and pigeons inoculated subcutaneously in doses of one, two, or three drops of serosity or of culture succumb in less than 48 hours without œdema at the point of inoculation, with intense congestion of all the viscera, without localisation more marked on one than on the other. If one examines the blood immediately after death one finds in it ordinarily only a small quantity of bacteria; the number becomes considerable as the autopsy is delayed, especially if the pipettes which have been used to collect the blood pure are left in the incubator for some hours.

If the inoculation is made into the peritoneum death follows in from 15 to 18 hours, with a purulent peritonitis of extreme intensity. The pus, which is very abundant, very viscous, and non-fibrinous, encloses an enormous quantity of bacteria.

The sheep and calf inoculated under the skin or into the trachea with 1 cc. of culture, serosity, or virulent pus do not die; they have intense fever rising above 41° ; they remain depressed and without appetite for some days, but they very rapidly return to the normal state.

Intra-pulmonary inoculation is more efficacious; a calf of eight months old and a two year old ram inoculated into the right lung with five drops of peritoneal pus from a guinea-pig succumbed in less than forty-eight hours, with fibrinous pleurisy and exudative broncho-pneumonia, analogous to that observed at the autopsy of the American oxen above referred to; these lesions were extremely rich in bacteria.

Strange to state, a calf and two sheep previously inoculated under the skin and then into the trachea afterwards resisted the intra-pulmonary inoculation of ten drops of virulent culture; their temperature remained for three days above $40\text{--}5^{\circ}$; a very marked sensitiveness of the chest-wall and some dulness in the lower two-thirds of the inoculated lung were

observed, but all that promptly disappeared, and since then the same animals bore without apparent trouble two new intra-pulmonary injections of serosity and of culture.

It thus seems that subcutaneous inoculation, which is powerless to kill the large animals, confers on them a certain degree of immunity, permitting them to resist pulmonary inoculation, which is ordinarily fatal.

I have been able to experiment on only one pig, aged between three and four months; I caused it to ingest successively the *debris* of all my experimental animals (three pigeons, a dozen rabbits, and over twenty guinea-pigs); I afterwards injected into the cellulose-adipose tissue of the throat 2-3 cc. of virulent culture; it never appeared ill.

The fowl, the dog, and the rat resist all modes of inoculation.

It will be seen that the affection in question has no resemblance to anything that has been described in France. It seems very probable that it is a disease special to American oxen; it cannot be absolutely rare there, for since the month of November, 1890 we have observed it, always identically the same, on two occasions—in February and in June last; the affected animals belonged to lots also drawn from the States of Indiana or Illinois.

But is this disease, unknown in France, known to American veterinarians?

I have made some researches in regard to this, and I believe that it is the same as that which the breeders in the Western States designated by the name of "cornstalk disease."

Billings speaks of it in his "Report on the Work of the Laboratory of Nebraska for the Year 1888." Although the description that he gives of it is rather summary—he had at his disposition only a small number of specimens sent from a distance—it corresponds pretty closely with what I have been able to observe on my side.

However that may be, it follows from the facts that I have just stated that American cattle are exposed to contract a micro-parasitic broncho-pneumonia hitherto unknown in France. That being well established, it may at once be asked, What sanitary measures ought to be taken in the circumstances? We have already a great deal to do in struggling with our indigenous maladies; is it necessary to run the risk of seeing the number augmented by the acclimatisation of the "Cornstalk Disease"?

The Department of Agriculture asked my opinion on this point. An attentive observation of the facts and the experimental study of the condition of contagion impose the conviction that the disease has only very feeble contagious properties. In the three very important lots in which the disease showed itself, notwithstanding the considerable number of animals and the long duration and intimacy of the contact, the disease did not spread, and the cases remained isolated. If one considers, besides, that the American cattle imported into France are destined exclusively for the butcher, it seems scarcely probable that the disease in question could propagate itself in France.

At any rate the danger is not such that one could not ward it off by urgency, should the event falsify these anticipations.

Volume IV., 1891, p. 333.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.*

By J. F. McFADYEAN, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

At the present time there is only one form of pneumonia occurring in cattle of which the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act takes cognisance, but it is well known that both pleurisy and pneumonia may be set up in animals of the bovine species by other causes than the contagium of the

* A Paper read before the Lancashire Veterinary Medical Association, 16th December 1891.

disease termed contagious pleuro-pneumonia. When the clinical history of any given case is known there may be no difficulty in determining whether that case is one of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but in the discharge of his duties under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act the veterinary surgeon has in many cases to decide whether the pneumonic lesions found after slaughter in the lungs of an animal whose clinical history is unknown are those of the contagious disease—in other words, he has often to base his diagnosis solely on the anatomical characters of the lesions. To saddle veterinary inspectors with this duty is to assume that the lung lesions in contagious pleuro-pneumonia are absolutely pathognomonic—that there is no other known disease in which similar or indistinguishable alterations of lung structure are found. I propose to discuss whether that assumption in the present state of our knowledge is well founded. And, in the first place, I must crave indulgence while I describe the morbid anatomy of an ordinary case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

At the outset it is to be noted that in the great majority of cases there is, as the name expresses, a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia, but the association is by no means constant. There is abundant evidence to show that the primary lesion is situated in the lung substance, and that the implication of the pleura is a secondary process. The hypothetical germ of the disease appears to enter the lung with the inspired air, and, having penetrated into the lung tissue, it sets up in the area in which it multiplies changes that lead to the peculiar form of consolidation presently to be described. Until this consolidation has at some point advanced up to the surface of the lung the pleura remains healthy; but whenever the lesion, in the process of extension, reaches the superficial lobules at any part, the over-lying pleura immediately becomes affected. Passing over for a moment the characters of this pleurisy, let us examine the alterations usually discovered in the lung substance.

The extent of lung affected is, of course, very variable; the lesions may involve the whole of one lung or the greater part of both, and the only limit in the upward direction is that caused by the fact that a certain amount of healthy lung tissue is necessary for the continuance of life. Theoretically, we ought to expect to find all gradations of extent, down to the very smallest lesions, for in every case the disease must start from a point of microscopic dimensions. Nevertheless, even under the operation of the Slaughter Order, very minute lesions are seldom detected. This may be due to the progress of the lesion being very slow during the first days or weeks of the period of incubation, and more rapid when once it is fairly started, but probably it is in part explainable by the fact that until the lesion has reached a certain extent and invaded a certain number of lobules, it does not acquire those features which we regard as characteristic of the disease. In other words, we might find some thickening of a septum, some effusion into a single lobule, or a spot of disease in a bronchus, but we do not know any character that would absolutely stamp any one of these as being caused by the virus of pleuro-pneumonia. The very onset of the disease will not be recognisable until we discover the casual organism, and learn how to demonstrate its presence in the tissues.

When the consolidated part of a pleuro-pneumonic lesion is incised in an ordinary case of the disease, the cut surface presents a marbled appearance. This marbling is determined, in the first place, by the intersection of prominent pale yellow lines or bands, which correspond to the "veins" in a slab of marble. These, as everyone knows, are sections of the altered interlobular septa. Regarded from a little distance the septa may appear homogeneous, but when closely inspected they show a variable structure. In some portions of the consolidated area the septa may be described as composed of a mesh-work of delicate connective tissues filaments saturated with a straw-coloured liquid, which exudes from them as soon as they are cut across. This liquid—the so-called "lymph" of inoculators—is in reality contained in the largely distended lymphatic spaces and vessels of the septa; and in the latter vessels, which normally are quite invisible to the naked eye, may have acquired the diameter of a crow quill. When

the liquid escapes from the lymphatic it usually soon forms a soft coagulum. The apparent breadth of the septa varies greatly, but this is partly due to many of them being cut very obliquely, while others are cut straight across. Towards the margin of the consolidated area the thickening of the interlobular connective tissue shades off gradually, but it is usually traceable into the non-hepatised lung tissue.

The so-called lymph is not present in the liquid state in all the thickened septa. Some of the latter are beset, not with fluid lymph, but with coagulated fibrin, and these acquire in consequence a greater firmness and friability than are possessed by the septa in which the lymph is in the liquid state. Moreover, in some parts the septa may be still firmer and actually fibrous in appearance.

Turning in the next place to the lung parenchyma, we find that this presents alterations that form an essential part of the picture. The sections of pulmonary lobules cut in various directions appear as coloured islands surrounded by the pale septa, and if the consolidation is of any considerable extent these islands are not uniform in colour. The shades of colour commonly present are buff or yellow, light red or salmon-coloured, deeper red or flesh (muscle) coloured, and deep dark red-like extravasated blood. The density of the parenchyma, like that of the interlobular tissue, is variable, and there is generally a gradual transition from hepatised to normal lung at the periphery of the solidified portions.

In the more solid central portions of the lesion the arteries and veins are often thrombotic, and the bronchi in the same area may be plugged with coagula of various sorts, and show obvious thickening of their walls and contraction of their lumen.

What, it may be now asked, are the microscopic lesions that underlie these departures from the naked-eye appearance of a normal lung?

(1) The interlobular septa. At the periphery of the affected part, where the first stage in the broadening of the interlobular septa is found, the rich network of lymphatic channels is seen to be distended with a fibrinous coagulum which is in general very poor in cells. The fibrin appears as a cloud of delicate threads and finely granular matter. For the most part the fibrin here seen is of *post-mortem* formation, the solid coagulum having been formed from the fluid lymph that escapes from the cut surface of the fresh lung. Although the fibrinous lymph within the lymph channels is, as already mentioned, poor in leucocytes, these are often numerous at the very margin of the interlobular septum, and I am inclined to think that such a small-celled infiltration is always prominent at the outset of the lesion in the interlobular connective tissue. The broader septa, in the more solid part of the hepatised area, also owe their increased thickness and firmness mainly to the coagulation of a fibrinous material in their enormously distended lymph channels. The granular character and staining reactions may indicate that this fibrin is already in process of degeneration, and frequently it is being invaded from the margin of the septum by leucocytes and young fibro-blast cells. In the still firmer septa of old lesions the fibrin of the earlier stage has been largely removed, and its place has been taken by young connective tissue. All stages in the formation of this—from the round fibro-blast cells to the fibrillated tissue—may be met with in one field of the microscope.

(2) Parenchyma, or lobular tissue. When sections from the peripheral part of a pleuro-pneumonic lesion are examined microscopically, the lobules may be found to be almost normal, although the connective tissue surrounding them already has its thickness notably increased through the above described lymphatic distension; and this statement applies not only to the air vesicles and infundibula but also to the intralobular bronchi. But when the connective-tissue capsule of the lobule becomes greatly thickened the lobule must obviously suffer. Some of the fleshy yellow or pink lobules have been rendered airless (1) through the escape into their most peripheral air vesicles of a fibrinous material identical with that in the lymph spaces of the interlobular connective tissue, and (2) through compression of their more central air vesicles by this same fibrinous exudate in the peripheral part of the lobule and in the

connective tissue round the lobule. If the distribution of the fibrinous exudate is not uniform throughout a lobule, then it is most abundant in the peripheral air-cells. These are frequently filled with small fibrinous clots identical with the coagulum in the adjacent interlobular tissue, while the central parts of the lobules, including the bronchioles, are absolutely normal save that they are slightly compressed. A most notable feature of the lesion in the lobules is that it is not at any time associated with marked distension of the pulmonary capillaries, such as is constant in the early stage of other forms of pneumonia. The fibrinous exudate in the air-cells may be of recent formation, or it may already have undergone hyaline or fatty degeneration.

But the alveolar contents are by no means always fibrinous in character. In many lobules the change is distinctly a catarrhal one, air vesicles being filled with round nucleated cells, apparently the progeny of the swollen and proliferating epithelium. This change may affect the lobular bronchi also. Sometimes the catarrhal proliferation is associated with a peculiar transformation of the alveolar epithelium, that having become distinctly columnar in character. The fact that catarrhal changes are common in contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been strongly insisted upon by several writers on the subject, notably by Dr. Gerald Yeo and Dr. Woodhead; and indeed, it must be known to everyone who has paid any attention to the minute anatomy of the lesions.

In the dark-coloured areas which mark the seat of an infarction the air-cells as well as the septa are crammed with blood, and in old lesions the walls of the air vesicles are thickened by the formation of connective tissue.

The occurrence of catarrhal changes within the lobules, and affecting the terminal bronchioles, has already been mentioned, but similar changes are not uncommon in the larger bronchi running in the connective tissue of the lung. Throughout the area of consolidation the peribronchial lymphatics are distended with fibrinous lymph, but, in addition to that, the bronchial mucous membrane may show pronounced catarrhal changes. Dr. Yeo says, "I have never examined a lung affected with pleuro-pneumonia in which there was not a well-marked and characteristic lesion of the bronchial tubes of the part most severely affected. No matter how small the focus of disease in the lung may be, or how little advanced a stage these morbid changes may have reached, there is always definite disease in the corresponding bronchus, extending some distance along the tube, but more or less localised to the diseased neighbourhood." The passage quoted, coming as it does from an accomplished microscopist and one who has studied with great care the morbid anatomy of pleuro-pneumonia, may serve to show the folly of concluding, as some have done, that the discovery of bronchitic changes, in any case of pneumonia in the ox, stamps the disease as something other than contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

The minute anatomy of the vascular lesions in pleuro-pneumonia may be dismissed in a few words. The lymphatic vessels around the artery and vein share in the engorgement with fibrinous lymph. This may be followed by a small-celled infiltration of the coats of the vessels, thickening and roughening of the intima and thrombosis with partial or complete occlusion of the lumen.

It has already been mentioned that pleurisy is an exceedingly common but not absolutely constant accompaniment of the lung consolidation. Where the affection of the pleura is recent the free surface of the membrane is covered with a thicker or thinner layer of grayish tough lymph, and the pleural sac generally contains more or less of a turbid yellowish liquid with fibrinous coagula floating in it. In the uncomplicated disease this exudation is neither purulent nor putrid. Where the parietal and visceral pleura are not kept apart by the exudation, they become united by the layer of fibrinous lymph, and in process of time this lax union may be replaced by firm adhesion, due to the formation of fibrous connective tissue.

The microscopic anatomy of the pleural lesions presents little that is special or interesting. The sub-pleural lymphatics are engorged with fibrinous lymph in the early stage of the process, and the layer of lymph coagulated on the surface of the membrane is generally rather poor in cellular elements. As soon as this layer is deposited, degenerative changes begin on it, and *pari passu* it becomes invaded from its deep aspect by leucocytes and fibro-blast cells. The solid fibrin is thus gradually removed, and young cicatricial tissue is substituted for it; and this, if time permit, may lead to the production of firm fibrous adhesions between the lung and the chest-wall.

The foregoing account of the lesions commonly found in contagious pleuro-pneumonia makes no pretensions to being complete or exhaustive. The omission of any reference to the ulterior alterations, such as necrosis, caseation, gangrene, &c., is deliberate and not an oversight, for the object has been to describe only such changes as are to be found in nearly every case of the disease, in order to be in a position to consider how far these changes, taken separately or in combination, are pathognomonic. But before taking up that question there is one other point that demands consideration, viz., the sequence of the lesions previously described. Incidental allusion has already been made to this, in expressing the opinion that the pleural affection ought to be regarded as secondary. But, taking this for granted, one may ask, what is the order in point of time of the various lesions found in the lung substance? Dr. Yeo,* as the result of his investigations, came to the conclusion that the primary seat of the disease is in the bronchi, and he considers the sequence of the lesions to be as follows:

- "1. Irritation of the mucous membrane of the smaller bronchi, probably by some infective material (specific virus).
- "2. Chronic ulcerative bronchitis, localised to a few minute bronchi.
- "3. Occlusion of the affected air-tubes.
- "4. This produces such changes in the air-cells belonging to the affected tubes that the lobular parenchyma becomes solid.
- "5. As the bronchial disease progresses, the walls of the air-tubes become thickened and infiltrated with the products of chronic inflammation.
- "6. The peribronchial lymphatics are implicated by the extension of the infective process from the bronchus, and are soon filled with dense exudation.
- "7. The block in the lymphatics of the broncho-vascular system impedes the flow of lymph from the corresponding territory.
- "8. The tributary lymph-channels are thus mechanically engorged, and at the same time they are irritated by infective materials.
- "9. The inflammation of all the coats of the air-tube gradually spreads towards the root of the lung. Thus we have a deep-seated cone of typical consolidations, traversed by numerous wide whitish lines, corresponding to the swollen interlobular connective tissue (marbling). In fact, the essential features of the disease are established."

Dr. Woodhead† arrived at a somewhat different conclusion regarding the starting-point and progress of the lesions in the lung. He believes that the primary irritation is not confined to the mucous membrane of the smaller bronchi, but that it may directly or indirectly implicate the epithelium of the air vesicles, and set up catarrhal proliferation. He supposes that the virus passes from the air vesicles (and sometimes from the smaller bronchi) into the surrounding lymphatics, and that the peri-bronchial lymphatics are implicated by extension from the air vesicles as well as from the bronchi. The block in the lymphatics of the broncho-vascular system impedes the flow of lymph from the corresponding territory, and this is followed by the accumulation of fibrinous lymph in the air vesicles. This material finds its way into the smaller bronchi, and then to the neighbouring air vesicles, helping to set up a *catarrhal* pneumonic process by occlusion of some of the smaller bronchial tubes, and by direct irritation.

* Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Vol. xiv., Part I.

† Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapeutics, Vol. I.

To determine the precise starting-point of the lesions of pleuro-pneumonia is, for the reason already indicated, difficult if not impossible; but there does not appear to me to be much difficulty in determining the manner in which the disease extends, and the order in which the various elements of the lung tissue become involved when once the disease has obtained a foothold. As regards this point my own observations have led me to conclusions much more in harmony with those of Dr. Woodhead than those of Dr. Yeo.

I think it is highly probable that the initial lesion in pleuro-pneumonia is in the connective tissue at some part, and however that may be, there is clear evidence in nearly every case of the disease that the affection spreads by way of the lymphatic vessels and spaces of the interlobular connective tissue (including the peribronchial and peri-vascular lymphatics), and that the implication of the bronchial and alveolar epithelium is a purely secondary process. Evidence in support of this is met with in every case in which the consolidation is extensive, for while one never finds either croupous or catarrhal lesions in lobules surrounded by healthy connective tissue, there is no difficulty in finding lobules that are absolutely or nearly normal, although the connective tissue around them already exhibits marked distension of its lymphatic spaces. Moreover, where lobules are only partially consolidated their central part and the intra-lobular bronchi are always least affected. In short, the lobular disease has a centripetal mode of extension.

The catarrhal affection of the air-cells and bronchi is, in my opinion, always as much a secondary process as the changes in the walls of the blood vessels, and my experience is entirely at variance with that of Dr. Yeo regarding the order in which the bronchial mucous membrane becomes involved. Not only may the intralobular bronchi be found perfectly normal in lobules whose peripheral vesicles are filled with a fibrinous exudate, but even in completely hepatised areas all the bronchi, large and small, may have their epithelium absolutely intact, even to the retention of the cilia.

Neither the nature nor the mode of extension of the lung lesions in pleuro-pneumonia is dependent upon anything special in the structure of the bovine lung, although such an opinion has been expressed by various writers on the subject. The peculiar features of the lesion are ascribable to the specific characters of the as yet undiscovered microbe of the disease, and no further evidence of this need be cited than that all the peculiar characters of the lung lesion are reproduced when the virus propagates in such widely different tissues as those of the mammary gland or the voluntary muscles. In all cases the primary and essential change is a distension of the lymphatic vessels and spaces of the part with fibrinous lymph that is comparatively poor in cellular elements. The lesion may be regarded as a peculiar form of inflammation, comparable to that of erysipelas, but differing from that in the slowness of the vascular disturbance, in the paucity of leucocytes in the exudation, and in the absence of all tendency to suppuration. Indeed, in great measure the lesion when fully established appears more of a lymphatic engorgement than an inflammation, but doubtless this engorgement is associated with a truly inflammatory process at some points in the lymphatic system of the part.

And now we arrive at the all important question, Are the before-described lung lesions pathognomonic of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or are indistinguishable alterations sometimes produced in the lung of the ox by other forms of irritation? The following quotations may serve to show how divided opinion is on that subject.

Professor Williams, in the first edition of his work on *Veterinary Medicine*, thus describes the morbid anatomy of contagious pleuro-pneumonia:

"On opening the chest of an animal which has been slaughtered early in the disease, the visible changes are redness of the affected pleural surfaces; the substance of the lungs is red and congested; the redness and congestion being often in patches, whilst the lung tissue for some

" distance may be more or less healthy until another patch of more
 " or less consolidated tissue is arrived at. The groups of consolidated
 " lobules vary much in colour, some showing the deep redness of recent
 " inflammation, whilst others present signs that the exudation is not
 " only consolidated but is undergoing a gradual metamorphosis—softening
 " —by which it is changed into a whitish urbid fluid, which flows from
 " the cut surface, and to some extent capable of absorption. We have
 " thus the red and the grey hepatisation, the red denotes the early,
 " the grey the more advanced stages of the inflammation.

" Some have supposed that the very extensive exudation into the lung
 " structure, and its marbled appearance are indicative of some speciality in
 " the inflammatory process: this is not, however, the case, for it is found
 " that an ordinary pneumonia caused by cold, induces the same anatomical
 " condition of the pulmonary parenchyma, the peculiar appearance being
 " due to the anatomical fact that the lungs of horned cattle contain much
 " connective tissue, and that the air-cells are separated into groups by such
 " connective tissue. 'In the ox and sheep the subserous, as well as the
 " interlobular tissue, is very thick, the lobules being distinctly visible.
 " This distinctive conformation explains the speciality of inflammatory
 " diseases of the lungs in those animals.'—(Strangeways.)

Galtier, in his "*Traité des Maladies Contagieuses*" (1st edition, p. 510), after
 giving a description of the lesions, which is much too long for quotation
 here, says: "The pulmonary lesions of pleuro-pneumonia are not verit-
 " ably pathognomonic; they resemble those of ordinary pleuro-pneumonia
 " of the ox, but it seems that in the latter the infiltration and exudation
 " are less pronounced and less generalised."

Pütz, in the corresponding German work,* regards this question as
 undecided and requiring further study. He quotes the following passage
 from Dr. Pauli: "There occurs in the ox a sporadic lung affection which,
 " both in its external symptoms in the living animal and in its morbid
 " anatomy, is similar to if not the same as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.
 " Spinola's assertion that marbled hepatisation is exclusively the conse-
 " quence of the organisation of the bovine lung, and not in itself a
 " peculiarity of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, thus, like so many other
 " statements by that experienced investigator, finds corroboration."

In their excellent text-book on the special pathology and therapeutics
 of the domesticated animals, Friedberger and Fröhner† describe a sporadic
 croupous pneumonia of the ox, and thus refer to its differential diagnosis:
 "The morbid anatomy of the two diseases is essentially different. In
 " croupous pneumonia, on account of the acute course of the disease, the
 " hepatised portions of lung are of the same age, colour, and character,
 " and are thus completely similar; the interstitial system of lymphatic
 " vessels is either not at all involved or only in a state of oedematous
 " infiltration, or, if the process is very advanced, saturated with a thin
 " fibrinous exudate with occasional white blood corpuscles. Pleuro-
 " pneumonia, on the contrary, is characterised firstly, by the different age
 " and appearance of the hepatised areas, and secondly by the prominent
 " participation of the interlobular lymphatic apparatus. The latter is
 " shown by the extreme inflammation of the interstitial lymphatics
 " (lymphangitis), with the formation of thrombi in the interior of the
 " vessels, and marked inflammatory infiltration of the interstitial connec-
 " tive tissue, leading to broadening of the latter; the pleura also is, in
 " consequence of this, almost always implicated in the form of an exudative
 " fibrinous pleurisy."

Dr. Salmon, veterinary adviser to the Government of the United States,
 recently referred to this subject at a meeting of the United States Veteri-
 nary Medical Association, and a special interest attaches to his views
 regarding the differential diagnosis of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. He
 is reported to have said:—‡ "Those who have had experience with pleuro-
 " pneumonia know how difficult it is to make a diagnosis when you have
 " only one of these animals, and no way of tracing the history of that
 " animal. You may find the condition of the lungs which resembles
 " pleuro-pneumonia but which also resembles other diseases. We all
 " know that pleuro-pneumonia produces a peculiar effect on the appear-
 " ance of the affected lungs; but these peculiarities are also found in

* Die Fiebern und Heerde-Krankheiten der unserer Haustiere, p. 84.

† Lehrbuch der speziellen Pathologie und Therapie, 1st edition, p. 233.

‡ Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives, 1890, p. 664.

"lungs which have received their irritation from other germs and sometimes by other agents, so that it can hardly be claimed to day that these symptoms are always those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Of course, when you take these symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia, and couple them with other characteristics which we generally see, then we begin to have very positive evidence of the diagnosis."

Many similar quotations might be culled from text-books and journals, but those given will suffice to show that in the experience of some observers lesions identical with those constantly encountered in contagious pleuro-pneumonia are occasionally found in animals whose clinical history warrants the assertion that they never were exposed to the contagion of pleuro-pneumonia, and which, although placed in favourable circumstances, did not communicate the disease to other animals. On the other hand, they show that others of equal experience have never met lesions identical with those of pleuro-pneumonia in animals whose clinical history proved that the disease was not due to contagion, or devoid of contagious properties.

The sharp conflict of opinion on this matter is probably due to two things: (1) to the not infrequent difficulty of tracing the contagion of pleuro-pneumonia, and (2) to loose notions regarding the morbid anatomy of that disease. Regarding the first of these nothing need be said, but the second point demands further consideration.

In most of the recorded cases of so-called sporadic pneumonia with lesions indistinguishable from those of the contagious malady, the authors lay special stress on the "marbled" character of the hepatised lung; but it is very important to observe that a certain form of marbling is in no way peculiar to the contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or even to the bovine species. A marbling due to mere increased prominence of the interlobular connective tissue of the lung is admittedly met with in sporadic pneumonia of the ox, and in some cases even in the horse and pig. But an essential feature in the marbling of contagious pleuro-pneumonia is the variety of colour presented by the ground-work or pulmonary parenchyma, and I agree with those who hold that we know of no other disease in which this form of marbling is produced. Moreover, I maintain that we know of no disease save contagious pleuro-pneumonia with lesions similar, as regards their nature and mode of extension, to those described in the preceding pages of this article.

Such statements as that quoted from Dr. Salmon are too vague to require any direct refutation, and a sufficient reason has already been given for discrediting the opinion formerly expressed by Professor Williams, and others, that the peculiar hepatisation of pleuro-pneumonia is due to the anatomical features of the bovine lung.

The great importance of having clear notions regarding this question has been prominently brought to light by a recent conflict of opinion regarding the nature of certain lesions discovered in the lung of an American ox slaughtered at Deptford in April last.

The veterinary officer of the Board of Agriculture, whose duty it was to inspect the lungs of this ox, discovered in them lesions which he considered to be those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia; and when the suspected organs were forwarded to head-quarters, this opinion was confirmed by Professor Brown, and Messrs. Cope and Duguid. At this stage Mr. Wray, one of the American veterinary surgeons stationed in this country to see that United States cattle are not wrongly condemned for pleuro-pneumonia, dissented from the diagnosis made by the officers of the Board of Agriculture; and having submitted portions of the diseased lung to Professor Williams, he obtained from the latter an opinion corroborating his own. The first public intimation of this was made through the medium of an agricultural paper in the following terms: "Dr. Wray came to Edinburgh with portions of the affected lungs in order to have them examined by Principal Williams, of the New Veterinary College, and that expert had declared the disease to be broncho-pneumonia, a non-contagious disease which is quite distinct from the true pleuro contagiosa. So clear was the evidence in support of this declaration that Principal Williams expressed his readiness at any time to demonstrate to any body of veterinary

"practitioners the distinctive features of broncho-pneumonia detected in
 "these affected lungs, as distinguished from the characteristic lesions
 "of contagious pleuro."

Prior to this, portions of the lung had been submitted to Professor Walley and myself, and in each case the opinion was expressed that the lesions present were not distinguishable from those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

It need hardly be said that this extraordinary divergence of opinion immediately attracted much attention in agricultural as well as in veterinary circles, and everyone will admit that it was very desirable that better evidence than the mere publication of these contradictory views should be forthcoming in order to enable the profession and the public to judge where the error lay.

Professor Williams' declared readiness to submit the diseased lung to any body of veterinary practitioners bespoke complete confidence in his own opinion, and credit must be accorded to him for having conceived what was the proper method of settling the dispute. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that he has not as yet fulfilled his promise. It is true that at a meeting of the Scottish Metropolitan Veterinary Medical Association he did exhibit, in support of his opinion, a micro-photograph from the lung of the Deptford ox, but the published report of the remarks made by the members at that meeting leaves no doubt that he failed to convince them that the disease was not contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Most people would think that this hesitancy on the part of the members of the Scottish Metropolitan Veterinary Medical Association to declare from the examination of a single micro-photograph that the Deptford ox had not been the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, was highly commendable; but Professor Williams appears to have thought otherwise, for he is reported to have exclaimed that if such evidence was not deemed sufficient, they had better throw microscopic examination to the winds.

So far as the profession at large was concerned, the matter thus remained as doubtful as before; and hence, with a view to satisfying themselves, and at the same time providing evidence available to the whole profession, the members of the North of England Veterinary Medical Association determined to accept Professor Williams' offer, already quoted. It was accordingly arranged to devote a meeting to the discussion of the subject, and Professor Williams was invited to attend and exhibit whatever specimens he thought necessary to convince the members of that Society that the Deptford ox had been free from pleuro-pneumonia. The author of this paper was invited to attend at the same time and lay before them what might be called the opposite side of the case. This meeting was held on the 20th of last month, but Professor Williams did not attend it. His absence is in a sense regrettable, but it is doubtful whether the outcome of the meeting would have been different had he been present. Professors Hunter and Bowhill, both members of Professor Williams' teaching staff, did attend, and exhibited micro-photographs to prove that the lesions present in the lung of the now famous ox were those of catarrhal pneumonia and not of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. On the other hand, I submitted to the members a mixed series of preparations, naked-eye, lantern, and microscopic, made from the disputed case and from a number of British cattle killed under the Slaughter Order, while suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. No one present (and this applies also to Professor Hunter and Bowhill) was able to distinguish in this mixed series of specimens those belonging to the Deptford ox; and when subsequently the preparations from this animal were specially pointed out, they were accepted by every member present as examples of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

It will be gathered from this that Professor Williams' representatives entirely failed to convince the members of the North of England Society that one or two micro-photographs can afford more reliable evidence than a careful naked-eye examination of the diseased lung in the differential diagnosis of pleuro-pneumonia. Indeed, one might put this statement more strongly, and say, that these gentlemen furnished irresistible evidence that they were themselves unable to distinguish pleuro-pneumonia by its

microscopic characters; for both identified as catarrhal-pneumonia, sections from a typical pleuro-pneumonic lesion in the lung of a cow—one of four animals simultaneously affected in a small byre in Edinburgh.

But there remains to be mentioned additional evidence of great weight in support of the opinion that the Deptford ox was the subject of pleuro-pneumonia. On the occasion of a visit to the Continent during the past summer I personally submitted portions of the lungs of this animal to Professors Bang (Copenhagen), Schütz (Berlin), Johné (Dresden), Csokor (Vienna), Kitt (Munich), and Lüpke (Stuttgart), and each of this distinguished pathologists without hesitation declared that the lesions present were those of contagious pleuro-pneumonia (*Lungenseuche*.)

Professor Macqueen also referred to the chapter on "Croupous Pneumonia (a non-contagious croupous pneumonia of the ox)" and to those on "Catarrhal-Pneumonia—Broncho-Pneumonia" and "Pneumonia caused by Foreign bodies.—Pulmonary Gangrene" in Friedberger and Fröhners "Pathologie et Thérapeutique Spéciales aux Animaux Domestiques" (French edition. Vol. II., 1st Fascicule, pp. 215, 220, 223.)



